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ABSTRACT

Designed for high school students, this curriculum program addresses the challenges of cultural and ethnic diversity that many students face, including intolerance, violence, and a lack of hope. The curriculum provides students with an understanding of the United Nations (UN) and its various organizations. The unit teaches them the valuable skills of cooperation and non-violent conflict resolution by bringing the complexities of global issues into the classroom. This program provides a strong resource for teachers to help students learn about global issues while strengthening their critical skills for daily living. The simulation brings experience into the classroom through a series of class sessions that teach negotiation, communication, and research and conflict resolution skills. The curriculum program includes a teacher's guide, a student workbook, a country information packet, and country placards. The teacher's guide includes lesson outlines, homework assignments, outlines for the simulation sessions, a glossary of terms, program evaluation, and general resource information. There are four conflict scenarios for teachers to choose from, based on classroom interest and abilities. The student workbook includes class session summaries and homework assignments. The curriculum has 10 (50-minute) sections as preparation for two 2-hour simulation sessions. The country information packet offers background information and maps of the countries the students represent in the simulations and includes geographical facts, political and economic backgrounds, and membership in strategic organizations. The curriculum is interdisciplinary and provides invaluable experience in public speaking, debating, speech writing, role playing, conflict resolution, and the ability to assess situations quickly and respond appropriately. (BT)

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ED 461 580

United Nations Association of Greater Boston
A chapter of UNA-USA

Bringing the World to Our Children

A Model United Nations Security Council High School Classroom Simulation
[Teacher Set]

SO 029 763

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Teacher Guide

Bringing the World to Our Children

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INTRODUCTION

Model United Nations programs have thrived in over 5,000 high schools across America. Yet traditionally, because of a lack of funding and support, they have not taken root in urban areas. The Bringing the World to Our Children (BTW) program was initially launched by the United Nations Association of Greater Boston (UNA-GB) in an effort to bring Model United Nations programs to urban schools. Since the pilot of BTW in 1994, interest has grown beyond urban schools to encompass schools across the USA and abroad. To date over 10,000 students have participated in the program. These students have included urban youth, youth from rural areas and students using the materials to help prepare for a traditional Model United Nations program.

The program has been used successfully in a wide variety of situations. In addition to being used in a traditional classroom setting, the program has also been used on a nation-wide interactive television program broadcast by the Massachusetts Corporation of Educational Telecommunications, in community colleges, in middle schools, with a course taught over the internet, and overseas. It has been used over the course of an entire semester, across a wide range of classroom subjects and in team teaching situations. The diversity of its applicability speaks to the strength of Model United Nations and its ability to touch the lives of students from all walks of life and in all kinds of situations.

Bringing the World to Our Children is a classroom Model United Nations program designed to introduce high school students to the role of the United Nations (particularly the Security Council) and to international affairs. The simulation provides students with a hands-on opportunity to learn the dynamics of international relations, the domestic imperatives that drive diplomacy, and the circumstances which can bring about war and peace.

Through role playing the part of a Security Council delegate, students learn important non-violent conflict resolution skills. The simulation helps students learn tolerance and understanding of people(s) from different geographic, political, cultural, racial, and religious backgrounds. Students learn that conflicts — ideological differences, competing claims on resources, and contrasting value systems — can be solved through discourse, negotiation, compromise, and other peaceful means rather than through personal violence or military action. The students also develop and refine skills in negotiating, caucusing, consensus-building, researching, and speech making — critical competencies for their future success in the adult world. This program allows the students to act as world leaders while learning skills they can use in their everyday life.

Model United Nations is a flexible tool which allows educators to adapt the program to meet the specific needs of their students. It gives an opportunity to bring the world into the classroom and to expand the horizons of students to the possibilities and challenges of their lives, their communities and the world beyond.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

Kofi A. Annan

BRINGING THE WORLD TO OUR CHILDREN PROGRAMME

Endorsement by the Secretary-General

The United Nations Association of Greater Boston is an organization whose impact is being felt in the Boston community and beyond. Its innovative program, "Bringing the World to Our Children", teaches students about the United Nations, conflict resolution and global issues using a Model United Nations simulation.

By putting all of the resources needed to conduct such a simulation directly into the hands of teachers, the "Bringing the World to Our Children" program facilitates the participation of all students in an intense and stimulating educational experience.

Through Model United Nations programs, students learn skills that will aid them later in life - conflict resolution, speech making, debating, research, and negotiation. The program also introduces them to the United Nations, the vital role it plays in today's world and the impact it has on their lives and their communities.

I am pleased that the United Nations Association of Greater Boston has undertaken this project, which has already had a positive influence on thousands of students across the United States, and I wish the UNA great success.

TEACHER GUIDELINES

1. Students should be present in the classroom throughout the simulation. If other teachers bring in students from other classes, the students should be present every day to ensure continuity.

2. Keep in mind that the students representing the disputing countries and the five Permanent Members of the Security Council are necessary for successful simulation sessions. Therefore, these delegates should be responsible and dependable students.

3. You will be playing the role of a facilitator in the workshop and the Chairperson of the Security Council during the simulation sessions. A "Teacher's Notes" section is provided to assist you in performing the latter role.

4. The country packets are located only in the teacher guide. The country packets contain each nation's map with a flag inset, and a statistical fact sheet. It is your choice to use this background material or to have the students research their countries on their own.

5. The sessions have been designed to be covered in one class period each (approximately 45 minutes). For most sessions, there are recommended warm-up exercises at the beginning of class. Gradually, the students will have to stand up in the front of the class when speaking during the warm-up. This will help them prepare for speaking during the simulations.

6. A glossary and an organization list is located at the end of the guide. Encourage students to add in their own vocabulary words and definitions. They should also be familiar with the acronyms of various UN organs, funds, programs and agencies. During the review session it is helpful to go over these definitions and acronyms to make sure that students have a good grasp of the material.

7. During each session, keep establishing common ground between what you are talking about and how it relates to students' lives. It is important that each day's discussion questions are answered.

8. With the large amount of information to be covered, students find it easier if an outline is on the board of what will be discussed during each workshop.

9. The "Country Pride Day" and the "UN Name Game" are optional sessions that can be included in the program if time allows. They are both designed to be fun and can be planned in any way that appeals to the students.

10. Four scenarios are prepared for the simulation. Read each to establish which scenario will be the most appropriate for your class.

11. You will find many more notes on specific details throughout your guide. A list of research resources is included to help teachers locate useful materials, such as posters, flags and maps, to use during the program. The list also includes addresses of consulates, embassies and other places that might be helpful in doing further research.

12. Quite often, basic materials about the UN can be obtained at little or no cost from the sources listed below. It is recommended that teachers contact these organizations for more in-depth and recent publications. Please allow 3-4 weeks for the arrival of materials

    UN Information Center (UNIC)
    1775 K Street NW
    Washington, DC 20006
    Tel: 202-331-8670
    Fax: 202-331-9191
    http://www.un.org
    dpi-washington@un.org

    United Nations Publications
    2 United Nations Plaza
    Room DC2-853, Dept. C001
    New York, NY 10017
    Tel: 212-963-8302
    Fax: 212-963-3489
    http://www.un.org/Pubs

13. The UNA-Greater Boston is one of 175 UNA-USA chapters across the United States. For information about your local chapter of UNA, contact UNA-USA Headquarters at 212 907-1300.

14. Most importantly, this program is designed for students to learn about world affairs and peaceful conflict resolution skills while having fun.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

Class Session 1
An Introduction to the United Nations ....page 1.1
Class Session 2
An Introduction to the UN/Security Council ....page 2.1
Class Session 3
Scenario Overview ....page 3.1
Class Session 4
Research and Interpretation Skills ....page 4.1
Class Session 5
Role Playing ....page 5.1
Class Session 6
Negotiation Skills ....page 6.1
Class Session 7
Resolution Writing ....page 7.1
Class Session 8
Speech Making ....page 8.1
Class Session 9
Rules and Preparation ....page 9.1
Optional Class Session 10
Review of the entire program ....page 10.1
Optional Class Session 11
Country Pride Day ....page 11.1
Optional Class Session 12
UN Name Game ....page 12.1
Simulation Sessions ....page S.1
Class Session 13
Program Evaluation ....page 13.1
Glossary ....page 14.1
General Resources ....page 15.1
International Organization List ....page 16.1
International Agreements ....page 16.6
Permanent Missions and Embassies ....page 17.1

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Below is a list of the different countries that will be represented in the four simulations. If there are not enough students to represent all of the countries, choose representatives for the countries that play the most important roles in the conflict.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN SIMULATION

Minimum Requirement
Permanent Members
China
France
Russia
United Kingdom
United States

Additional Countries
Non-Permanent Members
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Czech Republic
Japan
Laos
Norway
Rwanda
South Africa
Uganda

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario A*
Guyana
Venezuela

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario B*
Egypt
Ethiopia
Sudan

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario C*
Burundi
Tanzania
Zaire

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario D*
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Yugoslavia
Germany

Class Session 1

Introduction to the United Nations

GOAL(S)

To introduce the students to the basic facts, history, and different organs of the United Nations.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Posters of the United Nations (optional).
2. Copies of the UN charter for the students (optional).
3. Additional resources about the UN (optional).
4. Student workbooks.

PRE-CLASS INFORMATION

1. Students are assigned the countries they will be representing.
2. Hand out country packets (located at the back of the teacher guide). If students are researching this information on their own, make necessary assignments.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Student Workbook pages 1-5. Homework page 6-7.

PART I: WARM-UP

1. Have students introduce themselves by saying their name, what year in school they are, and what country they are representing. The students should speak while standing up.

PART II: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

1. Go over the basics of the program.
2. Explain how the class sessions will be run and how they lead to the simulation.
3. Talk about the simulation.
4. Distribute the student workbooks.
5. Discuss the workbooks and the information they contain.

PART III: PRESENTATION ON THE UN

1. **Introducing the UN**

   a. Ask the students what they know about the UN and what its functions are. List answers on the blackboard. If students are hesitant to answer, try to give a few examples to encourage student participation.

   Examples of possible responses:

   - The UN is an international organization
   - It is made up of many different countries
   - Diplomats work there
   - Its headquarters are in New York
   - It was involved in the Gulf Crisis and in Bosnia
   - It was founded after World War II
   - It has smaller organizations that are part of the UN, i.e. UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO

   b. Address any misconceptions like:
   The UN only does peacekeeping
   The USA is the only state that provides funding

2. **Defining the United Nations**
   The United Nations is an international organization made up of countries that have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace. The United Nations is a place where countries can try to work out problems without going to war. Each country in the United Nations has equal rights, regardless of size or strength.

3. **About the United Nations**

   a. The United Nations is called the UN for short.

   b. The United Nations headquarters is located in New York City. Although it is located in the United States, the United Nations has its own laws that it follows within its own district, its own flags, its own security officers who police the area, and its own post office and postage stamps. UN troops known as peacekeeping forces, are made up of personnel on loan from member countries, as the UN does not have a standing army.

   c. The United Nations is made up of many countries. Currently there are 185 member nations in the United Nations. Each nation is represented by one or more diplomats. Diplomats have to compromise and negotiate with each other to work together.

   d. The leader of the United Nations is called the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is elected from one of the member countries of the UN and serves a 5-year term. Since January 1997, the Secretary-General has been Kofi Annan from Ghana.

   e. The UN works on many different world issues such as stopping the spread of disease, helping governments educate their citizens, protecting human rights, stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, and helping to end world hunger. To work on all these issues, the United Nations is divided into six parts called "organs". These organs are the

General Assembly, Security Council, Trusteeship Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat and the International Court of Justice. The main organ of the UN is the General Assembly. This is where all the diplomats from all the different countries meet. The organ we will be using for the simulation is the Security Council. The Security Council is in charge of the most important thing the UN does—maintaining international peace and security. It has delegates from 15 member countries.

f. The UN also works with specialized agencies, programs and funds. There are currently 14 specialized agencies that work with the UN in carrying out specific projects. Examples are the International Labor Organization, World Health Organization and Universal Postal Union. There are also 15 UN programs and funds that coordinate closely with the Economic and Social Council. These include the World Food Programme, UN Environmental Programme, UN Development Programme, UN Children's Fund, UN Develop-ment Fund for Women and the UN Population Fund.

g. With 185 countries represented, the UN tries to have countries work out problems peacefully instead of going to war. The organs can adopt resolutions, which are written statements expressing the decisions and feelings of the UN. With the exception of certain Security Council resolutions, these resolutions are not global laws.

h. These resolutions may call on the UN to negotiate, mediate or arbitrate between countries in conflict. If countries do not listen to the UN, the UN can use force to implement its decisions. This is what happened in the Gulf War against Iraq. Iraq invaded Kuwait, a neighboring country and a member of the UN, to get oil. Iraq would not leave Kuwait so the UN sent in troops from member governments to drive out the Iraqi troops.

i. The UN can also send in peace-keepers to try to end wars or maintain peace in a place where there once was a war. The United Nations is well known for its peace-keeping missions. The UN peace-keepers can serve as an impartial third party that helps to create and maintain a cease fire. Peace-keepers also monitor elections, deliver humanitarian relief, protect human rights and help rebuild government institutions. Examples of such missions are the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, UN Observer Mission in El Salvador and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia. The UN must remain a neutral party and cannot interfere in internal affairs unless the problems pose a threat to international peace and security. The observer missions are not armed and the soldiers of the peace-keeping forces, known as the "Blue Helmets", carry light weapons that are used only in self-defense. Police officers, election observers, human rights monitors and civilians also form part of the peace-keeping forces.

j. Any actions taken by the UN have to go by the rules written in the UN Charter. The Charter is similar to the US Constitution, in that they both lay down the basic framework and laws for governing institutions.

PART IV: RULES OF THE UN

1. The rules of the United Nations are written in a document called the United Nations Charter. The United Nations Charter states the goals of the United Nations, the regulations of each organ, the aims and purposes of the UN, and the principles of the UN. The preamble of the UN Charter states:

   > *"WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small...to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security."*

2. As stated in the UN Charter, the goals of the UN are to:
   a. Prevent war.
   b. Maintain international peace and security.
   c. Develop friendly relations among countries.
   d. Promote better standards of living for everyone by cooperating collectively in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. This includes providing a forum for international negotiation, protecting human rights, working to end world hunger and disease, helping to develop poor nations and working on problems such as the spread of drugs and environmental pollution.

3. The principles of the UN are:
   a. All countries have equal rights.
   b. Every member government must act in accordance with the UN Charter and must support the UN.
   c. There may be no use of force or threat of force made against any member country.
   d. The UN has the right to intervene in a country's affairs only when it poses a threat to international peace and security. The UN shall not interfere in domestic matters that are essentially within a member state's jurisdiction.
   e. International disputes are to be settled when at all possible by non-violent means so as not to endanger peace, security or justice.

PART V: HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

At the end of World War I, the world was in a state of shock from the unprecedented damage and casualties of the war. The President of the United States at that time was Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson made a speech which has become known as the Fourteen Points Speech. In this speech, President Wilson gave fourteen recommendations for the United States in the post-WWI era. One of the recommendations was to help establish and join an international organization that would strive for world peace and cooperation. This organization was called the League of Nations. However, when it was time to officially join this organization, the United States Congress did not agree with part of the Treaty and the US did not ratify it. Without the key involvement of the US, the League of Nations was ineffective and subsequently collapsed as World War II began.

Two decades after World War I, the world collided again in World War II. The casualties and damage of this war greatly outnumbered that of World War I and brought about a deep conviction for the need to maintain peace among nations even greater than before. On January 1, 1942, the declaration of the United Nations, so named by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was made by the governments from twenty-six nations which joined together to fight Germany and its allies. Through these means, the major powers began to see the benefit of an international organization and collective security and wished to maintain these ideas after the war. Representatives from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and the United Kingdom met from August to October 1944 at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, DC to develop the first plans for the structure of an international organization. This came to be known as the United Nations, after the 1942 declaration.

In February, 1945, the Yalta Summit was held. At the Yalta Summit the framework for the UN was expanded and formalized. Finally, from April 25 to June 26, 1945 the San Francisco Conference was held. The UN Charter was signed by fifty countries on June 26, 1945. The United Nations did not become official until the Charter was ratified by a majority of the Governments that signed the Charter including the members of the Security Council. The date of October 24 is celebrated annually as UN Day all over the world.

Part VI: Some Basic Facts about the United Nations

Many people have misconceptions about the United Nations. To help people learn more about the UN, the Department of Public Information has put together a set of Fact Sheets about the UN. Printed below are a few of the facts from the Setting the Record Straight: Some Facts About the UN. To obtain copies of the complete set of Fact Sheets contact the Dept. of Public Information or the UN Information Centre in Washington, DC.

The budget for the UN's core functions - the Secretariat operations in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and five Regional Commissions is $1.3 billion a year. This is about 4% of New York City's annual budget - and nearly a billion dollars less than the yearly cost of Tokyo's Fire Department. It is $3.7 billion less than the annual budget of New York's State University system.

The USA's share of the UN's regular budget is $312 million a year - the equivalent of $1.11 per American.

The New York Headquarters of the UN requires the services of 4,730 people. The Swedish capital of Stockholm, by contrast has 60,000 municipal workers.

53,333 people work in the UN system, which includes the Secretariat, and 28 other organizations such as UNICEF. Three times as many people work for McDonalds while Disney World and Disney Land employ 50,000.

Eighty percent of the work of the UN system is devoted to helping developing countries build the capacity to help themselves. This includes promoting and protecting democracy and human rights; saving children from starvation and disease; providing relief assistance to refugees and disaster victims; countering global crime, drugs and disease; and assisting countries devastated by war and the long-term threat of landmines.

The total cost of all UN peacekeeping operations in 1995 - in the former Yugoslavia and 13 other places was $3 billion. This is less than the combined budgets of New York City's Police, Fire and Corrections Departments. It is the equivalent of 1.1% of the US military budget - and less than 0.3% of worldwide military spending. The overall peacekeeping budget shrank by more than half in 1996 to $1.4 billion, largely because of the end of most operations in the former Yugoslavia.

Member states share the risks of maintaining peace and security. Since 1945, some 1,500 peacekeepers have died in the performance of their duties. Less than 3% were Americans.

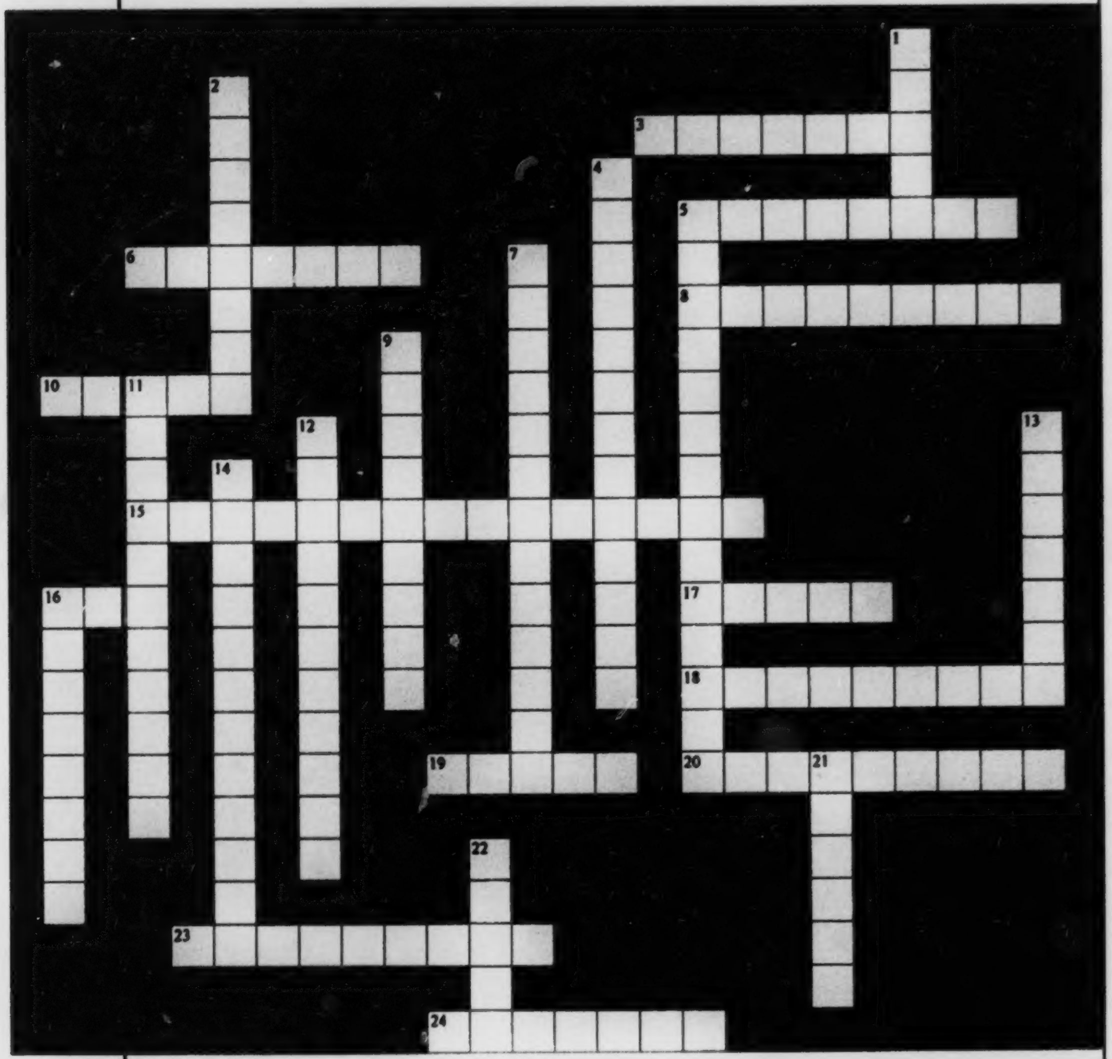
10% of the UN Secretariat staff has already been cut since 1988, and restructuring and streamlining continue. Top posts have been cut by 25%. Tough new standards have been set for staff performance. UN staff members have about one-third of their salaries deducted in lieu of taxes.

The total operating expenses for the entire UN system - including the World Bank, IMF, and all the UN funds, programs and specialized agencies come to $18.2 billion a year. This is less than the annual revenue of a major corporation like Dow Chemical, which took in more than $20 billion in 1994.

Of the $468 million in procurements approved by the UN Secretariat in New York in 1996, American companies account for 49% of the business, or $229 million. For every dollar that the USA contributed in 1995 to the New York based United Nations Development Programme, American companies got back more than $2 in UNDP procurement orders.

PART VI. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 2:

1. Students should read Class Session 1 in their workbooks on pages 1-5. Homework assignment 1 is a crossword puzzle. Have the students look over the country packets.



Homework 1
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

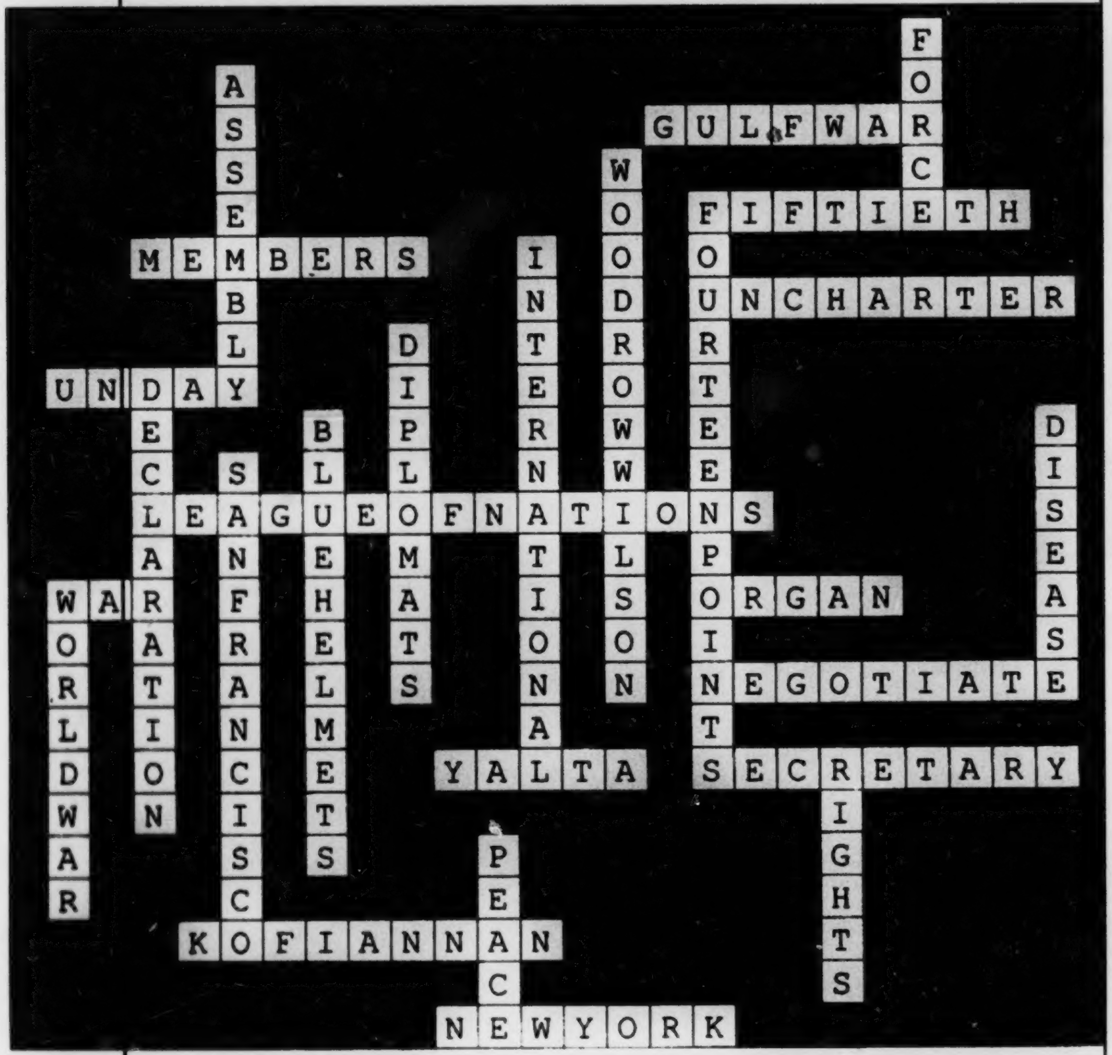
Crossword Clues

Down

1. The UN sometimes has to use ____________________to exert its decisions.
2. The main organ of the United Nations is the General ____________________
4. The President of the United States at the end of World War I.
5. President Wilson's speech when he said the League of Nations should be created
7. The UN is an ____________________organization.
9. The highest ranked delegates who work at the United Nations.
11. The _______________of the United Nations happened on January 1, 1942.
12. Soldiers in UN peacekeeping missions are also called __________________
13. The UN works to stop the spread of ___________________
14. The US city where the UN Charter was signed.
16. The UN was created after the second __________________
21. The UN protects human ____________________
22. The UN works for world ____________________

Across

3. The war the UN was involved in to help Kuwait against Iraq.
5. 1995 was the ______________anniversary of the United Nations.
6. There are currently 185 ___________________in the UN.
8. The rules of the UN are written in this.
10. October 24th is celebrated as _______________________.
15. This organization was created after World War I to help guarantee world peace, but it failed.
16. The UN tries to prevent _________________
17. The UN is made up of many of these.
18. UN members ________________with each other when making decisions.
19. The summit of 1945.
20. The head of the United Nations is the _________________-General.
23. The current Secretary-General of the United Nations
24. City where the UN headquarters is located.


FORCE
ASSEMBLY
GULFWAR
WOODROWWILSON
FIFTIETH
MEMBERS
INTERNATIONAL
FOURTEENPOINTS
UNCHARTER
DIPLOMATS
UNDAY
DECLARATION
BLUEHELMETS
SANFRANCISCO
DISEASE
LEAGUEOFNATIONS
WAR
WORLDWAR
ORGAN
NEGOTIATE
YALTA
SECRETARY
RIGHTS
PEACE
KOFIANNAN
NEWYORK

Class Session 2

Introduction to the United Nations (continued)

GOAL(S)

To teach the students about the different organs of the United Nations with the main focus on the Security Council. By the end of Class Session 2, the students should be familiar with how the Security Council works.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. The United Nations organs chart on page 2.9.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Student Workbook pages 9-17. Homework page 19-21.

PART I: WARM-UP

1. While standing beside their desks, students should say their name, what country they are representing, and what the capital of their country is. This is to encourage students to start to feel like delegates.

PART II: REVIEW

1. Ask the students if there are any questions on the crossword puzzle. Perhaps go over a few important points from yesterday's lesson. Pick out certain crossword clues and ask students to give the answers.

PART III: PRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT UN ORGANS

1. Describe the different organs (using the chart). Start with the General Assembly and work your way to other organs. Save the Security Council for last because it has the most information to cover.
2. As you go over each organ: pull in an example of something each organ would have to deal with. (For example, diseases, legal matters and threatening situations.)
3. Spend the most time on the Security Council. The students have the "List of Possible Security Council Actions" to help them in their homework. Make sure to emphasize the veto power of the five Permanent Members.

PART IV: THE UN'S ROLE IN TODAY'S WORLD

1. Go over the handout entitled "Major Global Achievements of the United Nations" on page 14 (page 12 in student book). Help the students understand that although the UN is currently facing some challenges (financing, for example), it is still a vital part of the global community, and that it continues to accomplish many things.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I. General Assembly

1. The General Assembly is the main deliberative body of the UN and consists of all 185 members of the United Nations.
2. Each member nation can have up to five delegates present in the General Assembly, but each nation has only one vote.
3. The General Assembly discusses issues regarding all the other organs, makes recommendations regarding world peace and security issues (unless already being discussed in the Security Council), deals with elections for other organs, and informs the Security Council of situations that may threaten world peace.
4. The General Assembly has no enforcement power on its recommendations regarding threatening issues. Its resolutions are recommendations to the member countries; only the Security Council has the power to enforce decisions.
5. The General Assembly promotes world cooperation in politics, international law, economics, education, culture, health, and human rights. The General Assembly also deals with the overall budget of the United Nations.
6. Every five years the General Assembly elects the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Secretary-General is the "manager" of the UN. The Secretary-General who began serving his term in 1997 is Kofi Annan, from Ghana.
7. The General Assembly meets in regular sessions in the fall (from September to December) and when emergencies arise.
8. All organs must regularly report to the General Assembly.

II. Economic and Social Council

1. Often called by its abbreviation, ECOSOC.
2. Has 54 members elected from the General Assembly who serve three-year terms. Each country can have only one representative and one vote. Unlike the Security Council, its resolutions are not mandatory.
3. Discusses international economic and social concerns such as trade, transport, population, children, women's rights, crime, social welfare, and food. It addresses economic, social, health, education, and cultural problems and promotes cooperation among countries on such issues by initiating global studies.
4. Meets once a year either in New York City or Geneva for 4-5 weeks.

5. Specialized Agencies such as the World Health Organization, UNICEF, Commission on the Status of Women, Universal Postal Union, World Food Programme, United Nations Environment Programme and the Human Rights Commission report to it each year.

III. Trusteeship Council

1. After World War II many colonies were granted independence. Many of these new states had a hard time organizing governments and creating strong economies. The United Nations made these colonies "Trusteeships." A Trusteeship Council was set up and was made up of those countries that would help the colonies in their early stages of statehood. The aim of the Trusteeship Council was to further world peace and security by establishing rights for the people in those colonies.
2. The members of the Trusteeship Council are: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. These are also the Permanent Members of the Security Council.
3. At first there were eleven Trusteeships. The last Trusteeship, Palau, was terminated in 1994, and became a member of the UN in December, 1994. The Trusteeship Council is currently inactive and may be assigned new duties.
4. Most of these former colonies are now active members of the UN.

IV. The Secretariat

1. Consists of the Secretary-General and an Administrative staff. Has a worldwide staff of 14,000 that is drawn from over 150 countries. The Secretariat performs the office work for the UN; it researches and prepares reports, translates documents, and answers questions from the general public. Employees for the Secretariat are known as international civil servants.
2. The Secretary-General is elected by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council. The term of office is five years.
3. To date, there have been seven Secretaries-General:
   Trygve Lie, Norway, 1946-52
   Dag Hammarskjold, Sweden, 1953-61
   U Thant, Myanmar, 1961-71
   Kurt Waldheim, Austria, 1972-81
   Javier Perez de Cuellar, Peru, 1982-91
   Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egypt, 1992-96
   Kofi Annan, Ghana, 1997-present
4. The Secretary-General brings issues to the General Assembly or the Security Council that he/she feels threaten world security and peace, and writes reports for the General Assembly.

5. The Secretary-General can use his/her "good offices," loosely defined as his/her personal diplomacy and good intentions, to try to mediate an end to international disputes.
6. The Secretary-General and his/her staff may not be influenced by any person, organization, or nation. They report to the UN and not to their own government.

V. International Court of Justice

1. Also known as the "World Court" because it arbitrates international disputes between countries.
2. The head of the Court is called the President.
3. Consists of fifteen judges with no two coming from the same nation. The judges serve nine-year terms and are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly.
4. The judges meet in The Hague, Netherlands.
5. The official languages of the Court are English and French.
6. The defendants and plaintiffs in the cases are always countries (never an organization or a person).
7. The Court deals with the interpretation of treaties, questions about international law and possible breaches of treaties.
8. The Court can issue binding decisions in a dispute only if the countries involved agree in advance that they will abide by the Court's decision.
9. An application for revision of judgment must be made within six months from the date of the judgment. No judgment can be revised after ten years from the date of the judgment.

VI. Security Council

1. The Security Council was set up in 1945 to be the organ of the United Nations given the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Today the Security Council still carries on these duties.
2. The Security Council consists of fifteen members.
3. Since 1945, there have been five Permanent Members on the Security Council. The five Permanent Members that were chosen were the five most powerful countries after World War II. They are China, France, Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), the United Kingdom, and the United States.
4. The other ten members are elected from the General Assembly every two years. The ten members are elected to ensure that there is a geographical balance and to give everyone an equal opportunity to serve. The Presidency of the Security Council is rotated monthly among all members.

5. Each member of the Security Council is allowed only one representative and one vote. There must be at least nine affirmative votes for a resolution to pass.

6. The five Permanent Members have greater power in the Security Council. If the Security Council wants to pass a resolution, all five Permanent Members must support it. If a Permanent Member votes no, the resolution automatically fails. If a Permanent Member does not agree with a resolution but does not want to veto it, the Permanent Member may abstain from voting. Non-permanent members also have the ability to abstain during voting. A resolution can still pass if a Permanent Member abstains.

Thus, a resolution can only pass if:	*A resolution can not pass if:*
Nine members vote yes, and no Permanent Member vetoes it	Less than nine members vote yes, or a Permanent Member vetoes it

7. If any member or non-member of the United Nations is involved in a dispute, that nation is invited to come to the Security Council to discuss the issue. That nation can defend its side of the dispute in front of the Security Council but it cannot vote on Security Council resolutions.

8. The Security Council does not meet in regular session like the General Assembly, but does have scheduled meetings and is always on-call. Any country or the Secretary-General can present a dispute or threat to international peace to the Security Council. According to the Charter, the Security Council can only act to stop a conflict when it determines a situation to be a threat to international security. Likewise, although the Charter prevents the UN from intervening in the internal affairs of member states, they may override this provision if they perceive that a national conflict is endangering international peace.

9. Security Council resolutions have different levels of severity. First, the Council tries to use peaceful means such as mediation, conciliation and negotiation. It can also call upon regional organizations to peacefully settle conflicts. If these peaceful tools fail, the Security Council can impose economic sanctions like trade embargoes. A trade embargo means that all imports and exports coming into and out of that country are stopped. In the recent past, the Security Council has issued trade embargoes against Iraq, Libya, Yugoslavia, and Haiti. If this also fails, the Security Council may decide to use collective force. The Security Council can take "action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security" (UN Charter, Article 42). When such a mission is called for, the member states volunteer contingents of their armed forces and finances for the operation. The responsibility for the enforcement operation is given to those member states who are able and willing to do so. In the Persian Gulf War, for example, the United States volunteered to take the leadership of the collective force that expelled Iraq from Kuwait.

10. When the Security Council makes a decision, all other members of the United Nations must follow the decision. The decisions of the Security Council override any treaties among nations. This means that if a country has a UN trade embargo against it, other countries cannot trade with that country even if they have established trading treaties.

PART V: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 3:

1. The students should read Class Session 2 on pages 9-17.
2. Homework 2 are entitled "The Organs of the United Nations,"and "Possible Actions of the Security Council".
3. Read the Report of the Secretary-General for the scenario that you will be using.

LIST OF POSSIBLE SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS

1. **Calling for an immediate ceasefire**
   The Security Council calls for both parties to stop the armed fighting. At this stage, it may negotiate a truce between the warring parties.
2. **Calling for negotiation and suggesting a peace plan**
   The Security Council brings together the disputing parties to negotiate a more lasting peace settlement. The Secretary-General's good offices and/or representatives, regional organizations, or a neutral third party is identified to spearhead the negotiations.
3. **Establish a UN peacekeeping force to separate the warring parties**
   This involves the sending of lightly-armed soldiers (Blue Helmets) to oversee peace negotiations or implement a peace plan. Peacekeeping missions do not force countries to negotiate—rather, the Security Council usually authorizes a peacekeeping operation only after a peace treaty or cease-fire has been signed. The Security Council will also define what the peace-keeping operation is supposed to achieve and how many soldiers it needs; this is called its "mandate." UN Blue Helmets are also neutral. They do not fight for one side, but rather try to help both parties arrive at a reasonable peace plan.
4. **Establish "safe areas" for refugees and provide relief services**
   These designated "safe areas" are to be guarded by peacekeeping forces and are free from attack of either parties. Relief operations are also conducted in these areas.
5. **Impose a "no-fly zone" over the disputed territory**
   "No fly zones" are areas where military flights are banned. The objective is to prevent air attacks from either party.
6. **Impose a trade embargo against one or both of the disputing parties**
   A trade embargo can be a ban on overall trade (excluding shipments of humanitarian supplies) or it may be limited to such items as the import of armaments and repair parts. Trade embargoes are intended to harm the economy of the target country enough so that it complies with UN resolutions.
7. **Request countries to provide information about war crimes occurring in the disputed territories**
   To protect the human rights of people in the disputed area, there should be documentation of incidences of genocide, massacre, torture or rape of civilians. Information that is provided can help the Security Council decide what further actions it should take.
8. **Set up a commission to investigate the presence of weapons of mass destruction or banned weapons**
   This commission will conduct air and ground inspection of sites without notice.

9. **Establish a commission that will investigate possible violations of international humanitarian law**
   To document allegations of human rights violations in the disputed territory, an investigation can be conducted. This investigating body can be representatives of third parties.

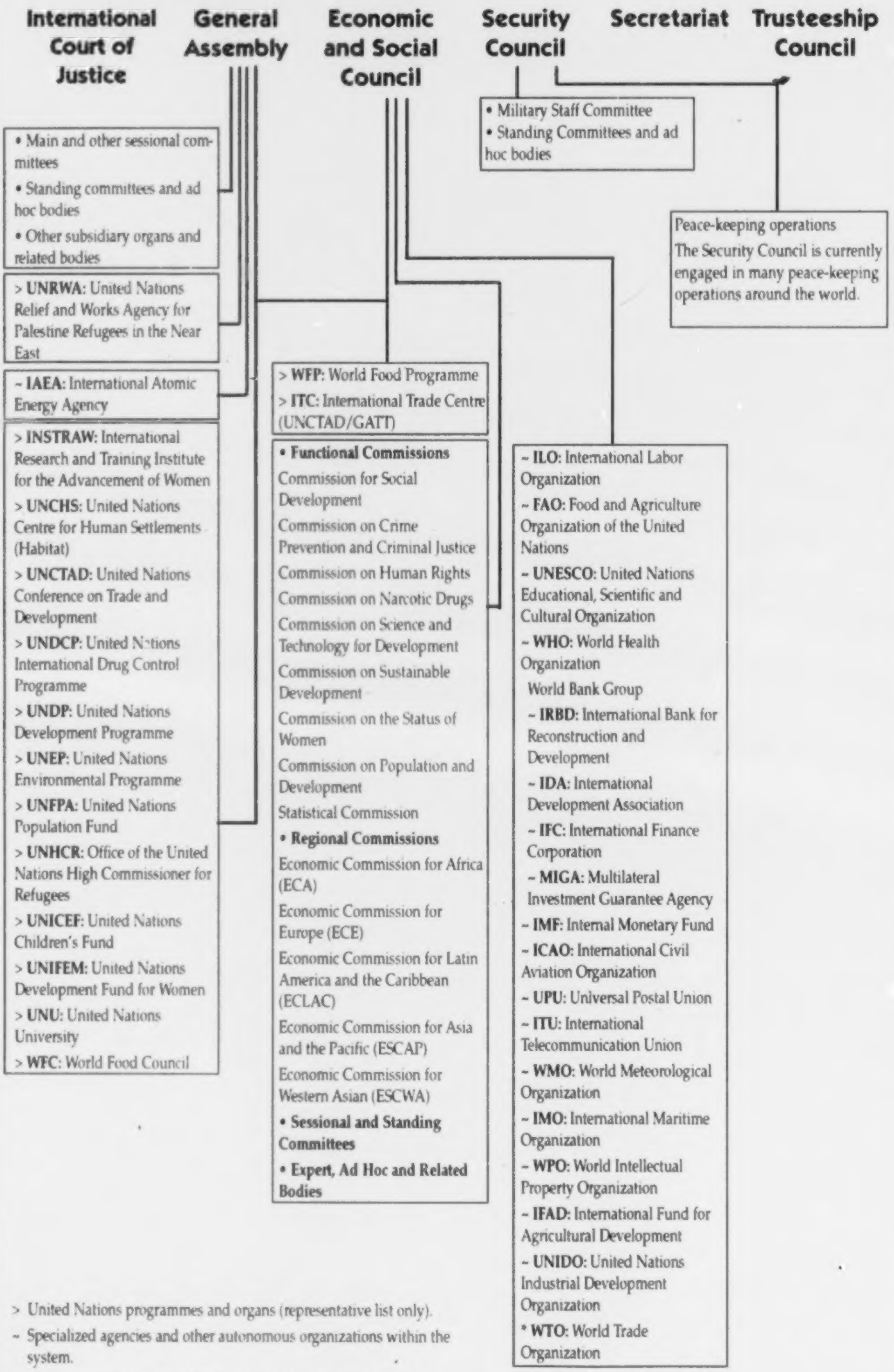
10. **Establish an international criminal tribunal to try persons responsible for war crimes in the disputed area**
    This international criminal tribunal will prosecute those who have committed or ordered war crimes such as genocide, massacre, torture and rape.

11. **Establish a compensation commission to give money to the victims of the conflict**
    A compensation commission will draw out a plan to determine how much either or both parties are going to contribute to a fund that will be used to compensate victims.

12. **Authorize a naval blockade against the perpetrator**
    This is a more aggressive type of trade embargo. Military forces will be used to block access to a country in order to prevent the entry of goods and other supplies.

13. **Authorize the use of force against one or both of the parties to the dispute**
    The Security Council can call on member states' contributions in terms of military personnel and finances to mount a collective action. This involves the use of land, sea and air operations. Usually one country will both lead the mission and contributes most of the supplies; this is what happened against Iraq in 1991. Collective military action against one party is the most powerful resolution that the Security Council can pass, and it is very rarely authorized.

The United Nations System



International Court of Justice

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Security Council

Secretariat

Trusteeship Council

- Main and other sessional committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies
- Other subsidiary organs and related bodies

> **UNRWA:** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

~ **IAEA:** International Atomic Energy Agency

> **INSTRAW:** International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
> **UNCHS:** United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
> **UNCTAD:** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
> **UNDCP:** United Nations International Drug Control Programme
> **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme
> **UNEP:** United Nations Environmental Programme
> **UNFPA:** United Nations Population Fund
> **UNHCR:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
> **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund
> **UNIFEM:** United Nations Development Fund for Women
> **UNU:** United Nations University
> **WFC:** World Food Council

> **WFP:** World Food Programme
> **ITC:** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT)

- **Functional Commissions**

Commission for Social Development
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Commission on Human Rights
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Commission on Sustainable Development
Commission on the Status of Women
Commission on Population and Development
Statistical Commission

- **Regional Commissions**

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Economic Commission for Western Asian (ESCWA)

- **Sessional and Standing Committees**
- **Expert, Ad Hoc and Related Bodies**

- Military Staff Committee
- Standing Committees and ad hoc bodies

Peace-keeping operations
The Security Council is currently engaged in many peace-keeping operations around the world.

~ **ILO:** International Labor Organization
~ **FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
~ **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
~ **WHO:** World Health Organization
World Bank Group
  ~ **IRBD:** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  ~ **IDA:** International Development Association
  ~ **IFC:** International Finance Corporation
  ~ **MIGA:** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
~ **IMF:** Internal Monetary Fund
~ **ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization
~ **UPU:** Universal Postal Union
~ **ITU:** International Telecommunication Union
~ **WMO:** World Meteorological Organization
~ **IMO:** International Maritime Organization
~ **WPO:** World Intellectual Property Organization
~ **IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development
~ **UNIDO:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization
° **WTO:** World Trade Organization

> United Nations programmes and organs (representative list only).
~ Specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations within the system.
• Other commissions, committees and ad hoc and related bodies.

MAJOR GLOBAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations has:

1. Served as a place where nations deal with major global issues together and cooperate to form global strategies in handling these problems. This includes doing surveys and research that is made available to the public such as the annual World Economic Survey (to see how economies of different countries are doing).
2. Helped to maintain international peace and security by acting as a mediator between fighting parties and trying to help keep peace after a war. More than 35 United Nations peace-keeping forces and missions have been able to maintain peace while a solution to the conflict is negotiated.
3. Undertaken peace-keeping missions in troubled areas, led mostly by the Secretary-General and his representatives. Examples of this are the negotiations which ended the Iran-Iraq War, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and the end of the civil war in El Salvador.
4. Promoted and protected human rights starting with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Other human rights treaties and declarations have been created in order to watch and solve complaints of human rights violations and to make sure countries act by the International Human Rights Laws. Thousands of people are trained every year by the United Nations to deal with human rights.
5. Helped turn governments into democracies and helped hold elections. Some of these countries include Namibia, Cambodia, Haiti, and South Africa.
6. Promoted independence for all colonies. Eighty of today's United Nations Members were colonies when the United Nations was founded.
7. Helped to bring an end to the system of apartheid in South Africa.
8. Provided international protection and assistance to refugees fleeing war, hunger, or torture. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has helped more than 30 million refugees since 1951. Currently, some 19 million refugees, mostly women and children, are being provided food, shelter, medical assistance, education, and are being helped to move into a new area. An example of this is the millions of Palestinian refugees since 1950 that the UN has helped.
9. Helped develop poor countries by building homes, giving food, planting seeds, installing technology, training people for jobs, providing financial support, creating hospitals, promoting human rights, and providing education.
10. Helped build economies and stabilize international trade by using organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
11. Helped to restructure labor laws to ensure human rights especially for women and children.
12. Encouraged free trade relations and the reduction of trade barriers and other measures. Helped set up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which sets up rules and a place where countries can discuss trade problems. Also, GATT discussed how to enlarge world trade opportunities. GATT was replaced by the WTO in 1996.
13. Promoted world communication even in poor countries by using agencies such as the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

14. Made travel by sea and air safer, by setting standards on sea and air traffic and introducing a system of universal codes. Also, set up laws as to who owns different parts of oceans and bodies of water.
15. Promoted saving the environment by doing research and creating agencies such as the World Weather Watch. Created Global Ozone Monitoring Watch which watches all environmental problems. Instituted international laws against polluting the environment. Reduced pollution from accidents and other causes by as much as 60%. Helped to reduce deforestation.
16. Led the international effort to preserve and protect animals.
17. Established nuclear safety standards and peaceful uses of atomic energy.
18. Strengthened and expanded the body of international law. The United Nations efforts have led to over 300 international treaties, ranging from human rights conventions to agreements governing the use of the oceans and outer space.
19. Preserved the world's cultural and architectural sights like ancient monuments in Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Greece, Italy, and Cambodia. International conventions have also been held to protect cultural property.
20. Encouraged cultural exchanges and intercultural dialogue, understanding and tolerance through research, institutions, education, and programs.
21. Promoted and provided world education, especially for girls and women. Trained teachers, restructured educational systems, and strengthened national research for education. Improved the literacy rate among women in the third world from 36% in 1970 to 55% in 1990.
22. Established the World Health Organization (WHO) which works internationally to find cures for diseases, provided medical help, immunized 80% of the world's children against killer diseases, saved more than 7 million children from going blind, cut child death rates in developing countries in half, gave vaccines and other assistance to children during war, enabled worldwide commitment in support of children, and lowered infant mortality and fertility rates. Used the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to help children. Set world food standards that go along with world health laws.
23. Combated drug abuse and trafficking through the efforts of the United Nations International Drugs Control Program (UNDCP).
24. Provided food aid and addressed world hunger. Almost two million tons of food donated by 90 countries is distributed each year by the World Food Program (WFP).
25. Coordinated disaster relief and rehabilitation for countries faced with drought, hunger, floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters.
26. THE UNITED NATIONS STILL CONTINUES TO WORK ON ALL OF THESE PROJECTS. THE UN HAS AND WILL ALWAYS WORK FOR THE GOOD OF THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE.

The above information was taken from ***The United Nations at 50: Recognizing the Achievements.***

Homework 2

The Organs of the United Nations

Section 1:

Below are different situations that the United Nations has to deal with. Decide which organ of the United Nations would deal with each situation. Two of the letters will be used twice. All the others will only be used once.

1. This organ selects the non-permanent members of the Security Council. _____
2. This organ would bring together doctors from different countries to work on cures for diseases. _____
3. This organ would settle a legal dispute between member countries. _____
4. A country has just invaded another over a land dispute. This organ must take action. _____
5. This organ would help rebuild the country that was invaded. _____
6. This organ prepares materials such as photocopying and arranges interpreters for upcoming meetings. _____
7. This organ would decide if the last remaining colony could become a country. _____
8. This organ would decide if the new country could join the United Nations. _____

A. ECOSOC

B. SECRETARIAT

C. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

D. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

E. SECURITY COUNCIL

F. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Homework 2

The Organs of the United Nations

Section 1:

Below are different situations that the United Nations has to deal with. Decide which organ of the United Nations would deal with each situation. Two of the letters will be used twice. All the others will only be used once.

1. This organ selects the non-permanent members of the Security Council. D
2. This organ would bring together doctors from different countries to work on cures for diseases. A
3. This organ would settle a legal dispute between member countries. C
4. A country has just invaded another over a land dispute. This organ must take action. E
5. This organ would help rebuild the country that was invaded. A
6. This organ prepares materials such as photocopying and arranges interpreters for upcoming meetings. B
7. This organ would decide if the last remaining colony could become a country. F
8. This organ would decide if the new country could join the United Nations. D

A. ECOSOC

B. SECRETARIAT

C. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

D. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

E. SECURITY COUNCIL

F. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Homework 2

Possible Actions of the Security Council

Below are different situations the Security Council faces. Read each situation and then decide the different ways the Security Council might handle it. Refer to the List of Possible Security Council Actions for answers. For example, you might say for the first question that the Security Council may issue a trade embargo against Israel. There are no right or wrong answers, but make sure your solutions are not too strong or too weak to handle the situations and try to give more than one solution. The situations listed below are based on reality, and the Security Council has passed resolutions on these conflicts within the past few years.

1. Israel and the Palestinian Authority have been trying to implement a Middle East Peace Agreement since 1992. Israel originally stated that it would not build houses on land claimed by the Palestinian Authority. However, in the last year, Israel has started to do just that. Tensions are high and the two parties have not held peace talks in six months. How can the Security Council help to resolve the situation?

2. The northern part of Ireland is controlled by the United Kingdom. Many of the people who live in Northern Ireland want to become part of Ireland, and stop being ruled by the UK. Due to recent violence in Northern Ireland, especially bombings and assassinations, thousands of people have fled south, into Ireland. Ireland says that it can not handle the large flow of refugees. What can the Security Council do?

3. The Cuban Air Force has shot down three small passenger planes which were heading over the island towards Miami. Cuba says that the planes were dropping political leaflets onto Cuba, and that the planes violated Cuban airspace. The matter has angered the United States. The Security Council wants to issue a strict penalty. What can it do?

4. Armenia has invaded Azerbaijan, saying that it wants the Ngorno-Karabakh region. Although the region is in Azerbaijan, there is a large population of Armenians who live there. The UN has helped to negotiate a cease-fire between the two countries. What can the Security Council do next to maintain peace?

***Remember that no country is allowed to use military force without the authorization of the Security Council, except in self-defense.

Class Session 3

Scenario Overview

GOAL(S)

To familiarize the students with the scenario that will serve as the basis for the simulation.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Map of the countries in conflict that highlights the disputed territory.
2. Maps of the countries represented on the Security Council.
3. Copies of the report from the Secretary-General.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. You may choose one scenario from the scenarios which are prepared for the simulation (see scenario section in this guide).
2. Emphasize that each country's role in the conflict is important. Explain how history between countries (i.e. trade relations, past conflicts, common interests) can influence a country's decision on other matters.
3. The Secretary-General report for each scenario is located in the Student Workbook. Homework is at the end of each scenario.

PART I: WARM-UP

1. Students should stand next to their desks when speaking. Each student should say his/her name, the country he/she is representing, and a fact about the UN learned from the class session(s). When the students speak they should say their name, "I am a delegate representing (country)", and the facts they learned. It is important they start seeing themselves as delegates.

PART II: REVIEW

1. Take five minutes to go over the homework from Class Session 2. Go over each answer for the first part and listen to ideas for different solutions on the second part.

PART III: SCENARIO

1. Go over the scenario. Read it through once and then take each paragraph and analyze it. After analyzing the whole scenario, go over each country's role in the conflict. Point out each country on the world map and their position in the conflict.

PART IV: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 4:

1. The students should read and study the conflict summary. It is important that students know all the facts of the scenario including each country's role in the conflict, especially their own.
2. The students should also complete Homework 3 (located at the end of each scenario) which includes a word search puzzle, and accompanying questions.
3. Students should read Class Session 4 in their workbooks on pages 49-50.

Class Session 4

Research and Interpretation Skills

GOAL(S)

To teach the students both how to research relevant information and how to make deductions from this data. This includes knowing how to formulate the country's position relating to the topics under discussion. This is based on:

1. A state's self-interests.
2. A state's relationship with parties to the conflict, with other countries in the region and with members of the Security Council.
3. A state's position in the Security Council in dealing with an international conflict.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Books borrowed from the school or public library that will be useful to the students. Teachers may choose to provide a simple bibliography if students will be researching on their own.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Find out where the nearest libraries are and encourage students to go in their free time to do research. If time permits, take a day to accompany students to the library to show them how to do research and where to find materials.
2. Student workbook pages 49-50. Homework page 51 (selected case studies pages 54-55).

PART I: WARM-UP

1. While standing up at the front of the class, have the students state their name, "I am a delegate from (country), and my country's position in this conflict for the simulation is…"

PART II: RESEARCHING INFORMATION

1. Ask the students: What basic information is important for a country delegate to know in order for him/her to represent his/her country adequately? Why is this basic information important to know and why is it necessary to accurately represent one's country? List answers on the blackboard. These are just a few of possible answers to list:
    a. The geography of the country: size, location, natural resources, neighboring states and regions
    b. Statistics of the nation: population, growth rate, population density, culture, ethnic composition, religions and their influences, languages, customs and traditions

c. Economy: type, GNP (Gross National Product), foreign debt, average per capita income, trading partners, exports and imports, foreign aid received, foreign aid donors, major foreign investors

d. Government: type, leaders, political parties, membership and role in international organizations, allies and enemies, regional alliances

e. History: major historical events, revolutions, natural disasters, disputes on territory

f. Issues the government has publicly opposed or supported: For example, the US would not support a terrorist group because it openly opposes terrorism.

All of these factors determine a country's aims and goals. Power is also an important factor. Issues such as territorial integrity, human rights or the use of natural resources are of global importance because they are relevant to the interests of all countries. A conflict based on territory is relevant worldwide, because almost every region and country has had to deal with this issue at some time or another and has an opinion. Researching a state will help students negotiate and prepare speeches that back up their position.

2. For a successful simulation of this crisis, the students should know:

   a. Their countries' relationships with the disputing countries and the other states in the area.

   b. Their countries' relationships with the other members of the Security Council (especially allies and enemies).

   c. Their countries' positions on Security Council actions such as using economic sanctions, naval or military blockades, no-fly zones, use of international force, peacekeeping missions, and the establishment of an international criminal tribunal.

PART III: METHODS OF RESEARCHING

Discuss methods of inquiry that can be used to do research and list some sources that are available:

1. School and University libraries: some are UN depositories, which would have extra material that otherwise might not be available
2. Public libraries: usually the better the library, the better and more recent books it will have on the UN
3. Encyclopedias, almanacs, CD-ROMs
4. Magazines, newspapers, microfilm
5. Internet/world wide web
6. Country packets (located in the back of this book)
7. UN Department of Public Information and UN Information Center
8. Embassies, Consulates, Permanent Missions or other authorities on the nation in question
9. Resources List in the back of the book

PART IV: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 5:

1. Students should read Class Session 5 in their packets on pages 47-49.
2. The student must pick one of the case studies from the list provided in Class Session 5 (pages 5.3-5.4 in Teacher Guide, pages 54-55 in Student Workbook) and think of the two sides involved. For each side, the student must write why that side believes it is right.
3. Students should read their country positions and country packets or do their own research. Likewise, they should know who are their allies and enemies, and who is neutral.

Teacher Note: If case studies #5-9 are chosen, you may want to alert the students who will be role playing these case studies so they have the option of researching the situation described.

Class Session 5

Role Playing

GOAL(S)

To teach the students how to role play in order to effectively represent his/her country during the simulation.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. All students must have a copy of the case studies with them.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Encourage students to speak and to participate in the role playing. This is very important preparation for the simulation, when the students should be able to participate without hesitation.
2. If you choose to use Case Study #6, you may want to copy China's Country Packet for the students to use.
3. Student Workbook page 53-55.

PART I: WARM UP

1. While standing in front of the class students should say "I represent (their country's name) and 2 of my allies are (insert 2 country allies)."

PART II: REVIEW

1. Review information from the last session concerning Research Skills.

PART III: ROLE PLAYING

1. Break the students up into four groups and give each group one of the case studies from below. Within these four groups, divide the students into two sides. Have the sides take opposing viewpoints on the case study conflicts. Ask them to assume the role of their side and to defend that side's positions. The students should debate for 5-10 minutes before being brought back together as a whole. Have each group role play and describe their conflict in front of the class. Other students may ask questions of the group. As other students ask them questions, remind the students who are role playing that they must stay in character.
2. After each group is finished, ask the students what important information they needed in order to role play their character/country.
3. Now ask the students about what is important in order to represent their country in the simulation. This knowledge of background information leads to an ability to determine what issues are important to research in determining a country's position.
4. It is not necessary to use all of the role playing case studies. You may pick those you feel are most appropriate to your students.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 6:

1. The students should read Class Session 6 in their packets on pages 57-59.
2. Have students write about three conflicts in their lives. The description of each conflict should be about a paragraph long. They don't have to resolve the conflict, but they should address the following questions:
   a. How would they define their most important needs?
   b. How would they define the other person's most important needs?
   c. How have they tried to negotiate?

   The conflicts can be about a problem with a teacher, friend, or a person in their family. If they can't think of three personal conflicts, then they can write about conflicts in their community or in other parts of the world.
3. Students should know their country position for the next session's discussion.

Case Studies for the Role Playing Session

1. A student would like to stay out later with his/her friends, but his/her parents won't allow it because the student has to wake up early the next day to go to work. What can the student say? What can his/her parents say?
2. Because a student was away visiting a sick relative, he/she didn't have time to write a paper that is due in two days. The student has asked the teacher for an extension, but the teacher refuses. The teacher thinks that the student had enough time before the visit to do the paper. What is the position of the teacher? How can the student respond?
3. The Board of Health has decided that the school lunches currently being served are unhealthy, and that the school should only serve vegetarian meals. A large group of students is outraged at this decision, and they have formed a group to protest this decision. This group is meeting with the Board of Health today to discuss the problem. How would you represent the two sides?
4. The school principal has just outlawed beepers and cell-phones in school, saying that they are causing too much of a distraction. Most teachers agree with the principal, but most students do not. The principal has called a school-wide meeting to talk about the issue. What would the principal's position be? What would the students' position be?
5. In August 1990, Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invaded and took over Kuwait. Hussein accused the United Arab Emirates of exceeding OPEC oil producing limits, which in turn reduced Iraqi profits from its own sale of oil. Iraq also had a long-standing claim that Kuwait was essentially a part of Iraq. Hussein's unwillingness to leave Kuwait eventually led to the 1991 Gulf War between Iraq and US-led forces (which included the UK and several other nations). After its defeat, Iraq agreed to accept the peace terms of the Allied Forces. One of the conditions was a trade embargo on Iraq, which has devastated Iraq's oil-based economy. How would you defend Iraq's invasion? How can the U.S. justify its actions?
6. The Chinese government has a one-child per family population control policy. China, with more than 1/5 of the world's population, has strongly promoted birth control. The one-child per family policy is based on the idea that human population and material production must be balanced proportionately. However, one negative effect of the policy is the deliberate killing of baby girls. In a society that values males over females, females are seen as a burden rather than an asset to many families, especially in rural areas. In the 1950s, the government launched an effective birth control program in urban areas, after which cities' population remained constant at 20% of the national population. One-child families receive special privileges, while families with more than 3 children are subject to penalties. The population of China exceeded 1 billion a decade ago, and it makes up over 22% of the world's total population today. One side should defend the one-child policy, while the other side critiques it.

7. In the South China sea there is a group of islands called the Spratlys. They are rich in minerals, oil, fishing, and other natural resources. Taiwan, China, Malaysia, the Philippines and other regional nations have laid claim to these islands, but no one nation actually owns them. Taiwan has recently built a military base on one island. This has prompted China to conduct war games near the base, endangering the people residing there. Each nation involved has threatened varying sorts of military action, but no threat has been acted upon as of yet. The United Nations has thus far been unable to bring these nations to a negotiating table. How would you represent Taiwan? How would you represent China?

8. The protection of national treasures has long been a concern to many nations. Often, either through war or plain thievery, artifacts of national heritage have been removed from their homelands and brought to another nation. These home governments would like their cultural property back, but the nation that now possesses the artifacts refuses to give up such priceless items. Nations have come close to taking drastic action for the return of their property in the past, and to provide a climate of peace the UN cannot allow this to happen. An example of this is that Germany stole a number of treasures from the Soviet Union during World War II. Russia is now demanding these items back while Germany is still reluctant to even admit their existence. How would Russia try to persuade Germany to return the treasures? How would Germany justify its acquisitions?

9. In 1947 Pakistan and India became separate independent nations at the same time. Along their border was a section called Kashmir, which was populated by Pakistani Muslims, but was run by an Indian Hindu administration. Hostilities soon broke out as each side wanted to join their homeland. Pakistan sent troops to aid the rebels in the populace. The reigning Maharaja sent a letter acceding the Kashmir territory to India, and India sent troops to defend its new territory. The UN established a cease-fire line which lasted until 1965. Following another battle in 1965, the cease-fire again lasted until 1971. Since then there have been periodic skirmishes. Pakistan claims that it is the UN's responsibility to monitor the cease-fire in Kashmir and to maintain a presence there. However, India often refuses to cooperate with UN as it claims that Kashmir is Indian territory and that the UN should leave it to India's defense. Neither nation has made any progress on this issue in some time, but it needs to be resolved before the hostilities develop into full scale war. How can each country defend its actions in the Kashmir region?

Class Session 6

Negotiation Skills

GOAL(S)

To teach students how to negotiate and use non-violent strategies and techniques instead of relying on the use of force to solve international and personal conflicts.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. An outline on the board listing objectives, strategies, and tactics as the main points to cover.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Students may get confused on the tactics. Associate an example with each tactic of when you would use it. Have students write an example next to each tactic, so they will remember what each one means.
2. Student Workbook pages 57-59. Homework page 59.

PART I: REVIEW

1. Review the material from the Role Playing Session and answer any questions.

PART II: NEGOTIATION

1. Lead a discussion around the following questions while recording the answers on the blackboard:

Q. What is negotiation?
A. Compromising. It involves giving up things that are less important and keeping only the ones that are vital in order to reach an agreement acceptable to all parties. It is developing a strategy where both sides win and come out satisfied with the agreement reached.

Q. Why do you negotiate?
A. If there is a conflict that cannot be settled, then the parties involved must compromise with each other in order to resolve their dispute and still try to achieve what is most important to them.

Q. What can you negotiate on?
A. Anything two or more parties cannot agree on.

Q. How do you define your most important needs?
A. By identifying and prioritizing your country's interests.

Q. How do you negotiate?
A. By figuring out what is most important to you, and being able to give up other things in order to satisfy the other party while still getting what is most important to you.

Q. What strategies lead to successful negotiations once you understand your country's interests?

A. The most effective strategies which lead to successful negotiations are:

1. Effective communication of your interests to other countries;
2. Effective communication and preparation so that you understand the interests and priorities of the other countries;
3. Creativity in proposing options that meet your interests as well as the interests of your negotiating partners;
4. Flexibility in considering proposals that may meet your interests;
5. Preserving and/or developing your reputation as well as your relationships with other countries.

Q. How do you define success in negotiating?

A. By having your most important needs met and still be able to resolve the conflict, or by developing a win-win situation that is fair and equitable to both sides.

NEGOTIATING

To negotiate is to practice diplomacy. It is a careful balancing of ideas and opinions, and of compromising with the policy and priorities of the party one represents. This is not always easy, but in many ways it is the most rewarding aspect of the simulation. Students need to develop negotiating skills so they can reach their country's aims, whatever they may be. This includes adopting a strategy and using the proper tactics to accomplish their specific goals.

To be an effective negotiator, the delegate must know the information on their country and also be prepared to use this information effectively. They should think in terms of objectives, strategies and tactics.

Objectives:

The objectives address questions such as: Does the country have a specific position on this issue? Does it wish to see action taken? What types of action(s) does the country prefer to take and what type(s) would it like to prevent?

Strategies:

Once the objectives have been identified, each country prepares a strategy for reaching that objective. The strategy is the plan on how to work with the other countries to reach a particular objective. Strategies may include formal speeches, behind the scenes discussions, and the use of procedural devices such as amendments.

Tactics:

Below are some sample negotiating tactics and how they do and do not work. These tactics are used every day when people negotiate with each other. As a country's representative each student will use these tactics as part of their strategy to achieve their objective(s). These tactics may help them convince other countries to support their proposals.

PART III: NEGOTIATING TACTICS

1. Listed below are common tactics used in negotiating that should be discussed. Also given are several examples of how the delegates from Venezuela and Guyana (Scenario A) could use these tactics.
   Note: Tactics are only printed in the teacher guide to avoid confusion for the students if Scenario A is not being used.

Assuming a reasonable stance: This strategy is the most common and effective tactic. In other words, be open to compromise, suggestions and concession. You may not agree with everything said, but listen to the suggestions and take the ideas that you like. In the end, compromise is always the key to a successful negotiating session.

Guyana: Guyana will agree to share the resources of the Essequibo territory with Venezuela, if Venezuela agrees to withdraw its troops, respects Guyana's border, and promise never again to invade the territory. Venezuela must compensate Guyana for damages and the Venezuelan troops must be prosecuted for their atrocities. A UN force is necessary to patrol the peace.

Venezuela: Venezuela will agree to split the Essequibo territory in half between the two countries. The line must be drawn so that both countries get an equal amount of the resources. Venezuela will undertake a phased withdrawal of its troops and allow the border to be patrolled by UN peacekeepers. Venezuela will compensate Guyana for the damage done in the invasion out of the profits from the exploitation of the Essequibo resources over a multi-year time frame in an amount decided by a UN Compensation Commission. Venezuela will undertake its own investigation of atrocities and prosecute any of its troops found guilty of such acts.

Demanding more in a first offer: At first demanding more than you are really expecting to get is an excellent negotiating strategy. This approach gets the negotiations under way and may force the opponent to make the first serious offer. On the other hand, the demand could be viewed as so outrageous that the demander is seen as not really being interested in negotiating in good faith.

Guyana: Guyana demands that Venezuela must immediately withdraw its troops from the Essequibo territory; compensate Guyana fully for the damage as calculated by Guyana; recognize Guyana's borders and promise never again to invade; Venezuelan troops must be prosecuted before an international tribunal for the atrocities they committed; and the UN should help enforce the peace by stationing peacekeeping troops on the border.

Venezuela: Venezuela demands that Guyana must recognize the validity of Venezuela's claim to the Essequibo territory; must take responsibility for the bombing of the Venezuelan Government Building; and compensate Venezuela for the damage and prosecute the terrorists responsible.

False Demand: This is another traditional negotiating tactic. By posing a demand and then taking it back, a delegate convinces others that his or her country is reasonable and sincere in its negotiations. This action also sets an example for others to follow and do the same. A related tactic is to convince an opponent that the current offer is one's bottom-line position.

Guyana: Venezuela must withdraw its troops; pay punitive damages as well as compensation; and agree to have its leader tried before an international war crimes tribunal for the atrocities committed.

Venezuela: Guyana must relinquish its entire claim to the Essequibo territory; and agree to have its leader tried before an international criminal court for the act of terrorism committed against the Venezuelan government.

Negotiating with authority: Using this tactic, a delegate tries to convince others that he/she is the most knowledgeable delegate on a particular issue or subject. The opinion of a delegate who negotiates from a position of strength will be given greater weight in the formulation of resolutions. The delegate who appears to be the leader will attract followers and gain support for his or her actions. Of course, having established such a position, being proven wrong can be disastrous.

Guyana: The Guyanese delegate cites articles in the UN Charter that prohibit the use of force against another country, to emphasize that Venezuela's actions violate these provisions.

Venezuela: The Venezuelan delegate points out the various provisions of the Treaty of Port-of-Spain, to emphasize how Guyana has committed a breach of the Treaty by allowing the development of Essequibo territory.

Playing one opponent off against another: This tactic can enable a delegate to gain the upper hand against a stronger opponent by letting him or her direct his or her energies in the wrong direction. In some cases, an opponent will not take the bait and the delegate may find him or herself in a weaker rather than a stronger position.

Guyana: Guyana tries to emphasize that Colombia moved 10,000 troops onto its border with Venezuela to attempt to spark off antagonism between Colombia and Venezuela.

Venezuela: Venezuela tries to emphasize that the bomb which the Free Essequibo terrorist group used in blowing up the Government Building came from the Czech Republic, to attempt to incite conflict between Guyana and the Czech Republic.

Anger: A negotiator can use anger to draw attention to a point. Anger can be real or fake. In both cases, it signals the seriousness of a negotiator's position and raises doubts about the reasonableness of an opponent's position. This tactic could, however, create an equally angry response.

Guyana: Guyana yells about Venezuela's blatant disregard for international law and commission of atrocities.

Venezuela: Venezuela yells about Guyana's breach of the Treaty and illegal development of the Essequibo and Guyana's support for international terrorism.

Aggression: Delegates may use aggression by emphasizing errors and flaws in an opponent's argument. It also weakens an opponent's confidence in the position that they have taken. On the other hand, an aggressive stance might embarrass a fellow delegate in such a way that he/she becomes more stubborn on the issue.

Guyana: Guyana threatens more acts of terrorism, airstrikes launched from the United Kingdom's carrier, and the invasion of 50,000 Colombian troops into Venezuela if Venezuela doesn't agree to Guyana's demands.

Venezuela: Venezuela threatens to take over not just the Essequibo region but also the rest of Guyana unless Guyana recognizes Venezuela's right to the Essequibo territory.

Surrendering: This can sometimes limit potential damage and let a delegate appeal to his or her opponent's sense of ethics and fairness. However, an opponent may not take pity if this tactic is used too late in the negotiating process; instead, the opponent might "go for the kill."

Guyana: Guyana surrenders on important points in face of further aggression by Venezuela.

Venezuela: Venezuela surrenders on important points in face of threat of international use of force.

Horse-trading: When two delegates disagree on two or more issues, they can propose a swap: each gives up something in exchange for something else. That way both sides win and gain something out of the deal.

Guyana: Guyana will refrain from further development of the Essequibo region while a peace treaty is worked out if Venezuela will pull out its troops.

Venezuela: Venezuela will sponsor a compensation commission for the damages done in the invasion if Guyana will promise to no further development of the region until a peace treaty is worked out.

Dividing the issues: Sometimes, countries appear to be more divided on an issue than they actually are. By identifying points of common agreement, the areas of disagreement can be reduced. When negotiating a resolution, delegates may wish to circle the clauses or phrases with which they don't agree, and focus their energies in resolving these matters with negotiation or compromise.

In the Essequibo conflict, there are six separate issues:

1. Who gets the Essequibo territory and/or resources;
2. Whether Venezuela should compensate Guyana for damages done in the invasion;
3. Whether and where Venezuelan troops should be prosecuted for atrocities;
4. Whether Guyana should compensate Venezuela for damages done in the bombing of the government building;
5. Whether the members of the Free Essequibo organization should be prosecuted for the bombing;
6. How should the UN police the peace.

PART IV: CAUCUSING

1. Go over caucusing. It is very important that students know what caucusing is because it is an important part of the simulation.

CAUCUSING

During the simulation, there will be parts when the students will break into a "caucusing" exercise. All the delegates will break up into groups for informal discussion. These informal negotiations are the heart of the simulation. Delegates with similar ideas about how to resolve the conflict should caucus together, and should take turns proposing ideas and clauses for the resolution (which will be further defined in Class Session 7). Ideally, each delegate should contribute at least one clause. Once the groups have drafted a resolution acceptable to the members of the group, individual members of each group should visit the other caucusing parties to try to elicit support for their resolution.

There are several reasons why the caucus is important:

1. It allows delegates to talk and negotiate in an informal, free setting;
2. Delegates can begin to talk with their allies and think about what resolutions would benefit them the most;
3. Delegates are able to use their negotiating, role playing, and public speaking skills all at once; and
4. The caucus enables delegates to begin writing resolutions which will help end the conflict.

Each group must come up with ways to negotiate with people opposing them and to convince the people who are neutral to side with them. But remind students that they will want to develop a compromise that as many people as possible can agree on.

Part V: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 7

1. Students should carefully read Class Session 7 on pages 61-66 in their workbooks.
2. Using their personal conflict examples that they have been developing for homework, students should answer the discussion questions below.
    a. What are you trying to accomplish? (objectives)
    b. How can you accomplish that? (strategy)
    c. What are you willing to give up? (prioritize your needs)
    d. What must you keep? (non-negotiable)
    e. What are some possible solutions?
3. Students then do the same thing for their countries' positions for the conflict.

Class Session 7

Resolution Writing

GOAL(S)

To teach the students what a resolution is, the basic format of a resolution, and how to go about drafting a resolution. Resolution writing seeks a general consensus in the UN body after delegates debate over differences of opinion.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Have the steps on how to draft a resolution written on the board.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Resolution writing is the workshop that students seem to have the most trouble with. Make sure the format of the resolution is understood and applied correctly.
2. Student Workbook page 61-66. Homework page 65.

PART I: REVIEW

1. Listen to some of the possible answers the students came up with for last night's homework about their personal conflicts.

PART II: RESOLUTIONS

1. Lead a discussion about resolutions.

Q. *What is a resolution?*
A. A written statement expressing the decisions and feelings of the United Nations on a certain topic.

Q. *What issues does a resolution address?*
A. Topics of a resolution can range from the rights of women to health issues to peacekeeping.

Q. *Why write one?*
A. Resolutions are written to publicly state the consensus opinion held by a group of nations—an opinion that a group of nations agree on. Security Council resolutions are binding on all nations of the world that belong to the UN. Explain that resolutions will be written during the simulation to try to resolve the conflict. It is important that students know how to draft and write a resolution for the simulation.

HOW TO DRAFT A RESOLUTION

1. Determine the country's position on the issue to be addressed.
2. Think of several things that the country would like the United Nations to do. Make these into operative language.
3. Think of good reasons for explaining these actions and include these in the preambulatory clauses.
4. Review and clean up the draft, making sure it fits the standard format and that it clearly states the policy.

PART III: RESOLUTION FORMAT

1. Go over the basic resolution format. Use the sample resolution as a guide for students to follow as they go along. Have them identify the preambulatory clauses and the operative clauses as they read the sample resolution.
2. Resolution Format
    a. A resolution is really just a long sentence written according to certain rules. All Security Council resolutions start with the same subject: "The Security Council"
    b. **Preambulatory clauses:** After stating the subject, the preambulatory clauses come next. These are introductory phrases that explain and defend any action taken on the issue but they do not state the actual actions to be taken. Preambulatory clauses are used to describe the problem, remind everyone of past actions taken by the Security Council, explain the purpose of the resolution and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. The preambulatory phrases describe the Security Council's thinking and purpose for drafting the resolution. Each clause in the preamble begins with a capitalized, underlined word and is followed by a comma.

The following are examples of frequently used preambulatory phrases:

Alarmed by
Approving of
Aware of
Believing
Bearing in mind
Confident that
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring

Deeply convinced
Deeply regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Further deploring
Guided by

Having adopted
Having considered
Keeping in mind
Noting
Observing
Realizing
Recalling
Seeking
Taking note

Model Preambulatory Clauses:

Listed below are sample preambulatory clauses for each of the different scenarios.

"Alarmed by the invasion of Guyana by the military forces of Venezuela,"

"Disturbed by the loss of human life and suffering that has resulted from this invasion,"

"Expressing grave alarm at reports of widespread war crimes and human rights abuses occurring within the Great Lakes Region,"

"Realizing the threat to the implementation of the Dayton Accords that this new violence poses,"

"Seeking peaceful resolutions to this conflict,"

"Further seeking to establish the framework for a long-lasting peace between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt in the Nile region,"

c. **Operative Clauses:** The operative paragraphs are next. They state the action to be taken by the Security Council. The operative paragraphs are the active part of the resolution whereas the preambulatory clauses introduce, explain and defend the actions. Each clause begins with a capitalized, underlined, present tense action verb (some examples are given in the next section) and is followed by a semi-colon except the last one, which ends with a period. Also, each clause is numbered.

The following are examples of frequently used operative words:

Accepts
Affirms
Appeals
Authorizes
Calls upon
Commends
Condemns
Congratulations
Confirms
Considers
Decides
Declares
Demands
Deplores
Designates
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Has resolved
Invites
Notes
Offers
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Renews
Requests
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Urges

Model Operative Clauses:

Listed below are examples of Model Operative clauses for each of the different scenarios.

1. "Condemns Venezuela's invasion of the Essequibo territory of Guyana;"
2. "Calls upon Venezuela to halt all exploitation of resources in the Essequibo territory;"
3. "Demands that Venezuela immediately withdraw its troops from the Essequibo territory;"
4. "Requests that all states refrain from unauthorized intervention into the conflict;"
5. "Urges the parties to the dispute to begin intensive negotiations for the settlement of their differences and acceptance of a lasting peace plan, based on the following:
   (a)(describe);"
   (b)
   (c)
6. "Decides that if Egypt does not back down from its threat of sending its troops into Ethiopia within 5 days, the Security Council will consider more forceful measures;"
7. "Authorizes states, in coordination with the Secretary-General, to use all necessary means to prevent shipping to and from Rwanda;"
8. "Calls upon all international donors to contribute to the humanitarian relief efforts in the Great Lakes Region;"
9. "Demands that the parties to the dispute immediately cease and desist from all war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in each other's territory;"
10. "Establishes a Commission of Experts to investigate war crimes and crimes against humanity that have been committed in the Doboj territory;"
11. "Condemns any action by Yugoslavia to interfere in the affairs of the Republika Srpska;"
12. "Decides that a compensation commission should be established to determine the appropriate payment out of frozen assets for the victims of the conflict."

The word "Further" is sometimes placed before the operative verb if it is being used twice in the same resolution.

Examples: "Further Accepts"
"Further Demands"
"Further Supports"

PART IV: DRAFTING A RESOLUTION

1. In order to write an effective resolution, serious thought must be put into it. Going through the following steps one-by-one will help the students write an effective resolution.
2. Go over key points.

DRAFTING A RESOLUTION

The process by which a resolution is generated is termed "drafting." Drafting is the written result of compromise and agreement reached through debating and caucusing. Drafting is a process of revision, and country representatives should never view any draft as the finished product. There will always be the possibility for adding amendments.

Drafting involves reaching an agreement through adjusting for other delegates' concerns. This adjustment takes place by changing the wording of the document. These changes can be as big as altering the meaning, or can be as small as using a different word. A draft usually goes through many changes as it gains support from different countries. While certain countries may have the most important roles in writing the first draft, many delegates will want to make changes, and some delegates may even try to do this at the time of voting.

Different parts add up to the final resolution. Below are some key points that delegates must understand.

Wording: Most negotiations over changes in the draft of a resolution are usually disagreements over wording. At times, an argument will be over one word which is important to the meaning of the document. Think about, for example, the difference between calling the Palestine Liberation Organization a "terrorist organization" or "a collection of freedom fighters" in your resolution. The tone of the document would be very different. Thus, delegates need to be aware of the effect of using certain words.

Precision of meaning: Most experienced diplomats strive for accuracy and clarity. They argue that a hard-fought written agreement should say exactly what the parties have verbally accepted.

Intentional ambiguity: Often a high level of clarity cannot be achieved. Sometimes, very controversial points are written in ways that leave room for more than one interpretation. Usually, this is done to allow progress on the more important parts of the issue.

Unavoidable ambiguity: Another reason resolutions are often unclear is that details of how to do what it says cannot be explained. There is still work to be done which depends on more negotiations.

Draft style: The draft document, apart from being correct in content, must also be free of punctuation and grammatical errors if people are to be able to understand it.

PART V: AMENDMENTS

An amendment to a resolution is a change in one or more clauses in the resolution. For example, if at first the Security Council said that Venezuela has ten weeks to leave Guyana, a delegate may make an amendment to say that Venezuela has only five weeks to leave Guyana. Rules on how a delegate can introduce an amendment are taught in Session 9.

ACTIVITY

1. Choose one or two of the conflicts from the role playing session.
2. Divide the students into two groups per conflict, and have each group represent one side of the argument.
3. Have the groups caucus for about ten minutes to discuss their negotiation strategy and draw up a resolution.
4. Come back from the caucus groups and have one representative from each group read aloud the resolution. Make sure the resolutions fit the format described.

PART VI: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 8

1. Students should read Class Session 8 in their packets on pages 67-68.
2. Students should write a resolution to a personal conflict that they described in the Homework for Class Session 6 and a resolution based on their country position for the scenario.
3. Students should write a short persuasive paragraph of their formal speeches for the simulation session. Their opening paragraph should state the position of their country in the conflict and reasons why their country is taking that position.

An Actual United Nations Security Council Resolution

RESOLUTION 1005 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3555th meeting, on 17 July 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Noting with concern that unexploded landmines constitute a substantial hazard to the population of Rwanda, and an impediment to the rapid reconstruction of the country,

Noting also the desire of the Government of Rwanda to address the problem of unexploded landmines, and the interest on the part of other States to assist with the detection and destruction of these mines,

Underlining the importance the Council attaches to efforts to eliminate the threat posed by unexploded landmines in a number of States, and the humanitarian nature of demining programs,

Recognizing that safe and successful humanitarian demining operations in Rwanda will require the supply to Rwanda of an appropriate quantity of explosives for use in these operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed in paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994), appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in established humanitarian demining programs may be supplied to Rwanda upon application to and authorization by the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 918 (1994).

(Additional examples of actual resolutions can be found in the scenario section.)

Class Session 8

Speech-Making

GOAL(S)

To teach the students how to prepare and present well-written speeches before an audience. The students will practice how to verbalize their ideas and how to support their arguments clearly and concisely before a larger group. Formal speeches prepared in advance as well as spontaneous speeches will be discussed in order to facilitate debate during the simulation sessions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Two paragraphs from a speech that the teacher will read at the beginning of class.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. At the beginning of class, you should read a speech. Purposely make some errors during the delivery of the speech. Ask the students to identify the errors. When students make their own speeches point out the areas that could be improved and praise aspects that other students should follow.
2. Student Workbook pages 67-68. Homework page 68.

PART I: REVIEW

1. Review material from Session 7. Answer any questions.

PART II: SPEECH-MAKING

1. The teacher delivers two very brief speeches, exactly the same in content. One will be made with intentional speech-making errors. The other will be delivered in a manner representative of a good speech.
2. Have the students critique the teacher's performance. Make a list on the blackboard of what makes a good speech. Issues to point out include:
    a. Make eye contact with the audience
    b. Speak slowly and clearly
    c. Project your voice
    d. Vary the tone and speed of your voice
    e. Use persuasive language to make an argument
    f. Organize what you have to say by preparing a brief outline in advance
    g. Be concise and to the point

3. Have a few students present their prepared paragraphs.
4. Have the class critique the speakers, highlighting the positive points as well as the aspects the student needs to work on.

PART III: TYPES OF SPEECH

1. Review the most important points of a good speech.
2. Discuss the two different types of speeches that will be used during the simulation:
    a. Policy Speech: This kind of speech is usually prepared in advance and is given during formal debate to state the country's stance with respect to the conflict and appropriate actions by the Security Council. These speeches include:
        1. Introduction to the country's goals with respect to resolving the crisis
        2. Specific positions on how to resolve the crisis
        3. Supporting arguments
        4. A summarizing conclusion
    b. Spontaneous Speech: This type of speech is given during informal debate on the spur of the moment and with little time for preparation. These speeches address the draft resolution being considered. An example of this type of speech is the kind you use every day when arguing with your friends. You will often speak for a minute or two trying to make your point. This is a spontaneous speech. Helpful suggestions include:
        1. Making notes on other delegates' viewpoints while they are giving their speeches
        2. Answering each point directly
        3. Making notes on the speeches of delegates with similar viewpoints and re-emphasizing points they use
        4. Addressing specific points of the resolution and explaining why they should be supported or opposed
        5. Using notes or a brief outline while speaking

PARt IV: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 9:

1. Students should read Class Session 9 on pages 69-71.
2. Students should further develop their speeches, and use their resolutions as a framework for their speech.
3. Students should begin practicing their speech in front of a mirror or in front of other people.

Class Session 9

Rules and Preparation

GOAL(S)

For students to learn the rules of the United Nations, why they are needed, and how they are similar to rules in their everyday lives. To familiarize the students on what exactly will happen during the simulation.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. The rules need to be written out on a blackboard or, if available, on an overhead projector.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Be familiar with the rules, and have examples ready to help students understand rules.
2. Be able to explain fully what will happen during the simulation—emphasize that students must have their speeches and resolutions prepared, dress nicely and not be absent.
3. Student Workbook pages 69-71. Homework page 71.

PART I: REVIEW

1. Review material from Session 8. Answer any questions.

PART II: RULES

1. Ask the students why rules are needed in general. Write answers on blackboard.
2. Ask the students why rules are needed in the Security Council.
3. Go over each rule for the Security Council. Give examples of when the rule is used in the simulation. Explain how these rules are similar to rules in the students' own lives.

PART III: SIMULATION

1. Go over the outline of the simulation.
2. Explain the format of the simulation and why each day's class session is important and how they fit into the entire simulation.
3. Explain how much time will be allowed for each section and what type of information the students will need to role play in the different sections. For example, at the end of the simulation the students will have an opportunity to "report to the international press" which will be "broadcast" back in their home countries.

4. Go over what the students should say during roll call and voting.
    a. During roll call, each Security Council Member says "Present and Voting." Each non-Security Council Member just says "Present" since they do not vote.
    b. During voting, each Security Council Member says "For," "Against," or "Abstain."

Part IV: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 10

1. Students should reread the set of rules on page 69-71.
2. Students should come up with any questions about any class session topics or anything about the program that they do not understand. It is very important that they are clear on all of the topics.
3. Make sure they have written their speech and practiced it.

RULES

The rules of the Security Council are known as parliamentary procedure. In our simulation we will use a simplified version of the rules. The rules are listed below and divided into the different sections of the simulation.

General Rules

Rule 1: The Security Council

a. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations.

b. China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States will be permanent members of the Security Council. The remaining ten members shall be elected by the General Assembly to be non-permanent members of the Security Council.

c. Any country, whether it is a member of the United Nations or not, shall be invited to meet with the Security Council if the country is involved in the dispute.

Rule 2: The Chairperson

a. The Chairperson will run the simulation. He/she will declare the opening and closing of each simulation, direct the discussions, enforce the rules, determine the order of the speakers, give permission to delegates to speak, rule on points of order, have complete control on any outside meetings or caucusing, adjourn the simulation, and close debate.

Rule 3: Point of Order

a. During the discussion, a Member may raise a point of order. A point of order is used only in the case of an error in the order of procedure or voting and is used to bring the issue to the attention of the Chairperson.

b. If necessary, a point of order may interrupt a speaker. This may not be used for another Member to comment on the speaker's speech.

Rule 4: Point of Personal Privilege

a. A Member may raise a point of personal privilege in order to bring to the attention of the Chairperson some physical discomfort. A point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker. An example of a point of personal privilege is if a Member cannot hear the Chairperson or speaker.

Formal Debate Rules

Rule 5: Speeches

a. No one may speak unless the Chairperson gives him/her permission. The Chairperson will set time limits and stop the speaker if the speaker goes beyond the time limit or if the speaker is not speaking about the subject under discussion.

Rule 6: Questions to the Speaker

a. If the speaker finishes his/her speech and his/her time limit has not been reached, the speaker may accept questions from other delegates. The questions must be about the speaker's topics. The speaker may decide to stop answering questions at any time before the limit is reached and wrap up his/her speech.

Rule 7: Right of Reply

a. If a speaker insults another country, the Chairperson may allow a delegate from that country to defend his/her country. This may not be used to make correspondingly insulting remarks.

b. The right of reply may be requested only after the first speaker has finished his/her speech.

Rule 8: Resolutions and Amendments

a. Resolutions and amendments shall be given in writing to the Chairperson who will make copies of the resolutions and amendments and distribute them to all Members. Only Permanent or non-Permanent Members may hand in a resolution or an amendment.

Rule 9: Withdrawal

a. A motion, resolution, or amendment may be withdrawn by its writer at any time before voting on the motion, resolution, or amendment has begun, but it can not be withdrawn after it has been amended. Another Member may reintroduce the same motion, resolution, or amendment later on.

Informal Debate Rules

Rule 10: Caucusing

a. The Security Council may move into caucusing whenever the Chairperson or a majority of the Members decide to. The Permanent Members cannot veto such a motion. The time period of caucusing shall be set by the Chairperson.

Voting Rules

Rule 11: Voting Rights

a. Each Member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

b. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters such as recess of the meeting shall be made by a majority of Members present.

c. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters such as voting on resolutions shall be made by a majority vote of Members present including the positive votes of the five Permanent Members.

Rule 12: Method of Voting

a. On procedural matters, voting shall be by a show of placards or hands.

b. On other matters (such as resolutions), voting shall be by roll call in alphabetical order. When the name of each Member is called, one of the Delegates representing a country shall answer "for," "against," or "abstain." The Chairperson may allow Members to explain their vote after a roll call vote.

c. After the Chairperson has announced the beginning of voting, no Member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of parliamentary inquiry.

Rule 13: Voting on Amendments

a. Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Chairperson prior to the start of voting.

b. Prior to voting on the resolution as a whole, the Security Council shall vote on all amendments that have been submitted in the order determined by the Chairperson. If one approved amendment implies the rejection of another amendment, the second amendment will be cut out of the resolution. If any amendments are accepted, the resolution as amended shall then be voted on.

Rule 14: Voting on Resolutions

a. If two or more resolutions relate to the same question, the Security Council shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they have been submitted.

Optional Class Session 10

Review

GOAL(S)

To review the important aspects of each class session to make sure students are clear about all aspects of the program. All of the students' questions should be answered by the end of this class session.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. All of the charts that have been used in the class sessions.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. This class session is more like a seminar—an open discussion. Review the parts on the review sheet, but also ask students if there are any other things (not on the sheet) they would like to review. Ask the students a question and let them give you all the answers. For example, ask them what are key points when giving a speech.
2. Student Workbook pages 73-76. Homework page 76.

PART I: REVIEW

1. Discuss the sections on the review sheet, going over research skills, role playing, negotiation, resolution writing, speech making, and any other sections you feel the students are having trouble with.

RESEARCH SKILLS

For the simulation, students should know:

1. The geography of their country: size and description, location, natural resources, and neighboring states and regions
2. Statistics of the nation: population, population density, growth rate
3. Culture: the big and small nationalities represented, religions and their influences, languages, and customs and traditions
4. Economy: type of economy, major imports and exports, and trading partners
5. Government: type of government, leaders, allies and enemies, membership in political and economic organizations, and its role in international politics

ROLE PLAYING

As soon as the simulation begins, the students will stop being students. Instead, they will become "Delegates to the United Nations Security Council". The challenge in this simulation lies in having the students put aside their personal views, prejudices, and beliefs in order to take on the role of Diplomats. Students will be expected both to act professionally like a UN delegate and to represent the interests of their assigned country to the best of their ability. Just keep reminding students that the Governments they represent pay their salary, so they need to promote its official policies even if they are the opposite of their personal views or they may find themselves out of a job!

NEGOTIATION

To be an effective negotiator, the delegate must know the information on his/her country and also be prepared to use this information effectively. Students should think in terms of objectives, strategy and tactics.

Objectives: The objectives address questions such as: Does the country have a specific position on this issue? Does it wish to see action taken? What types of actions does the country prefer to take and what types would it like to prevent?

Strategies: Once the objectives have been identified, each country prepares a strategy for reaching that objective. This strategy is a plan on how to work with the other countries to reach a particular objective. This strategy can be used in the formal speeches, the behind the scenes discussions, and the use of procedural devices such as amendments.

Tactics: Tactics are used during the simulation. Students should use tactics in presenting themselves to other delegates during the simulation. Using tactics correctly may get other countries to do what you want.

RESOLUTION WRITING

Resolution Format

1. A resolution is really just a long sentence written according to certain rules. All Security Council resolutions start with the same subject:

   "The Security Council"

2. After stating the subject, the preambulatory clauses come next. These are introductory phrases that explain and defend any action taken on the issue. Preambulatory clauses are used to describe the problem, remind everyone of past actions taken by the Security Council, explain the purpose of the resolution and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. The preambulatory phrases describe the Security Council's thinking and purpose for drafting the resolution. Each clause in the preamble begins with a capitalized, underlined word and is followed by a comma.

3. The operative paragraphs are next. They state the action to be taken by the Security Council. The operative paragraphs are the main part of the

resolution whereas the preambulatory clauses introduce, explain and defend the actions. Each clause begins with a capitalized, underlined, present tense action verb and is followed by a semi-colon except the last one, which ends with a period. Also, each clause is numbered.

How to go about drafting a resolution:

1. Determine the country's position on the issue to be addressed.
2. Think of several things that the country would like the United Nations to do. Make these into operative language.
3. Think of good reasons for explaining these actions and include these in the preambulatory clauses.
4. Review and clean up the draft, making sure it fits the standard format and that it clearly states the policy.

SPEECH MAKING

Two different speeches will be made during the simulation:

1. Formal Speeches—prepared speeches
2. Spontaneous Speeches—on-the-spot speeches

Giving the Speech

- Use notes or a brief outline while speaking. Even spontaneous speakers should have notes to refer to.
- Speakers should project their voice.
- Speak slowly, allowing words to sink in.
- Practice pre-written speeches in advance. Know the speech well enough so that it can be given without reading from the text. It is important to make frequent eye-contact with the other delegates during the speech.
- Give the speech with enthusiasm and vocal emphasis.
- Try to add some interesting points about pertinent countries to the body of the speech.
- The proper tone for the speech is not a student speaking to a teacher or a teacher speaking to a student, but a teacher speaking to a teacher.

PART II: QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

1. Have this like an open seminar with students asking question and you or even other students answering them.

PART III: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for the Simulation Session

1. Students should go over the review in Class Session 10 (pg. 73-76) and all their notes and homework.
2. Remind them to dress nicely. Also, tell them to read the sections on the simulation.

Optional Class Session 11

Country Pride Day

GOAL(S)

For the students to become more familiar with the countries they are representing.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Materials needed for activities selected.

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Today is your day to be creative! You can have the students do anything that will enable them to become more familiar with their countries. The only requirement for this day is that everyone participate and have fun! Below is a list of suggested activities:
    - Make a flag for each country, to be used at the simulation session.
    - Make a map of each country, including main cities, rivers or mountain ranges.
    - Ask students to bring in food from their respective countries and have a food fair.
    - Have a dance, music or costume parade.
    - Make travel brochures for the country they represent; include tips about climate, culture, main holidays and interesting places to visit.
2. An alternative would be to play games during this workshop. This will allow the students to become more familiar with basic facts about each country and still have fun. A quick, fun game to play is "Global Trivia," as described below:
    a. Ask each student to bring in ten questions and answers about their country. For example: what is the currency, main languages spoken, organizations to which the country belongs, main exports, principal holidays, etc.
    b. Have the students place these facts on color-coded note cards, according to the subject matter. For example: geography questions on blue cards, history on green, government on yellow, culture on red and economics on orange.
    c. Place students into teams of two or three.
    d. The aim of the game is to collect one card of each color, and this is done by answering the questions correctly. The cards should be shuffled and asked in random order. The first team to raise their hands and answer correctly should be given the card.
    e. The first team to collect one card of each color is the winning team!

Optional Class Session 12

UN Name Game

GOAL(S)

For the students to become more familiar with the various organs, specialized agencies, programs and funds of the UN system.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Signs of UN organs, specialized agencies, programs and funds, explaining the various tasks they perform and other facts about them. You may choose to enlarge the copies from the list of UN institutions provided so that they are easier to read.
2. Copies of the instructions.
3. Copies of the questionnaire.

TEACHER INFORMATION:

1. This is a fun alternative way of having your students learn about the UN system and the various work they do. The exercise has two parts:
   a. Who Am I? (15 minutes)
      1. As each student enters the room, distribute copies of the instructions and questionnaires.
      2. Tape one sign to the back of each student which states an organ, specialized agency, programme or fund and some facts about it. The students should ask only yes/no questions , such as "Am I based in New York?' or "Do I work with diseases?", until they discover who they are.
      3. When the student discovers who he/she is, he/she should remove the sign from his/her back and place it on his/her chest. They then represent that institution for the second part of the exercise.

   b. Find Someone Who.... (20 minutes)
      1. Each student is given a questionnaire with questions pertaining to the various UN organs and agencies. Each student then moves around the room seeking the answers to the questions asked. For example, they would ask each other questions or read the description of the institutions to find out which question they answer.

2. Wrap-up (10-15 minutes)
   a. Ask the students what they learned, what were the surprises and what are some of the issues that the UN works on. Through this exercise, the students will have an idea of the wide range of tasks and concerns the UN has—health, women, environment, population, children,etc. In fact, many of the issues and services students encounter in their day-to-day lives have something to do with the

UN, such as telecommunications, postal services, civil aviation, immunization, education, etc. The UN has also been in the forefront in addressing world issues such as hunger, underdevelopment, poverty, illiteracy, diseases and human rights violation.

b. Discuss the concept of civic responsibility and how as students, they can help the United Nations find solutions to these global issues.
   1. Write to members of Congress, and tell them how they feel about the work the UN performs.
   2. Get involved with issues that interest them. (e.g.Amnesty International, Religious Service organizations, Rotary with Polio Plus, Land Mines etc.)
   3. Get involved with UN issues by participating in Model UN Conferences and by participating in various educational outreach programs of UNA-USA chapters. (Contact UNA-USA for a chapter near you).

INSTRUCTIONS—WHO AM I?

1. You have a sign taped on your back which represents an Organ or an Institution of the United Nations. Your job is to find out who you are, following the rules listed below.
    a. You can ask only yes or no questions.
    b. You can ask each person only one question before moving onto another person.
    c. To answer other people's questions, read the description of their organ/institution taped to their back.
    d. Asking questions such as the ones listed below will help you figure out who you are:
    Are my headquarters located in New York?
    Do I work with the environment/health/children/cultural issues etc.?
    Do I work with scientists?
    e. Once you have figured out who you are, remove the sign from your back and tape it on your chest. You will represent that Organ/Institution for the rest of this session.

Institutions
World Bank (WB)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Trade Organization (WTO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
World Health Organization (WHO)
International Labor Organization (ILO)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)
UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Organs
Economic and Social Council
International Court of Justice
Trusteeship Council
General Assembly
Security Council
Secretariat

Find someone who represents an Institution or Organ that...:

Answer Key:

1. Security Council
2. General Assembly
3. UNITAR
4. ECOSOC
5. UNCHR
6. UNFPA
7. UNIFEM
8. Secretariat
9. UNICEF
10. UNDP
11. UNEP
12. UNHCR
13. ILO
14. World Bank
15. IMF
16. WMO
17. IFAD
18. WTO
19. ITU
20. WIPO
21. UPU
22. FAO
23. ICAO
24. IAEA
25. WHO
26. IMO
27. UNESCO
28. Security Council, International Court of Justice, WTO
29. Trusteeship Council
30. UNFPA
31. International Court of Justice
32. UNEP
33. General Assembly, Security Council, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNIFEM, UNFPA
34. UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, IAEA
35. WHO, UNFPA
36. UNEP, UNICEF, FAO, WMO, IMO, UNITAR, UNFPA, UNDP, World Bank
37. WHO, WMO, UNEP, IAEA, UNESCO
38. ECOSOC, UNDP, World Bank, UNIFEM, FAO
39. FAO, UPU, ICAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNEP, UNCHR, ILO, WB, IMF, IFAD, WTO, WIPO, ITU, WHO
40. Secretariat, October 24
41. World Postal Day October 9
    World Environment Day June 5
    World Children's Day November 20
    World Health Day April 7
    World Water Day March 22
    International Civil Aviation Day December 7
    Human Rights Day December 10
    World Population Day July 11
    International Women's Day March 8
    World Meteorological Day March 23
    World Development Information Day October 24

Find someone who represents an Institution or Organ that…

1. Is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security

2. Deliberates on budget matters and admission of new members to the United Nations

3. Designs and organizes training programs on diplomacy

4. Coordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and institutions

5. Investigates complaints and reports on human rights violations in member states

6. Provides support for contraceptive research and production

7. Provides direct technical and financial support to women's initiatives in developing countries

8. Works as administrative arm of the UN

9. Carries out programs in nutrition, health, education, water and sanitation, environment, women in development and other areas of importance to children

10. Plays the chief coordinating role for operational development activities undertaken by the UN system, is the main source of grants for development and publishes the Human Development Report

11. Helps countries cope with environmental problems

12. Provides humanitarian relief to refugees

13. Formulates international policies and programs to help improve working conditions

14. Lends money to developing countries for programs that hope to reduce poverty and improve living standards

15. Loans money temporarily to member countries which are unable to pay national debts

16. Helps coordinate information world-wide about weather conditions

17. Lends money for national programs that aim to raise agricultural production

18. Is the watchdog of international trade; helps solve trade disputes

19. Offers technical assistance to developing countries in the area of telecommunications

20. Promotes wider acceptance of existing treaties on industrial property and copyrights

21. Establishes international regulations for postal codes

22. Helps better distribute food among countries

23. Encourages the design and operation of aircraft for peaceful purposes

24. Promotes peaceful application of atomic energy worldwide

25. Was the world leader in the elimination of smallpox

26. Deals with the safety of navigation, problems of shipping and pollution prevention

27. Allows scientists the access to research and observational sites worldwide that is essential to their work, and promotes global scientific inquiry into common problems

28. When they pass a resolution it is legally binding to their member states (List 2)

29. Supervises the administration of Trust Territories

30. Assists developing countries in collecting demographic data and in carrying out a census

31. Settles legal disputes submitted to it by States and duly authorized international organs and agencies

32. Monitors the vital signs of the planet (atmosphere and climate change, depletion of ozone layer, fresh water resources, deforestation and desertification, etc.)

33. Have their headquarters at the UN in New York (List 5)

34. Work on issues concerning food/nutrition (List 3)

35. Work on AIDS issues (List 2)

36. Work on issues concerning the environment (List 3)

37. Employ or work with scientists (List 3)

38. Work on issues concerning development (List 3)

39. Have headquarters located outside of New York (List 5)

40. Coordinates the celebration of UN Day. What is the date?

41. When are the following days?
    World Postal Day ______________
    World Environment Day _________
    World Children's Day __________
    World Health Day ______________
    World Water Day ______________
    International Civil Aviation Day _____________
    Human Rights Day _______________
    World Population Day _____________
    International Women's Day _________
    World Meteorological Day __________
    World Development Information Day _________________

LIST OF UN ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS

General Assembly (GA)

1. Located at the UN Headquarters in New York City.
2. Made up of all 185 members of the United Nations.
3. Makes decisions (except for matters such as peace and security) by simple majority.
4. Decides on the UN budget and the admission of new members.
5. Uses 6 official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).
6. The decisions of this body are not legally binding on governments.

Security Council (SC)

1. Located in the UN Headquarters in New York City.
2. Responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
2. Has 15 members. 5 are permanent members (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States). The other 10 members are elected every 2 years.
3. If a permanent member does not like something, it can vote no and therefor the issue cannot pass even if the other 14 members want it to. This is called the veto power.
4. Tries to solve conflicts around the world. It can use things like cease fires and economic sanctions or military action (i.e. sending peacekeeping forces to troubled areas to reduce tension) to accomplish this goal.
5. UN Member states are obligated to follow the decisions of the Security Council.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

1. Located in the UN Headquarters in New York City.
2. Has 54 members who serve for 3 year terms.
3. Coordinates the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies, programs and institutions.
4. Recommends activities that promote economic and social development in developing countries.
5. Helps people worldwide cooperate on areas such as agriculture, health, labor, education, environment, social welfare, communications, drug abuse control, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, housing and family planning.
6. Serves as a central place for the discussion of international global economic and social issues.
7. Studies, reports and makes recommendations on international economic, cultural, educational, and health matters.

Trusteeship Council

1. Located in the UN Headquarters in New York City.
2. Supervises the administration of Trust Territories.
3. Currently inactive as the last Trust Territory is now a member of the UN.
4. Has helped over 20 Trust Territories become nations, under their own governments.
5. Examines and discusses reports on the political, economic and social advancement of Trust Territories and their progressive progress towards self-determination.
6. Consists of the five permanent members of the Security Council.
7. Meets only when needed.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

1. Legal organ of the UN.
2. Based in The Hague, Netherlands.
3. Settles legal disputes submitted to it by States and duly authorized international organs and agencies.
4. Decides on cases involving land frontiers and maritime boundaries, territorial sovereignty, the non-use of force, non-interference in the international affairs of the state, diplomatic relations, hostage-taking, the right of asylum, nationality guardianship, rights of passage and economic rights.
5. Consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council on the basis of their qualification, although no two judges can be of the same nationality. Each judge serves a nine-year term.

Secretariat

1. Located in the UN Headquarters in New York City.
2. Works as the administrative and service arm of the United Nations.
3. Headed by the Secretary-General who is elected by the General Assembly for a five-year term.
4. The current Secretary-General is Kofi Annan.
5. Composed of 14,000 people from 170 countries.
6. Manages peacekeeping operations and mediates international disputes.
7. Conducts surveys on economic and social trends and problems.
8. Prepares studies on subjects such as human rights and sustainable development.
9. Organizes international conferences on issues of worldwide concern.
10. Helps to coordinate the celebration of UN Day every October 24.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1. Carries out programs for children. These include programs in the areas of nutrition, health, education, water and sanitation, environment, and the development of women.
2. Many children in the USA and around the world collect money for this organization in orange boxes at Halloween.
3. Uses the most money in its budget for programs dealing with children under the age of 5.
4. Protects children and their rights (for example: stopping child labor).
5. Helps maintain schools in refugee camps.
6. Sends in teams to clean up landmines which are left after wars and which injure children.
7. Works closely with World Health Organization (WHO) in support of an immunization program which prevents more than 3 million child deaths from 6 diseases (diphtheria, measles, whopping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus and tuberculosis) each year.
8. November 20 is World Children's Day.
9. Headquarters are located at the United Nations in New York.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

1. Funds development activities that benefit women, especially in rural areas of developing countries.
2. Provides technical and financial support to women's projects in developing countries.
3. Promotes women's access to training, science and technology and credit information.
4. Seeks to bring grassroots women into the mainstream development planning and decision-making process.
5. Works primarily in 3 program areas: agriculture and food security, trade and industry, macro-policy making and national planning.
6. March 8 is International Women's Day.
7. Headquarters are located at the United Nations in New York.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

1. Designs and organizes training programs for participants.
2. Provides various training programs to people from developing countries who will either be assigned to the UN, to UN agencies, or in national services connected with the work of the UN.
3. Offers courses on diplomacy and international cooperation to diplomats. Also conducts courses on environmental management and environmental negotiations, dispute resolution, debt management and international finance.
4. Organizes a yearly fellowship program in international environmental law, jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
5. Offers (with the International Peace Academy) a fellowship program in peace-making.
6. Headquarters are located at the United Nations in New York.

United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)

1. Investigates and reports on complaints of violations of human rights in Member States.
2. Monitors the human rights situation in specific countries.
3. Focuses world attention on human rights issues, thus putting pressure on governments to improve their human rights practices.
4. Provides advisory services, technical support and financial assistance in the field of human rights.
5. Provides a forum for the States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to voice their concerns about human rights issues.
6. December 10 is Human Rights Day.
7. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

1. Provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries in establishing national reproductive health programs including family planning, maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention.
2. Assists countries in developing demographic data and in carrying out census.
3. Provides support for contraceptive research and production .
4. Promotes awareness of population factors such as population growth, fertility, mortality, age structure, spatial distribution and migration.
5. Conducts programs in the areas of AIDS control and prevention, and population and environment.
6. July 11 is World Population Day.
7. Headquarters are located at the United Nations in New York.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1. Main source of grants for sustainable human development.
2. Focuses on main sustainable human development concerns which are poverty elimination, environmental regeneration, job creation and the advancement of women.
3. Plays the chief coordinating role for development activities undertaken by the whole UN system, specifically it manages funds for the areas of UN Capital Development, UN Volunteers, UN Development Fund for Women.
4. Assists developing countries in preparing for major conferences (for example the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, 1995 World Conference on Women).
5. Publishes the yearly Human Development Report which helps the international community in developing new, practical ideas and policies that promote development.
6. October 24 is World Development Information Day.
7. Headquarters are located in New York at the UN.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

1. Helps all countries, especially developing countries, to deal with their environmental problems.
2. Negotiates international environmental agreements.
3. Monitors the health of the planet (specifically, atmosphere and climate change, depletion of ozone layer, fresh water resources, oceans and coastal areas, deforestation and desertification, biological diversity, biotechnology , and health and chemical safety).
4. Helps raise the levels of nutrition and the standards of living.
5. Raises public awareness, gives out information on environmentally-sound technologies and promotes environmentally-sound development which is development that maintains and improves economic progress without damaging the environment and natural resources upon which future development depends.
6. With the World Bank and the UN Development Programme, jointly runs the Global Environment Facility which is a primary source of lending to countries for projects to prevent climate change, ozone layer depletion, loss of biological diversity, water pollution and desertification.
7. Improves the production, processing, marketing and distribution of all food and agricultural products from farms, forests and fisheries.
8. Forges new relationships among scientists and decision-makers, industrialists and environmental activists on behalf of the environment.
9. June 5 is World Environment Day.
10. March 22 is World Water Day.
11. Headquarters are located in Nairobi, Kenya.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1. Promotes the adoption and implementation of international standards for the treatment of refugees (Mostly the protection of refugees' rights in countries of asylum and protection against a forced return to their country of origin).
2. Helps refugees who want to return home to get there and settle back in their home country.
3. Helps refugees who cannot return home to settle in a new country.
4. Helps countries set up programs that help refugees get jobs either in their own country or in a new country.
5. Provides humanitarian relief to people who are displaced within their own country.
6. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

1. Works to promote social justice for working people worldwide.
2. Develops international policies and programs to help improve working and living conditions.
3. Has been around longer than the United Nations, it was founded in 1919 in association with the League of Nations.
4. In 1969 the ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
5. Creates international labor standards in areas such as freedom of association, hours and condition of work, workmen compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services and labor inspection.
6. Runs training programs in the education and research of the advancement of worker's rights.
7. As an organization, it is unique because workers' and employers' representatives have an equal voice with those people from governments in formulating policies.
8. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

World Bank (WB)

1. Lends money to developing countries around the world.
2. Promotes private foreign investment in countries.
3. Some of the goals of its loans are to reduce poverty and to improve the standard of living.
4. Can lend only for productive purposes (such as agriculture and rural development, energy, education, health, family planning and nutrition, roads and railways, telecommunications, ports and power facilities).
5. Promotes sustainable economic growth and development.
6. Promotes long-term growth of international trade.
7. Consists of 4 institutions which are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).
8. Headquarters are located in Washington, DC.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

1. Makes loans to countries.
2. Only gives loans to help countries when they are having trouble paying their debts.
3. Promotes international cooperation by helping countries consult and collaborate on international money issues.
4. Promotes exchange stability and the orderly exchange of currency.
5. Manages a code of conduct for exchange rate policies and payment restrictions.
6. Seeks to remove foreign exchange restrictions (which hamper the growth of world trade).
7. Helps shorten the time and size of payment imbalances.
8. Seeks to obtain high levels of employment for people worldwide.
9. Headquarters are located in Washington, DC.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

1. Manages the worldwide cooperation in creating networks of weather stations for meteorological, hydrological and other geophysical observations (making weather observations and predictions).
2. Provides meteorological services for the rapid exchange of weather information.
3. Promotes the standardization of meteorological and related observation to ensure uniform standards.
4. Encourages research and training in meteorology.
5. Promotes the establishment and maintenance of centers that provide meteorological and related services.
6. Some of its major programs are: World Weather Programme, World Climate Programme, Atmospheric and Environmental Programme, and the Hydrology and Water Resources Programme.
7. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.
8. March 23 is World Meteorological Day.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

1. Lends money (most of which is low interest loans) for national programs that raise agricultural production.
2. Focuses on the needs of poorest rural communities, small farmers, landless people, fishermen, livestock herders and poor rural women.
3. Focuses on grassroots development and innovative approaches which build on local participation and preservation of the natural resource base.
4. Fights against hunger and malnutrition in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
5. Improves local prospects for employment, nutrition and income distribution.
6. October 24 is World Development Information Day.
7. Headquarters are located in Rome, Italy.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

1. Administers 28 agreements on international trading relations contained in the final act of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.
2. Provides the sole legal and institutional foundation for multilateral (trading among many countries) trading.
3. Mediates and helps solve trade disputes between members that cannot be solved by themselves.
4. Watchdog of international trade problems; regularly studies trade agreements and practices of members.
5. Its decisions are legally binding to member states.
6. Enforces the code of conduct for international trading, including the "Most Favored Nation (MFN)" clause and equal treatment for imports and domestic goods on internal markets.
7. Established in 1994, replaces GATT.
8. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

1. Offers technical assistance to developing countries in the areas of telecommunications policy, making choices about telecommunications, the transfer of technology, management and financing of investment projects and the installation and maintenance of network operations.
2. Adopts international regulations and treaties governing all terrestrial and space uses of the frequency spectrum as well as the use of geostationary satellite orbit .
3. Develops standards to help the connection of telecommunications systems on a global scale regardless of the type of technology used.
4. Establishes development policies and strategies in consultation that help the development of telecommunications in developing countries.
5. Helps to arrange conferences on telecommunications.
6. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.
7. May 17 is World Telecommunications Day.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

1. Promotes wider acceptance of existing treaties on industrial property, and copyright rights.
2. Provides legal technical assistance to developing countries in formulating intellectual property rights policies.
3. Maintains records for international registration and other administrative cooperation among member states.
4. Gathers and disseminates information about international property rights.
5. Stimulates creative activity and helps the transfer of technology and the distribution of literary and artistic works.
6. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

1. Encourages the design and operation of aircraft for peaceful purposes.
2. Adopts international standards and recommended practices which specify the design and performance of aircraft and equipment.
3. Creates visual and instrument flight rules and aeronautical charts for international navigation.
4. Helps developing countries to establish or improving air transport systems or training for aviation personnel.
5. Works to ease the movement of aircraft, crews, baggage, cargo and mail across international boundaries by reducing procedural formality involving customs, immigration and public health.
6. Supports the development of airports and airways.
7. Headquarters are in Montreal, Canada.
8. December 7 is International Civil Aviation Day.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

1. An autonomous organization that promotes the peaceful applications of atomic energy worldwide.
2. Conducts training programs on nuclear energy.
3. Inspects nuclear sites, takes environment samples, and checks nuclear power plants.
4. Applies safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials and equipment intended for peaceful uses are not used for military purposes.
5. Advises governments, at their request, on atomic energy programs.
6. Conducts research into the uses of nuclear energy in food and agriculture.
7. Headquarters are located in Vienna, Austria.
8. October 24-30 is World Disarmament Week.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

1. Forms a single postal territory of countries for the reciprocal exchange of letters and post items.
2. Prescribes methods for calculating and collecting transit charges and dues for letters and post items.
3. Establishes regulations for registered air mail and for objects of transport which require special precaution (for example, infectious and radioactive substances).
4. Fixes international rates, maximum and minimum weights, size limits and conditions of acceptance of letters and post items.
5. Provides aid to developing countries for the recruitment and sending of experts, consultants or volunteers, for vocational training or training fellowships.
6. Headquarters are located in Berne, Switzerland.
7. October 9 is World Post Day.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

1. Works for sustainable agriculture, rural development, forestry, and fisheries.
2. Monitors the environment and gives early-warning signals of problems.
3. Provides technical assistance and information and raises public awareness.
4. Helps people in poor countries or countries that don't have enough food to get what they need.
5. Strengthens local institutions so they can better manage the land, water, and biological resources.
6. Tries to better distribute food resources among countries.
7. Develops new cultivators of important food crops, biofertilizers that can substantially boost pulse yields.
8. Headquarters are located in Rome, Italy.
9. October 16 is World Food Day.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

1. Staff works mainly in Paris.
2. Contributes to international peace and security by promoting the international exchange of cultural, scientific and educational ideas.
3. Promotes the idea of education for everyone around the world.
4. Studies the dangers to and possibilities for cultural sites and monuments worldwide.
5. Can declare a World Heritage site (a site important to the world because of its cultural or natural significance). The list has over 500 listings in 100 countries.
6. Helps coordinate international cooperation in the areas of science, education, and culture.
7. Allows scientists the access to research and observational sites worldwide that is essential to their own pioneering work.
8. Promotes global scientific inquiry into common problems.
9. Promotes cultural diversity and respect for human rights on a universal basis.
10. Promotes freedom of the press and the free flow of information.
11. Helps in the building and equipping of schools and the training of teachers.
12. Headquarters are located in Vienna, Austria.
13. May 3 is World Free Press Day.
14. The week of November 11 is International Week of Science and Peace.
15. September 8 is World Literacy Day.

World Health Organization (WHO)

1. Works on all aspects of health issues around the world.
2. Has doctors worldwide.
3. Works a lot for children.
4. Feels that good health is a human right of every person in the world.
5. Helps coordinate the technical problems of health issues between countries.
6. Recommends standards in the areas of public health, sanitation, maternal and child health, and disease control.
7. Was a leader in the elimination of smallpox from the world.
8. Works with UNICEF in carrying out global immunizations against six childhood diseases, saving the lives of over 3 million children each year.
9. Gathers and distributes world health information and data, identifies world health problems and suggest solutions to these problems.
10. Is playing a critical role in the fight against AIDS worldwide.
11. April 7 is celebrated annually as World Health Day.
12. December 1 is World AIDS Day.
13. Headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

1. Monitors and helps coordinate shipping worldwide.
2. Studies environmental problems from shipping.
3. Deals with all aspects of the maritime industry including the safety of navigation, radio communications, life-saving and search and rescue techniques, standards of training and watchkeeping, the transportation of goods, ship design and equipment, and fire protection.
4. Makes recommendations concerning international maritime conventions and policies.
5. Deals with pollution prevention.
6. Provides information on technical matters affecting shipping in international trade.
7. Provides training on maritime issues and concerns.
8. Headquarters are located in London, England.
9. One day in the last week of September is World Maritime Day.

Simulation Session(s)

GOAL(S)

To have the students participate in a Security Council Simulation(s) by role playing representatives from their assigned countries.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1. Country placards (flags are optional)
   (You may choose to have the students add flags or other decoration to the placards)
2. Have students bring a copy of the rules and paper to take notes on
3. Large map of the countries in dispute
4. Press release photocopied and ready to be distributed for scenario A
5. Chalkboard or large sheets of paper and markers
6. Gavel
7. Stopwatch

TEACHER INFORMATION:

1. **Room set-up:** Arrange tables so that they form a square, and have chairs facing inward. Place the country placards in alphabetical order around the tables. Flags, nametags, posters or other props should be laid out at this time also.
2. **Chairperson:** The teacher will act as the Chairperson for the simulation. Various procedural motions for the teacher to follow are included in the simulation outline.
3. **Motions:** Security Council sessions are conducted by using Parliamentary Procedure, which allows delegates to make motions from the floor (a list of motions is provided in the Rules Lesson). Using the formal procedure may be too confusing, and the Chair has the right to run the simulation without calling for motions.
4. **The Press Release:** This is an optional part of the Venezuela-Guyana simulation. It has been included to remind students that events are not static while the Security Council is in session. Depending on how long the simulation lasts, the Press Release can be inserted at different times, as described below.
5. **Simulation Options:** The entire simulation can be done in one day, several days or throughout an entire week, depending on time availability and the attention span of the students. It is recommended that the simulations be conducted over 2 continuous hours. In addition, it is also recommended that a second simulation be conducted as this assists the students in the following manners:
   a. If they did not pass a resolution, this is an opportunity to try again.
   b. Now that the students are familiar with the format and context of a

simulation they often gain more insights during the second simulation. When conducting a second simulation, the Chairperson has the option of changing information, announcing that the previous resolution passed was not acted upon, creating a fictitious crisis that has happened overnight or any other options which are appropriate to the class.

c. If given time to caucus overnight, challenges that were exhibited in the first simulation are often overcome and more significant progress can be achieved.

d. The students have enjoyed the simulation so much that they want to do it again.

Following are the four most popular simulation options:

a. One day simulation: Choose a two-hour period one morning, afternoon, evening or weekend. Proceed with each section of the simulation, allowing short breaks in between the major sessions (i.e. after short speeches, suggestions for possible resolutions, and caucusing). For scenario A (and if you are not doing a second simulation), it is good to start with the Press Release, and let the delegates begin the simulation with those events in mind.

b. Two day simulation for scenario A: Allow two, two hour sessions for the simulation. Conduct an entire simulation on the first day, ending with a vote on resolutions. Distribute the Press Release as delegates leave, and tell them that the Security Council will reconvene the next day to pass a resolution on the recent events. The simulation on the second day will be similar to that of the first, except that delegates will have new events to consider.

c. Two day simulation for other scenarios: The simulations can be done in two, two-hour long sessions, either in or out of class. If it is not possible to conduct a two hour simulation, teachers can break the sessions into 2 one-hour sessions.

d. Week-long simulation: This version is good if it is impossible to have longer than a 45 minute class session. It is also good if students will need more time during the simulation to discuss the issues. It is assumed that with a 45 minute class session, there is only about 35 minutes of actual time that can be spent in the simulation.

Day 1	Section I	Roll Call	3 minutes
	Section II	Short Speeches	30 minutes
Day 2	Section III	Q&A	30 minutes
Day 3	Section IV	Solutions	35 minutes
Day 4	Section V	Caucusing	35 minutes
Day 5	Section VI	Resolutions	10 minutes
		Q&A	15 minutes
		Voting	10 minutes

For scenario A, you can distribute the Press Release at the beginning of the third day, and conduct a brief Question and Answer section before the delegates caucus. Days four and five remain as written.

PART I: OUTLINE OF THE SIMULATION (Options a,b,and c)

I. **3 min. Roll Call**

Formal roll call—alphabetical order bringing simulation to order.
Chairperson: "I now call this meeting of the Security Council to order."

II. **30 min. Short Speeches**

Short speeches by each student/country representative stating his/her interests in the conflict—start with the countries in dispute and then go in alphabetical order.
Chairperson: "We will now move to a session of two minute speeches by each delegate stating her/his country's interest in the conflict at hand. Would any of the delegates like to make that motion? Would anyone like to second that motion?"

III. **20 min. Questions and Answers**

Question and Answer period among country representatives regarding country positions on the conflict.
Chairperson: "Would anyone like to move to open the floor to a question and answer period regarding country positions to the conflict? Second?"

IV. **20 min. Suggestions for Possible Solutions**

Country delegates suggest possible clauses to put into a formal resolution.
Chairperson: "Before we caucus to create drafts of written resolutions to the conflict, does anyone have any suggestions of possible clauses to put into the formal resolution?"

V. **20 min. Caucusing**

Divide the delegates into two caucusing groups:

1. One group favoring methods of peaceful negotiation
2. One group favoring more forceful methods

Chairperson: "I suggest that we move to a caucus. Would anyone like to make that motion? Second?"

VI. **10 min. Presentation of Resolutions**

Each group presents their resolution to the Security Council. Presentation is made by a spokesperson from the group.
Chairperson: "This now ends the caucusing session. Each group will present their resolution to the Security Council."

VII. **15 min. Questions and Answers**

Question and answer period to discuss resolutions.
Chairperson: "I suggest that we move to a question and answer period to discuss resolutions...."

VIII. **5 min.** **Voting on Resolution(s)**
Each resolution is voted on and country representatives can explain the reasons for their vote.
Chairperson: "I suggest that we move to a vote for this resolution...

IX. **Motion to Adjourn**
A motion to adjourn is moved and voted upon.
Chairperson: "I suggest that we move to adjourn this special session of the Security Council."

X.
5 min. **Press Release**
If scenario A is being used, present the press release to the disputing countries.

PART II: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE OUTLINE

I. Roll Call

Roll call is the official beginning to all Security Council sessions. Countries can only participate and vote in the Council if their presence has been recognized by the Chair. To conduct the roll call, announce the country name of each Council member in alphabetical order. The delegate from that country should respond by saying "present and voting." Countries that are not usually on the Security Council, but who have been invited because of their role in a conflict (i.e. Venezuela, Burundi, Sudan) should be announced after the rest of the Council. Likewise, they should respond by saying "present" as they are not voting members. If a delegate is absent at roll call, s/he can not participate in the session until s/he has been announced as "present" by the Chair. Delegates who are not present can not vote.

II. Short Speeches

The purpose of these speeches is for each delegate to enunciate his/her country's position on the issue at hand. Speeches should be one to two minutes long. A delegate should try to incorporate different elements into this short talk:

1. His/her country's position on the agenda topic,
2. Any relation his/her country has to the disputing parties, and
3. Any facts about his/her state that are particularly pertinent to the issue. (i.e. if doing the Rwanda refugee scenario, the delegate from Laos could say, "Laos understands the plight of refugees all too well—during the early 1970s, Laos became the home to thousands of Vietnamese refugees who were fleeing war in their homeland.")

Rules: Other delegates should remain quiet and take notes while a delegate is speaking. The Chair can cut a speaker off if s/he goes over the appropriate time limit. It is also customary for delegates to use the name of their country instead of "I" (i.e. "Norway wants to see peace in the Americas" and "It is in Uganda's opinion that…")—phrases like "I think" or "I hope" are seldom used by official UN delegates.

III. Questions and Answers

The purpose of this section is to provide delegates with the opportunity to ask questions of any Security Council member or visitor. Questions should be direct and clear. Ideally, this should help delegates start thinking about possible resolutions. Delegates can pose policy or speech-clarifying questions, or can ask the disputing parties about factual and alleged events. It is important that questions remain open-ended (i.e. "What is your policy on refugees" or "Why have you invaded Guyana"), as questions that lead delegates (i.e. "Don't you think that...") hamper the diplomatic process.

Rules: Delegates who wish to ask questions must raise their placard, and can only speak when recognized by the Chair. Visiting delegates can answer but not ask questions. Delegates have the right to refuse to answer a question. In this simulation, the Chair will be allowed to ask questions on delegates as well.

IV. Suggestions for Possible Solutions

For the members of the Security Council, this session is critical because they must listen to the demands of both sides and assess potential areas of compromise and negotiation as well as points of inflexibility. Posing possible solutions in this format has several advantages: all delegates hear where other delegates stand, back-room negotiating is not possible, and delegates will begin to understand what type of resolution can and can not be passed. Very often clauses or ideas presented in this section will make their way into the final version of the resolution.

Rules: In order to speak, delegates must raise their placards and be recognized by the Chair. The Chair can set a limit to a delegate's speaking time (usually 1-2 minutes). The disputing parties are not allowed to propose resolutions, but they can be allowed to comment, with the Chair's consent. Written resolutions can not be presented at this time—delegates can mention possible solutions, but must wait until the Presentation of Resolutions section to put anything forward on paper.

V. Caucusing

After some suggestions have been put forth, delegates should divide into two caucusing groups to further discuss and write official resolutions. These informal negotiations are the heart of the simulation. Delegates with similar ideas about how to resolve the conflict should caucus together, and should take turns proposing preambulatory and operative clauses. Ideally, each delegate should contribute at least one clause. Once the groups have drafted a resolution acceptable to the members of the group, the Chairs of the group should visit the other group to try to elicit support for the proposed resolution.

Delegates must also remember the official and practical limits of the Council. They can advocate a peacekeeping force or install a no-fly zone, but they can not order a head of state to step down or authorize a direct UN attack on a country. Delegates should also remember that the two resolutions are not competing—one side does not "win" if its resolution is passed. Delegates should focus on resolving the conflict, and should try to put forward what they think is the most effective resolution.

Rules: There are no hard and fast rules for the caucus session. There is no formal procedure, so delegates can speak without being recognized by the Chair. In order that delegates negotiate during the caucus, the Chair can keep delegates in a particular room, or can say that a full resolution must be written by each group during the 30 minutes.

VI. Presentation of Resolutions

The Chair should appoint one or two students from each caucus group to explain their group's resolution. Delegates should first read the text aloud, and then give a brief explanation of why they think that their resolution will be effective.

Rules: Other delegates can not interrupt the speaker. No questions will be allowed at this time. Amendments can be proposed, but should be discussed in the following section.

VII. Questions and Answers

This section is moderated in the same manner as section III. Delegates now have the opportunity to ask questions about the resolutions.

Rules: Questions can be about form, context, or intent. Non-member delegates can participate with the approval of the Chair. Amendments can also be debated.

VIII. Voting

Voting is the final act of the Security Council. All Council members (except guest countries) have one vote. There is a strict order for taking a vote:

1. Voting on amendments. If any amendment is put forth, the Chair will read it aloud to the Security Council. The Council will then vote on the amendment itself in the following manner: the Chair will call on each delegate in alphabetical order, and the delegate will recite his/her vote aloud to the Council. The amendment needs nine affirmative votes, and can not be vetoed by a permanent member, to pass. If the amendment passes, then the resolution to which it pertains is officially changed to incorporate the amendment. If the amendment fails, the resolution does not change.
2. Voting on resolutions. The Chair should read the resolution aloud before taking a vote. If it has been amended, the vote is taken on the resolution as amended. Voting procedure is the same as above.

If a resolution passes, then the Security Council and the members of the United Nations are bound to carry out the terms of the resolution. If it does not pass, the situation remains unsolved, and the UN has failed to act. It is important to stress to delegates that it is the act of passing a resolution that affects change, not merely the act of bringing one to the table.

IX. Motion to Adjourn

The formal end of the Security Council simulation.

X. Press Release

Optional exercise for scenario A; described in more detail in the scenario section of the Teacher Guide.

SECTION III: TEACHER NOTES

How to run a Model United Nations

The teacher/Chairperson will have a lot of control over the speed, accuracy, and level of fun during the simulation. As a result, a well-prepared Chairperson will be able to conduct the best session. Below is a list of Model UN "How to's" that may come in handy during the simulation:

1. How to act as Chair of the Security Council

The Chair establishes the tone for delegates' participation. S/he should be firm, should know the rules of procedure, should understand the conflict in front of the Council, and must be impartial. The role of the Chair is to allow the delegates to solve their own problems within the rules laid down by the United Nations Charter—not to impose solutions on them.

2. How to get the classroom ready

It is important to make students feel like they have become delegates. This can be done by changing the set-up of the classroom: move desks into an inward-facing square, put posters and flags on the wall, and arrange the placards for each delegate. Nametags and placards with country flags are both popular and easy to make, and help students feel more like "official delegates."

3. How to use the rules of procedure

The rules of procedure are the "laws" by which the Security Council operates. The Chair must ensure that the simulation runs according to these rules. Accordingly, when votes are taken, speeches given, or motions made, the Chair should make sure that everything runs in accordance with proper procedure. If a delegate (or the entire Council) is not acting within the rules, the Chair can say, "the delegate from Russia is out of order" or "the Chair does not recognize a motion for a vote at this time." Once such a statement has been made, it is the duty of the Chair to explain what the proper procedure is in that context.

4. How to encourage delegate participation

Naturally, some students will be more animated and active in their roles as delegates than others. These students may become vocal leaders of the Security Council, but the simulation works best if all delegates get an opportunity to work together. Thus encouraging quieter delegates to participate in the simulation is a primary responsibility of the Chair. It is within the Chair's power to ask questions of any delegate, and this is a good way of giving a less active delegate the chance to get involved. Likewise, during the Question and Answer sessions, do not let "stronger" delegates monopolize the floor; call on quieter delegates who have questions. Finally, make sure all delegates contribute some phrase or clause to the final resolutions. A delegate who sees his/her own words in an official looking resolution will feel like s/he contributed to the diplomatic process, and may begin to participate more.

5. How to respond to various situations:

a. Delegates are not following rules.

When delegates are out of order (i.e. talking out of turn during speeches, not asking proper questions, etc.), the Chair should try to explain how the delegates are acting improperly, and why that matters. Restate the rules and say that as a delegate to the Security Council, that delegate has agreed to abide by the rules of procedure. The Chair can also threaten to have him/her replaced by an alternate delegate if the insubordination continues.

b. Delegates are out of policy.

Technically the Chair can do nothing to correct an out-of-policy delegate, as the former has no control over the latter's foreign policy. However, the Chair can drop subtle hints at such a delegate. One example: "The Chair is surprised that the United States has decided to endorse China's human rights record." During caucus, the Chair can help to separate allies into similar groups, which will help the delegates to remain in policy. The Chair can also encourage delegates to think about their countries' policies before a vote, and remind them that their homeland is obligated to obey whatever the Security Council decrees.

6. How to stay within the time limits

Approximate time limits have been included in the "Outline of the Simulation" section. If the Chair deems that delegates are growing weary of one section, or (on the other hand) are accomplishing a lot, then the simulation can be shortened or lengthened accordingly. However, to keep things running, the Chair should establish various time limits at the beginning of the simulation. Short speeches should be limited to two minutes, and each caucus group should receive five minutes to present their resolution. Other time limits can be agreed upon by the Chair and the delegates.

7. How to help pass resolutions

The Chair can play a large role in helping delegates create and pass effective resolutions. During the caucus session the Chair should alternate between the two groups, giving advice to the different parties. If the Chair sees that a particular group is writing a resolution incorrectly, is not addressing the critical issues, or is overstepping the power of the Security Council, then s/he should point that out to the delegates, and help them create a more accurate resolution. The Chair can also say what s/he hopes a resolution will achieve before the delegates caucus so that they have some direction as they begin to negotiate.

8. How to make students understand the significance of the simulation

Students will get the most out of the simulation if they understand why they are doing it. First, the real United Nations has similar rules, faces related issues, and must deal with many of the same problems that the student delegates will experience in their simulation. This Model UN is not just a school exercise, but a reflection of how things are done at the actual United Nations.

Students should also think about the resolutions that they passed, and who they affected. Resolutions are much more than just a series of clauses written on UN letterhead—they are documents which tell countries what to do. As a result, a simple resolution which orders Venezuela to withdraw from Guyana affects the governments of those countries, the individual soldiers in the armies, and the people who live in the Essequibo region. Once students grasp the fact that one resolution can change millions of lives, they will start to understand the significance of the simulation.

SECTION IV: FREQUENTLY ASKED SIMULATION QUESTIONS

1. What is the recommended time limit for speeches and individual debate?
Short speeches usually last anywhere between one and two minutes. It is suggested that the Chairperson put a two-minute limit on short speeches, in order to keep the simulation moving quickly. Likewise, the Chair can impose time limits during the Question and Answer section—usually one minute for questions, and two minutes for answers. Delegates should be allowed to talk as much as they want during the caucus session.

2. What should the teacher emphasize—the structure or the content of the simulation?
The answer to this question depends on the teacher's aims and goals for the simulation. Students/delegates will learn more about how the United Nations works if structure is stressed, while they will learn more about negotiation and diplomacy if content is emphasized. However, a well-run simulation will contain a strong structure as well as interesting content, so the two are not mutually exclusive. Model UN programs are a type of experiential learning, and so the most important aspect of the program is that the students participate. They will each learn different things by doing the class sessions and the simulation. There are no right or wrong answers in Model UN. The right answer is to participate as that is how the student will learn. Emphasizing this with the students sometimes helps them to understand that they are not running the risk of being wrong.

3. How can the Chair control caucusing so that it doesn't become out of control?
The Chair should move between the different caucusing groups during the session to make sure that they are writing resolutions. Appointing one or two caucus leaders is also a way to control caucusing. Finally, the Chair can say that he/she expects each group to come up with a resolution by the end of the caucus.

4. What is the outcome of a vote where the majority of the delegates abstain?
In order to pass, a resolution needs nine affirmative votes, and must not be vetoed by a Permanent Member. A resolution will pass as long as it garners those necessary nine votes, regardless of how many abstentions are counted. It should also be noted that an abstention by a Permanent Member does not

count as a veto. Consequently, a resolution can still pass even if six members abstain, provided that the other nine members all vote for the resolution. If more than six abstentions are counted, then the resolution fails.

5. Are there any good reasons to abstain in a vote?
Yes. If a delegate wants to show his/her displeasure with a resolution, but does not feel strongly enough to vote against the resolution, he/she should abstain. Abstentions are quite common among the Permanent Members as well—China did not use its veto power until 1992, choosing instead to abstain on resolutions that it was not in favor of. It is noted that the veto power is taken very seriously by the Permanent Members and thus an abstention can be used as a way of voicing displeasure without actually causing as much international strife as a veto does.

6. Can anyone overrule the Chair of the simulation?
No. Delegates can raise points of order and points of procedure which question the structure of the simulation, but the Chair's decision on procedural matters is the final word.

7. How do I get inactive delegates to participate?
Asking them questions as the Chair often helps, as does making recommendations for the role their country could play. In addition, emphasizing that there are no right or wrong answers can help some students who are afraid of looking stupid. Others may not understand how these situations may be similar to their real lives. Drawing the example such as someone being evicted from their home may help them see how these international scenarios are similar to those in real life. If appropriate, assigning a quieter student as the leader of the caucusing session may also draw them out.

PART II: HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for the Evaluation:

1. Ask the students to start thinking about what they have learned throughout the program especially in the simulation.
2. If a second simulation session will be conducted have the students consider what happened in the first simulation session and what changes they will make in the second simulation.

Class Session 13

Program Evaluation

GOAL(S)

To review the entire program with the students and to process what happened during the simulation exercise. To help the students realize the lessons what were covered during the program and to collect information on what they learned and suggestions for future programs.

MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Evaluation form handout

TEACHER INFORMATION

1. Make sure the students understand the importance of the evaluation and encourage their active participation. The evaluation session is a very important part of the program. This is a time for the students to process and discuss what happened during the simulation and to draw conclusions and parallels to their own lives.
2. Student Workbook pages

PART I:

1. Have students fill out the Evaluation Forms on pages 81-82.

PART II:

1. Lead a discussion with the following questions. Ask the students to draw parallels between real life and the program.

Discussion Questions

a. What did you learn during the simulation that could be used in real life, in your families, your communities and the entire world community?

b. Do you feel that your simulation mimicked the real Security Council and the United Nations? If no, why not? If yes, why?

c. How did the program affect your understanding of the obstacles faced by countries in the real United Nations?

d. How did you feel about passing a resolution? If you were not able to pass a resolution, what blocked success?

e. Have you gained respect for the difficulties involved in resolving real-life conflicts?

f. What did you learn about other countries? About negotiating?

g. What other skills do you feel that you have gained?

h. Have your ways on how to handle conflicts changed? Have your views on force changed?

i. What were the best and worst parts of the program?

f. What would you tell other students who were going to participate in the program?

Bringing the World to Our Children Student Evaluation

Please circle the number that indicates your opinion

	Agree				Disagree
1. I learned about world issues through this program	1	2	3	4	5
2. I feel that learning about world issues is important	1	2	3	4	5
3. I feel learning about negotiation and resolving conflicts is important	1	2	3	4	5
4. I learned new ways to negotiate and to resolve conflicts	1	2	3	4	5
5. I feel that learning how to deal with conflict is important	1	2	3	4	5
6. I feel that I have the skills I need to deal with conflict in a non-violent way	1	2	3	4	5
7. I feel that students need to learn more about solving conflicts	1	2	3	4	5
8. I increased my knowledge about the United Nations	1	2	3	4	5
9. I learned what it is like to try and solve an international dispute	1	2	3	4	5
10. I enjoyed the BTW Model UN Program	1	2	3	4	5
11. I would recommend this program to other students	1	2	3	4	5
12. I learned skills which I can use in other areas of my life	1	2	3	4	5
13. I feel the UN is a good organization	1	2	3	4	5

1. What did you like best about the program?

2. In what ways can the program be improved?

3. What did you learn from the program?

4. What skills/information did you learn that can be used in your daily life?

5. What would you tell other students about the program?

6. Any other comments.

7. May we quote you? If so, please fill in your name and address.

To: **United Nations Association of Greater Boston**
22 Batterymarch Street, Boston, MA 02109 www.gis.net~unagb
Fax No: **(617) 482-0937 • (617) 482-4587 • unagb@gis.net**

From: ____

Phone #: ______________________ Fax #: ______________________

Bringing the World to Our Children Teacher Evaluation

Please circle the number that indicates your opinion

	Agree				Disagree
1. I increased my own knowledge about the United Nations and world issues through the BTW program.	1	2	3	4	5
2. My students increased their knowledge about the United Nations and world issues through the BTW Program.	1	2	3	4	5
3. I found the teacher guide easy to follow.	1	2	3	4	5
4. My students found the student workbook easy to follow.	1	2	3	4	5
5. I feel my students developed non-violent conflict resolution skills that they will be able to use in their lives.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I feel the homework and review sheets reflected the workshops.	1	2	3	4	5
7. The program fit well into my curriculum.	1	2	3	4	5
8. The program met specific curriculum requirements.	1	2	3	4	5
9. I enjoyed the BTW Program.	1	2	3	4	5
10. My students enjoyed the BTW Program.	1	2	3	4	5
11. My overall rating of the BTW Program.	1	2	3	4	5

12. Grade level of my students: ______________

13. Name of School, Address, Phone (if not listed above)

____

14. Area of study that I teach: ______________________________

15. How many simulations did you conduct? ______________________________

16. How long were the simulations? ______________________________

17. What scenario(s) did you use? ______________________________

18. What are the best parts of the program? ______________________________

19. What are the parts of the program that need improvement?

20. What areas were the most helpful to you as the teacher? Least helpful?

21. Any other comments?

22. Any comments from students that you would like to share?

23. Would you recommend this program to other teachers? Yes_____ No_____
If yes, please list the names and addresses of these people so we can send them information. If no, please list why not.

24. Would you consent to be quoted in the future publication about this program? Yes ( ) No ( )

Glossary

A

Abstain: To choose not to vote for or against a motion.

Allies: An ally is country that is a friend to another country during times of conflict.

Amendment: A change to a resolution.

Asylum: Somewhere one can go to find safety. To offer asylum means to offer protection in a safe country to people who are in danger in their own country.

B

Blockade: A deliberate measure to cut off the economy of a particular country as a form of sanction.

Buffer zone: A neutral area between warring parties patrolled by UN peacekeeping forces. The existence of a buffer zone helps the search for a peaceful settlement.

C

Caucusing: Discussing an issue with a group of people and negotiating and compromising on differences of opinion.

Cease-fire: A temporary interruption of live combat.

Chairperson: The person who will be in charge of the simulation session. The chairperson will make sure that all the delegates stick to the rules and everything goes smoothly.

Collective force: A Security Council measure calling upon member states to enforce military action against an aggressor state. UN members volunteer troops and provide money for this force. The use of collective force is always a last resort, to be used only if all peaceful means of settling a dispute has been exhausted.

Conciliation: Reconciling parties who had disagreed with each other.

Continental shelf: Part of a continent that is submerged in a relatively shallow sea.

Country of first asylum: The country to which a refugee first flees from persecution.

Country of origin: A refugee's homeland; the country from which a refugee first flees.

Currency: The type of money used in a country. For example, in the US we use dollars, and in Italy, they use lira.

D

Debate: Informal - The time in the simulation when extemporaneous speeches are involved.

Formal - The time in the simulation when the policy speeches are delivered.

Decolonization: The process in which a colony becomes independent.

Delegates: Representatives of member countries who work at the UN.

Demilitarized zone: An area required by treaty or agreement to have no military forces or installations in it.

Diplomat: An official representative of a country's government who is charged with carrying out the missions, goals and objectives of that country.

Displaced Persons: These are people who have been forced to leave their homes because of persecution, war or other threats. Unlike refugees, they remain in their own country.

Domestic Affairs: The issues that concern only the country involved, e.g. the unemployment rates in the US.

E

Ethnic Composition: The percentages of the different nationalities that make up a population. e.g. A country could be made up of 20% Hispanics, 40% Africans and 40% Europeans.

Exports: Goods produced in one country but are sold to another country.

Extemporaneous speech: An on-the-spot speech that involves little or no preparation.

F

Foreign aid: Low-interest loans and grants given by rich countries to poor countries. It is also known as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Foreign debt: Money owed by poor countries to rich countries. Unlike foreign aid, poor countries have to pay back the principal as well as the interest on the money they borrow.

G

General Assembly: This is the main organ of the UN. Each and every member country has a delegate in the General Assembly.

Genocide: Deliberate killing of a particular race or type of people. For example, the policy adopted by the Nazi government in Germany calling for the extermination of Jews.

Good offices: The personal diplomacy and good intentions of the Secretary-General

Gross National Product (GNP): The sum, in US dollar terms, of all the goods and services produced by a country in a given year.

Gross National Product (GNP) per Capita: It is computed by dividing GNP with total population. It is every person's hypothetical share of the country's income.

H

Hydroelectric power: Electricity generated from the energy of a falling water.

I

International Affairs: The issues that concern more than one country, e.g. the exports of the US.

International Organizations: Organizations that involve more than one country and deal with international affairs.

International Criminal Tribunal: An international court that prosecutes people who have committed war crimes. Examples of which are the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda

International Court of Justice: It is the principal judicial organ of the UN. The court is able to hear any case brought before it by parties who voluntarily accept its jurisdiction. It is also known as the World Court.

Intervention: The interference of another country, usually by force or threat of force, in affairs that do not necessarily concern the country itself, especially to compel or prevent an action, or to maintain or alter a condition.

Imports: Goods that are bought in one country but produced in a different country.

M

Mediator: A person, group or country that is neither for one side nor the other in a conflict. The mediator gets involved in the issues to help resolve the conflict.

Migrants: People who leave their country to live in another country to seek more money and assure a better life for their children. Unlike refugees, migrants are free to return home whenever they wish because their lives are not in danger there.

Motion: A formal proposal for action.

N

Nationalism: The collective feelings of identity, loyalty and shared values held by citizens of a nation-state. Nationalism manifests itself in patriotic sentiment, a willingness to sacrifice for the national interest, and support of national policies.

Negotiation: Compromising with others. It involves giving in on the less important issues to achieve the more important issues.

No-Fly Zone: An area where all military flights are banned.

Non-static resources: Resources that are not fixed or stationary. Examples of which are animals and rivers.

O

Organ: A branch of the UN. The UN is divided up into six organs by the jobs that they do.

P

Peace-keeping missions: People who come into areas of conflict or war and try to maintain the peace in the region.

Persecution: Action to cause individuals or groups undue suffering because of their race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political beliefs.

Placards: A sign that has a country's name on it. It is raised during the simulation sessions when the delegate of that country wishes to speak.

Policy speech: A prepared, well written speech.

Posture: Either political or military in nature, this term defines the type of position a country is taking on a certain issue.

Programs: These were created by the General Assembly to work in specific areas such as food, population, environment, development, women and children. Examples of which are the World Food Programme, UN Environment Programme and UN Development Programme.

Propaganda: The use of mass media to create whatever impression is desired among the general populace and to influence thoughts and activities towards desired ends.

Public Policy: All the laws, rules and regulations produced by the political process of a country. It is the course of action for the purpose of dealing with a problem of public concern.

R

Refugees: Persons who flee their country in time of conflict or war. A refugee either cannot return home or is afraid to do so.

Regional arrangements: Alliances among countries in the same geographic region with the purpose of maintaining peace among its members and defending its members against external aggression.Arrangements of this kind recognized in Chapter VII of the UN Charter include the Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States.

Repatriation: Return home by a refugee.

Resettlement: The organized movement of refugees from camps or other temporary situations to another country where they can reside on a permanent basis.

Resolution: A written statement expressing the decisions and opinions of the UN. A resolution is written in two parts. The first part is the preambulatory clause. The preambulatory clause expresses the reasons why the UN is writing the resolution. The second part is the operative clause. The operative clause explains exactly what the UN is going to do according to the resolution.

Roll call: The calling of list of members. In the Security Council, the meeting starts with the Chairperson calling each member and each, in turn, acknowledges by saying "present".

S

Safe area for refugees: A place where the victims of a war can go to and be protected. No country may attack a safe area.

Secretariat: This organ of the UN consists of the Secretary-General and an Administrative staff of 14,000 drawn from over 150 countries. It performs the office work for the UN.

Security issues: Issues that deal with the guarding of a country against possible attacks.

Security Council: This is the organ of the UN that is in charge of keeping world peace and security. It has a total of 15 members and 5 of these are known as permanent members. The permanent members are always a part of the Security Council and have special voting power known as the veto power. The 5 permanent members are China, France, Russia, the US and the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The other ten members are known as the non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected to the Security Council every two years by the General Assembly.

Simulation: The time when students act as delegates to work out a real or imaginary crisis.

Sovereignty: The legal capacity of a geographic unit to maintain ultimate responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs.

Specialized Agencies: These are separate organizations, with their own budget, membership and headquarters, that work closely with organs of the United Nations. They study problems, make suggestions and help developing countries in their special fields. Examples of which are the World Health Organization, International Labor Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization and International Maritime Organization.

Strategy: A careful plan or method that a person, group or country can use to achieve their goals.

T

Terrorism: The use of violence and intimidation for a political purpose. The UN has developed a comprehensive network of international agreements that constitute the legal weapon against terrorism. It has also repeatedly condemned all acts of international terrorism.

Third World: Often used to refer to the developing countries of the world. The Third World is made primarily of countries in Asia, South America, the Middle East and most of Africa.

Trade Embargo: Ban on over-all trade (excluding shipments of humanitarian supplies) or it may be limited to such items as the import of armaments and repair parts. For example, The Security Council imposed an arms embargo against the former Yugoslavia in an effort to restore peace.

Treaty: An agreement in writing made by negotiation between two or more countries.

Tributary: A stream that flows into a river.

Trusteeships: Also known as trust territories placed under the special protection of the UN. There were originally eleven of such territories, mostly in Africa and in the Pacific Ocean. The last territory, Palau, has achieved self-government in October 1994.

Trusteeship Council: The organ of the United Nations that supervises the social advancement of people living in trust territories. It is composed of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

U

United Nations: An international organization made up of countries that have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace. It is called the UN for short.

UN Charter: This is the treaty upon which the UN is based. It lists the goals of the UN, the regulations of each organ, the aims and purposes of the UN and the principles of the UN.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: This declaration was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. It proclaimed a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms." Article 14 states: "Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."

V

Veto: This is a type of voting power that only the five permanent members of the Security Council have. This power gives them the right and power to block any motion of the Security Council by their vote alone. For example, if the entire Security Council except the US votes for the motion, but the US vetoes it, then the motion cannot be passed.

W

War crimes: Actions during conflict or war that seriously violate international humanitarian law. Examples of which are genocide, massacre, torture and rape of non-combatants.

X

Xenophobia: The fear of, or contempt for, strangers or foreigners.

General Resources

United Nations Information Center
1775 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202-331-8670 Fax: 202-331-9191
http://www.un.org dpi-washington@un.org

The UN Information Center (UNIC) is an invaluable resource for teachers and students who want to learn about the UN from the UN's own publications. The Center is mandated to provide the general public with free and up-to-date information about any and all aspects of the UN. UNIC publications include books which examine the UN's mission, pamphlets which briefly describe current dilemmas, maps, posters, and fundamental UN documents such as the UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. However, despite UNIC's mission to provide bundles of free information to interested individuals and groups, it remains one of the UN's best-kept secrets. To obtain UNIC publications, mail or fax a letter (on appropriate letterhead) to the address listed above. The letter should include a list of desired publications as well as a brief paragraph mentioning what the materials will be used for. Once the request is received, it takes UNIC between one and three weeks to process and ship materials. And, as UNIC constantly publishes new materials and revises older ones, it is wise to call them in advance to get a listing of what is in stock.

United Nations Publications
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-853, Dept. C001, New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-963-8302 Fax: 212-963-3489 http://www.un.org/Pubs

The UN Publications office has a wider literature selection than UNIC, but none of its materials are free. Purchasing a few publications from this UN department would be a good way of augmenting a school's library. Likewise, as the information in these UN publications tends to be in-depth, the Publications office can be very helpful if your school intends to pursue a Model UN program. UN Publications will send out free catalogues, and the same list of materials is also available on the world wide web.

CyberSchoolBus
http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/main.htm

CyberSchoolBus is the UNDPI's special section for students and teachers. Here, students can read about current UN issues and take fun quizzes while teachers can get ideas for short-term classroom projects and activities. There is also information about other educational resources as well as information on Model UN programs. As CyberSchoolBus is less complicated to navigate through than the main UN homepage, it would provide a good starting-point for students who are just learning about the UN's internet resources.

United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
Office of Public Inquiries, Room GA57
United Nations, United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-963-4475 www.un.org

UNDPI maintains the official United Nations website, listed above. It does not publish any of its own materials but does disseminate much information through the internet. Past UN resolutions, briefs by the Secretary-General, updates on UN peacekeeping operations, and discussions of current human rights issues are all accessible through this website. And, as the UN is making a concerted effort to increase the availability of information through the internet, this website is constantly being updated and expanded, and has become an easy and effective way to learn about the UN.

United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA)
801 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-907-1300 Fax: 212-682-9185
http://www.unausa.org unahq@unausa.org

Although not officially connected to the United Nations, UNA-USA increases public awareness about the UN through presentations, publications and workshops. UNA-USA's main publication, entitled A Global Agenda, is an annual summary of actions taken by the UN and a discussion of current dilemmas within the Organization. In the public sphere, UNA-USA organizes various Model UN and leadership conferences throughout the year. It has also created a Model UN Calendar, which lists most U.S. and international conferences. Finally, UNA-USA is involved with educational affairs and has collaborated on "Bringing the World to Our Children" with the UNA of Greater Boston, bringing the program to New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago schools.

United Nations Association of Greater Boston (UNA-GB)
Kari Heistad, Executive Director
22 Batterymarch Street, Boston, MA 02109
Tel: 617-482-4587 Fax: 617-482-0937
unagb@gis.net www.gis.net~unagb

The UNA-GB, is one of the most active chapters of UNA-USA, and it raises awareness about the UN in the Boston area. This is done through on going programming as well as developing educational materials for teachers. Through its Educational Outreach programs and the "Bringing the World to Our Children" curriculum, over 10,000 thousand high school students have learned about the United Nations.

United Nations
Office of Public Inquiries, Room GA57
United Nations, United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-963-1234 www.un.org

While the UN itself can be confusing to people who are unfamiliar with is structure, the staff is always willing to help when possible. To get an overview of the UN it is recommended that you visit their website as that is the best general picture, from there you can spend hours finding out information about all aspects of the UN. If specific questions are not answered it is recommended that you contact the Department of Public Information.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
The CIA World Factbook: www.odci.gov/cia/publications/nsolo/wfb-all.html

The country packets in the Country Packet section of the Teachers Guide are downloaded from the CIA Factbook. If students are interested in researching other countries, it is a comprehensive listing of country information. Other information about countries can also be obtained at this site.

Institute for International Education
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

US Committee for UNICEF
Classroom Films and Videos
333 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016
(212) 686-5522
Publications: 1-800-for-kids
www.unicefusa.org
information@unicefusa.org

Library of Congress
Serial and Governmental
Publications Division
1889 F St. NW
Washington, DC 20504
www.loc.gov

UN Film Library and Video Catalogue
UN Radio and Visual Service
UN Department of Public Information
Room S-845 United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 963-4475

UNESCO Film Catalogue
UNESCO Liaison Office
2 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

UNIPUB (UN Publications)
10033-F Kings Highway
Lanham, MD 20706-4391
(301) 419-7666 or 800-233-0506
212-779-1679 (fax)

Publications and Indexes

Federal Publications for Background Information

- Background Notes
- Country Commercial Guides (on National Trade Data Bank)
- Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices
- Department of State Dispatch
- Foreign Broadcast Information Service
- Handbook of International Economic Statistics
- Patterns of International Terrorism World Fact Book

Sources of Transnational Ideas and Issues

- A Global Agenda: Issues before the General Assembly of the United Nations,UNA-USA Publication
- UN Chronicle, UN Department of Public Information
- World Resources, World Resources Institute/Oxford University Press
- World Development Report, World Bank
- Yearbook of the United Nations, UN Department of Public Information
- Encyclopedia of the United Nations and Internal Agreements, Taylor & Francis, Inc.

Indexes

- Index to proceedings of the General Assembly, UN Dag Hammerskjold Library
- Index to the Proceedings of the Security Council, UN Dag Hammerskjold Library
- UNDOC: Current Index, UN Dag Hammerskjold Library
- Index to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Reports, Newsbank Inc.
- Transdex Index (to Joint Publications Research Service) UMI/Bell & Howell
- CIS Index to Publications of the United States Congress, Congressional Information Service
- Index to International Statistics, Congressional Information Service

Voting Records

- Voting Practices in the United Nations, US Department of State

Selected Websites

UN Homepage:
http://www.un.org

UN Links:
www.undcp.org/unlinks.htm

Office of the Secretary-General:
www.un.org/Docs/SG

UN News:
www.un.org/News

Peace and Security:
www.un.org/peace

International Law:
www.un.org/law

Humanitarian Affairs:
www.un.org/ha

Human Rights:
www.un.org/rights

Economic and Social Development:
www.un.org/ecosocdev

WomenWatch: UN Working for Women:
www.un.org/womenwatch/un.htm

Department of Peace-Keeping Operations:
www.un.org/Depts/dpko

UN Children's Fund:
www.unicef.org

UN CyberSchoolBus:
www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus

UN Development Programme:
www.undp.org

UN Population Fund:
www.unfpa.org

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia:
www.un.org/icty

Economic Commission for Africa:
www.un.org/Depts/eca

Economic Commission for Europe:
www.unece.org/Welcome.html

CIA World Factbook
www.odci.gov/cia/publications/nsolo/wfb-all.htm

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean:
www.eclac.cl

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees:
www.unhcr.ch

UN Conference on Trade and Development:
www.unicc.org/unctad

World Health Organization:
www.who.ch

World Trade Organization:
www.wto.org

Food and Agriculture Organization:
www.fao.org

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization:
www.unesco.org

International Atomic Energy Agency:
www.iaea.or.at

UN Environment Programme:
www.unep.org

World Food Programme:
www.wfp.org

UNA-USA
www.unausa.org

UNA-Greater Boston
www.gis.net~unagb

International Organization List

AfDB - African Development Bank: Aims of the bank are to contribute to the economic and social progress of its member countries by financing development projects, promoting public and private investment and stimulating economic cooperation between African countries.

AsDB - Asian Development Bank: The bank is a development finance institution with goals of fostering economic growth and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region and to contribute to the progress of developing member countries collectively.

ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Southeast Asian regional organization facilitating economic, social and cultural development, promoting active coordination and mutual assistance in matters of common interest and ensuring regional peace and stability.

EBRD - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: This bank is intended to provide multilateral financing of projects and investment programs in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Its emphasis is placed on reconstructing former socialist (as they particularly pertained to former Eastern Bloc) countries with developing democracies and market economies.

ECA - Economic Commission for Africa (UN): Under the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) authority, this commission's goal is to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for economic development, to strengthen and maintain economic relations of member countries, and to produce and disseminate economic, technological, and statistical information for these African countries.

ECE - Economic Commission for Europe: Under ECOSOC, this commission pertains to Europe. It is virtually identical in functions as ECA. [see ECA]

ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Under ECOSOC, this commission pertains to Latin America. Its functions are virtually similar to ECE and ECA. [see ECA]

ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council: Coordinates the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies, programs and institutions. Recommends and direct activities aimed at promoting economic and social development in developing countries by administering UN assistance programs.

ESCAP - UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Regional forum to assist formulation and implementation of coordinated policies for promoting economic and technological development in its region, and foster expansion and trade of the Asian and Pacific Rim with other countries throughout the world. Operates within the UN system under ECOSOC.

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization: UN organization mandated to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, secure improvement of production of all food and agricultural products, contribute to an expanding world economy, and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.

G-5 - Group of Five: US, Japan, Germany, France, and Britain.

G-8 - Group of Seven: G-5 + Canada, Italy, and Russia.

G-10 - Group of Ten: G-7 + Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency: Seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world. It makes efforts to ensure that the assistance provided is not used for military purposes.

IADB - Inter-American Defense Board: Though not explained in the definition, this international bank incorporates not only North and South America, but also Israel, Japan, and fifteen other Western European countries. The bank's basic goal is to accelerate development of member countries collectively through financing economic and social development projects, and provisions of technical assistance.

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Commonly referred to as the **World Bank**, it is a specialized agency of the UN. It is the leading organization in the field of multilateral financing of investments and technical assistance and is considered one of the world's truest and most effective global institutions.

ILO - International Labor Organization: Its principal aim is to contribute to the establishment of universal and lasting peace based upon social justice by improving labor conditions and living standards.

IMF - International Monetary Fund: "The Fund" is a specialized agency within the UN which aims to promote monetary consultation, cooperation, and stabilization of currencies, to facilitate the expansion of world trade, and to help member countries meet temporary difficulties in foreign payments. It is unique among international governmental organizations in its combination of consultative, financial, and regulating functions with a view to ensuring a stable world financial system and sustainable economic growth.

IMO - International Maritime Organization: The purpose of this organization is to facilitate international cooperation on technical matters regarding merchant shipping. Also promotes more safe and efficient means of navigation and protecting the marine environment from pollution caused by ships and craft.

Interpol - International Police Organization.

LAIA - Latin American Industrialists Association: Organization establishing a common market through the creation of an area (specifically those Latin American countries who are members) of economic preferences, based on regional tariff preference and regional and partial scope agreements.

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization: A military alliance established in 1949 with the original purpose of repelling the possible Soviet threat. Its principal antagonist was the former Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, a Soviet-based alliance made of various Eastern European and Communist countries. Today, NATO finds itself in a precarious position with an unclearly defined role in the post-Cold War world.

OAS - Organization of American States: This organization is devoted to strengthening the security and global position of the Western Hemisphere, the settlement of inter-American disputes, and the promotion of its members' economic, social, and cultural development. It has a formal relationship with the UN as a regional arrangement for the maintenance of peace and security.

OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Promotes economic and social welfare in member countries by assisting them in the formulation and coordination of the appropriate policies, and to stimulate and harmonize its members' efforts in favor of developing nations.

OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Its basic aim is the coordination and unification of petroleum policies of member countries and the protection of their collective interests. This organization has rigorous standards of acceptance, and is extremely influential.

UN - United Nations: A voluntary association of sovereign countries which have committed themselves to ensure international peace and security and to further international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. The UN is not a world government, jurisdiction is voluntaril accepted, and the UN is not authorized to intervene in the internal affairs of any country (unless asked).

UNAMIR - UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda: Established in 1992 to oversee proper enforcement of the Arusha Peace agreement signed by warring Hutu and Tutsi tribes within the country of Rwanda.

UNAVEM - UN Angola Verification Mission: Established to verify the redeployment of Cuban troops northwards and their phased and total withdrawal from the territory of Angola in accordance with the timetable agreed upon between Angola and Cuba.

UNCHR - UN Commission on Human Rights: Primary concern is with the violation of human rights. Promotes human rights via scrutinization of violators (either countries or non-governmental actors), investigates reports of human rights violations in member countries, and provides advisory, technical and financial services where human rights are concerned.

UNCRO - UN Confidence Restoration Operation: Established on 31 March 1995 to replace UNPROFOR deployment in Croatia. The troops and observers were deployed in Serb-controlled Western, Slavonia, the Krajina region and Eastern Slavonia. The observers were stationed to oversee the enactment to the conditions of a cease-fire.

UNDP - UN Development Programme: Focuses on objectives central to the attainment of sustainable human development which are poverty elimination, environment regeneration, job creation, and the advancement of women.

UNEP - UN Environment Programme: Promotes environmentally-sound development, that which maintains and improves economic progress without damaging the environment and natural resource bases.

UNESCO - UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: This UN organization is primarily concerned with the exchange and accessibility of scientific, cultural and educational matters between countries. Promotes cultural diversity and human rights, specifically as it relates to education, and the free flow of information.

UNFPA - UN Population Fund: Goals of this organization revolve around the central issue of population demographs and control. Assists countries in developing demographic data and in carrying out research, also contributes to the alleviation of national population problems by providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries in establishing national reproductive health programs, including family planning, maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

UNHCR - UN High Commissioner for Refugees: Promotes adoption and implementation of international standards for the treatment of refugees, facilitates voluntary repatriation of refugees and reintegration onto their country or a host country for asylum.

UNIDO - UN Industrial Development Organization: This organization's aim is to promote and accelerate the industrialization of developing countries through direct assistance and mobilization of national and international resources, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. It also coordinates all UN agencies in field of industrial development and provides a forum for consultations, negotiations between developing countries and industrialized countries.

UNITAR - UN Institute for Training and Research: Designs and organizes various level of training programs for persons from developing countries who will be assigned to UN specialized agencies or in national service connected with the work of the UN.

UNFICYP - UN Forces in Cyprus: Established to prevent a recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions.

UNIFEM - UN Development Fund for Women: This UN agency is responsible for the promotion of equal treatment of women, the promotion of women's access to and participation in both politics and industry.

UNIKOM - UN Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission: Established following the withdrawal of Iraq's forces from the territory of Kuwait. UNIKOM, set up initially as an unarmed observation mission, was to monitor a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, to deter violations of established boundaries, and to observe any hostile action mounted from the territory of one state against the other.

UNOMIG - UN Observer Mission in Georgia: Originally established to verify compliance with the 27 July 1993 cease-fire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia; and to investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved.

UNPREDEP - UN Preventive Deployment Force (Macedonia): Established to monitor and report any developments in the border areas which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and threatening its territory.

UPU - Universal Postal Union: Forms a single postal territory of countries for the reciprocal exchange of letter and post items. Prescribes methods for calculating and collecting transit charges and terminal dues for letter and post items.

WHO - World Health Organization: Concerned primarily with international health trend developments. This includes, but is by no means limited to, the formulation and promotion of accredited health trends, practices, and techniques, the development of vaccines and other forms of medical relief, disaster relief, and disease control.

WMO - World Meteorological Organization: Facilitates worldwide cooperation in establishing networks of stations for meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical observation. Provides meteorological and related services for rapid exchange of weather information.

WIPO - World Intellectual Property: Promotes wider acceptance of existing treaties on industrial property, and copyright and neighboring rights. Maintains services for international registration or other administration cooperation among member countries.

International Agreements List

Air Pollution: Agreement established in 1979 stating that all participants would attempt to reduce their sulfur emissions, one of the primary causes of air pollution, by 30%. [see Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection]

Biodiversity: Agreement established in 1992 aimed at conserving natural resources, animal, and vegetable species.

Climate Change: Agreement established in 1994 requiring states to reduce levels of greenhouse gas emissions. [see Air Pollution, Ozone Layer Protection]

Desertification: A subject of international control in desert and semi-desert regions of Africa, Central Asia, and North America (including Mexico) established in 1978. The UN General Assembly adopted the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. Desertification is the natural perpetuation of desert regions. The Plan is also intended to alleviate the problems of droughts.

Hazardous Wastes: Treaty calling for governments to responsibly handle their hazardous waste. It mandates countries exporting hazardous wastes to get prior, written authorization from the importing country's government and the reduced production of hazardous wastes for disposal. It was passed largely to protect the third world from becoming an international dumping ground.

Law of the Sea: An international protocol regarding the definition of territorial waters, the high sea, continental shelves, nuclear tests in open sea, pollution of the open sea (with radioactive pollutants), the destruction of the sea's fauna, conservation of fishing and living resources, the free access to the seas by land-locked nations, and the legal status of historical waters. It is a comprehensive "law" which has been evolving for over forty years.

Nuclear Test Ban: The UN General Assembly has adopted over fifty resolutions all specifically related to the cessation of nuclear tests. No across-the-board test ban treaties have been ratified as of yet, but adhering to the Nuclear Test Ban agreement is a country's acknowledgment and recognition of the fifty plus resolutions that have passed. Some of the more significant resolutions are the Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), Threshold Test Ban Treaty (1974) and Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes Treaty (1978). All are various efforts at monitoring and curtailing nuclear testing (these treaties are primarily between the US and former USSR).

Ozone Layer Protection: Established in 1987 at the Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer against man-made chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) which are the primary agent destroying the ozone layer in the earth's atmosphere. The agreement froze production of CFC's up until 1990 and then reduced production thereafter by 20%. [see Air Pollution, Climate Change]

Wetlands: Agreement that designates wetlands warranting international protection, prohibits development in these naturally and geologically-rich areas, and regulates un-naturally occurring alterations.

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Student Workbook

Bringing the World to Our Children

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INTRODUCTION

Model United Nations programs have thrived in over 5,000 high schools across America. Yet traditionally, because of a lack of funding and support, they have not taken root in urban areas. The Bringing the World to Our Children (BTW) program was initially launched by the United Nations Association of Greater Boston (UNA-GB) in an effort to bring Model United Nations programs to urban schools. Since the pilot of BTW in 1994, interest has grown beyond urban schools to encompass schools across the USA and abroad. To date over 10,000 students have participated in the program. These students have included urban youth, youth from rural areas and students using the materials to help prepare for a traditional Model United Nations program.

The program has been used successfully in a wide variety of situations. In addition to being used in a traditional classroom setting, the program has also been used on a nation-wide interactive television program broadcast by the Massachusetts Corporation of Educational Telecommunications, in community colleges, in middle schools, with a course taught over the internet, and overseas. It has been used over the course of an entire semester, across a wide range of classroom subjects and in team teaching situations. The diversity of its applicability speaks to the strength of Model United Nations and its ability to touch the lives of students from all walks of life and in all kinds of situations.

Bringing the World to Our Children is a classroom Model United Nations program designed to introduce high school students to the role of the United Nations (particularly the Security Council) and to international affairs. The simulation provides students with a hands-on opportunity to learn the dynamics of international relations, the domestic imperatives that drive diplomacy, and the circumstances which can bring about war and peace.

Through role playing the part of a Security Council delegate, students learn important non-violent conflict resolution skills. The simulation helps students learn tolerance and understanding of people(s) from different geographic, political, cultural, racial, and religious backgrounds. Students learn that conflicts — ideological differences, competing claims on resources, and contrasting value systems — can be solved through discourse, negotiation, compromise, and other peaceful means rather than through personal violence or military action. The students also develop and refine skills in negotiating, caucusing, consensus-building, researching, and speech making — critical competencies for their future success in the adult world. This program allows the students to act as world leaders while learning skills they can use in their everyday life.

Model United Nations is a flexible tool which allows educators to adapt the program to meet the specific needs of their students. It gives an opportunity to bring the world into the classroom and to expand the horizons of students to the possibilities and challenges of their lives, their communities and the world beyond.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

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PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Below is a list of the different countries that will be represented in the four simulations. If there are not enough students to represent all of the countries, choose representatives for the countries that play the most important roles in the conflict.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN SIMULATION

Minimum Requirement
Permanent Members
China
France
Russia
United Kingdom
United States

Additional Countries
Non-Permanent Members
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Czech Republic
Japan
Laos
Norway
Rwanda
South Africa
Uganda

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario A*
Guyana
Venezuela

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario B*
Egypt
Ethiopia
Sudan

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario C*
Burundi
Tanzania
Zaire

Parties in Dispute: *Scenario D*
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Yugoslavia
Germany

Class Session 1

Introduction to the United Nations

DISCUSSION QUESTION

1. What is the United Nations?

About the UN

"WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small... to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security."

The above quotation is from the United Nations Charter. The United Nations is an international organization made up of countries that have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace. The United Nations is a place where countries can work out problems without going to war. Each country in the United Nations is treated equally, regardless of size or strength.

The United Nations, which is called the "UN" for short, is located in New York City. Although the UN headquarters are in the United States, the UN has its own laws which it follows within its own district, has its own flags, its own security officers who patrol the area and its own post office and postage stamps. Its troops, known as peace-keeping forces, are made up of personnel on loan from member countries, as the UN does not have a standing army. Right now, the United Nations is made up of one hundred and eighty-five countries. Each country is represented by one or more diplomats. A diplomat works at the UN with other diplomats on world problems. When making decisions on world issues, diplomats from different countries have to negotiate with each other to make sure that each country can voice its own views.

The leader of the United Nations is called the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is elected from the member countries of the UN every five years. Since January 1, 1997 the Secretary-General has been Kofi Annan from Ghana.

The United Nations works on many different world issues such as stopping the spread of disease, educating people, protecting human rights, stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, and helping to end world hunger. To work on all these issues, the United Nations is divided into six different groups or what the UN calls "organs." These organs are the General Assembly, Security Council, Trusteeship Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat and the International Court of Justice.

The main organ of the United Nations is the General Assembly. This is where all the diplomats from all the different countries meet. Here all kinds of issues are discussed. All other organs of the United Nations report to the General Assembly.

A second organ of the United Nations is the Security Council. This organ is in charge of the most important thing the UN does — trying to keep world peace.

With 185 different countries represented, the United Nations tries to have countries work out problems peacefully instead of going to war. The UN makes decisions and adopts resolutions in order to attempt to solve world problems. A resolution is a written statement expressing the decisions and feelings of the UN. Sometimes if a country does not follow the resolutions of the UN, the UN can use force to implement its decisions. This is what happened in the Gulf War against Iraq. The UN also sends peace-keepers to try to end wars, or maintain peace in a place where there once was a war. Peacekeepers create and maintain cease-fires, perform election monitoring, deliver humanitarian relief, protect human rights and help in rebuilding government institutions. Apart from soldiers who carry light weapons for self-defense (known as "Blue Helmets"), the UN peace-keeping forces also include police officers, election observers, human rights monitors and civilians. Any actions taken by the UN have to go by the rules written in the UN Charter.

The other organs of the United Nations will be discussed in more detail in Class Session 2.

The UN also works with specialized agencies, programmes and funds. There are currently 14 specialized agencies and 15 programmes/funds that work closely with the UN on concerns such as food, environment, education, women and children. Some of these agencies are:

UNICEF: *The United Nations Children's Fund*
Works on issues concerning children

UNEP: *The United Nations Environmental Programme*
Works on environmental problems

UNDP: *The United Nations Development Programme*
Works on development problems such as clean water, helping people start small businesses, educating women and children

UPU: *Universal Postal Union*
Helps regulate mail between countries

WMO: *World Meteorological Organization*
Helps people predict the weather around the world

The United Nations Charter

The basic rules of the United Nations are written in a document called the United Nations Charter. The UN Charter is a document like the Constitution of the United States. Similar to the way the Constitution governs the United States, the United Nations Charter states the goals of the United Nations, the rules of each organ, and the aims, purposes and the principles of the UN.

As stated in the UN Charter, the goals of the UN are to:

1. Prevent war.
2. Maintain international peace and security.

3. Develop friendly relations among countries.
4. Promote better standards of living for everyone by cooperating collectively in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. This includes providing a forum for international negotiation, protecting human rights, working to end world hunger and disease, helping to develop poor nations and working on problems such as the spread of drugs and environmental pollution.

The principles of the UN are:

1. All countries are equal.
2. All member states must act in accordance with the UN Charter and must remain loyal to the UN .
3. There may be no use of force or threat of force made against any member country.
4. Only when a country's affairs threaten international peace and security will the UN intervene, not when they concern domestic matters that are essentially within a state's jurisdiction.
5. International disputes are to be settled when at all possible by non-violent means without endangering peace, security or justice.

History of the United Nations

At the end of World War I, the world was in a state of shock from the unprecedented damage and deaths of the war. The President of the United States at that time was Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson made a speech called "The Fourteen Points Speech" where he gave fourteen recommendations on what the United States should do now that the war was over. One of the recommendations was to help establish and join an international organization that worked for world peace and cooperation. This organization was called the League of Nations. However when it was time to officially join this organization, the United States and the other great powers decided not to join. As a result, the League of Nations never achieved its goals.

Two decades after World War I, the world collided again in World War II. The casualties and damage of this war greatly outnumbered that of World War I and brought about a deep conviction for the need to maintain peace among nations even greater than before. On January 1, 1942, the declaration of the United Nations, so named by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was made by the governments from twenty-six nations which joined together to fight Germany and its allies. Through these means, the major powers began to see the benefit of an international organization and collective security and wished to maintain these ideas after the war. Representatives from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and the United Kingdom met from August to October 1944 at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, DC to develop the first plans for the structure of an international organization, which came to be known as the United Nations, after the 1942 declaration.

In February, 1945, the Yalta Summit was held. At the Yalta Summit the framework for the UN was expanded and formalized. Finally, from April 25 to June 26, 1945 the San Francisco Conference was held. At this conference, the UN Charter was signed by fifty countries on June 26, 1945. The United Nations did not become official until the Charter was ratified by a majority of the Governments that signed the Charter including the members of the Security Council. The date October 24, 1945 is celebrated annually as UN Day all over the world.

This simulation will be an important learning experience in several ways. First, it will teach you about a world conflict. It will also teach you how the nations of the world decide how to act in international relations. Second, by pretending (role playing) to be the representative of a foreign nation, you will see that there are always several different ways of looking at a single issue. Third, you will see how the Security Council works, and when it succeeds at establishing peace and when it fails to do so. You will also learn how to draft and negotiate Security Council resolutions. The negotiations will show you different points-of-view and the challenges in compromising so you can find a solution everyone can agree with. Finally, you will develop problem-solving skills, as you identify obstacles, possible areas of compromise, and solutions.

Some Basic Facts About the United Nations

Many people have misconceptions about the United Nations. To help people learn more about the UN, the Dept. of Public Information has put together a set of Fact Sheets about the UN. Printed below are a few of the facts from Setting the Record Straight: Some Facts About the UN.

The budget for the UN's core functions - the Secretariat operations in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and five Regional Commissions- is $1.3 billion a year. This is about 4% of New York City's annual budget - and nearly a billion dollars less than the yearly cost of Tokyo's Fire Department. It is $3.7 billion less than the annual budget of New York's State University system.

The USA's share of the UN's regular budget is $312 million a year - the equivalent of $1.11 per American.

The New York Headquarters of the UN requires the services of 4,730 people. The Swedish capital of Stockholm, by contrast has 60,000 municipal workers.

53,333 people work in the UN system, which includes the Secretariat, and 28 other organizations such as UNICEF. Three times as many people work for McDonald's, while Disney World and Disneyland employ 50,000.

Eighty percent of the work of the UN system is devoted to helping developing countries build the capacity to help themselves. This includes promoting and protecting democracy and human rights: saving children from starvation and disease; providing relief assistance to refugees and disaster victims: countering global crime, drugs and disease; and assisting countries devastated by war and the long-term threat of land mines.

The total cost of all UN peace-keeping operations in 1995 - in the former Yugoslavia and 13 other places- was $3 billion. This is less than the combined budgets of New York City's Police, Fire and Corrections Departments. It is the equivalent of 1.1% of the US military budget - and less than 0.3% of worldwide military spending. The overall peace-keeping budget shrank by more than half in 1996 to $1.4 billion, largely because of the end of most operations in the former Yugoslavia.

Member States share the risks of maintaining peace and security. Since 1945, some 1,500 peace-keepers have died in the performance of their duties. Less than 3% were Americans.

10% of the UN Secretariat staff has already been cut since 1988, and restructuring and streamlining continue. Top posts have been cut by 25%. Tough new standards have been set for staff performance. UN staff members have about one-third of their salaries deducted in lieu of taxes.

The total operating expenses for the entire UN system - including the World Bank, IMF, and all the UN funds, programs and specialized agencies come- to $18.2 billion a year. This is less than the annual revenue of a major corporation like Dow Chemical, which took in more than $20 billion in 1994.

Of the $468 million in procurements approved by the UN Secretariat in New York in 1996, American companies account for 49% of the business, or $229 million. For every dollar that the USA contributed in 1995 to the New York-based United Nations Development Programme, American companies got back more than $2 in UNDP procurement orders.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 2:

1. Read pages 1-5.
2. Complete the crossword puzzle. All the answers to the crossword puzzle are from today's lesson.

Homework 1
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

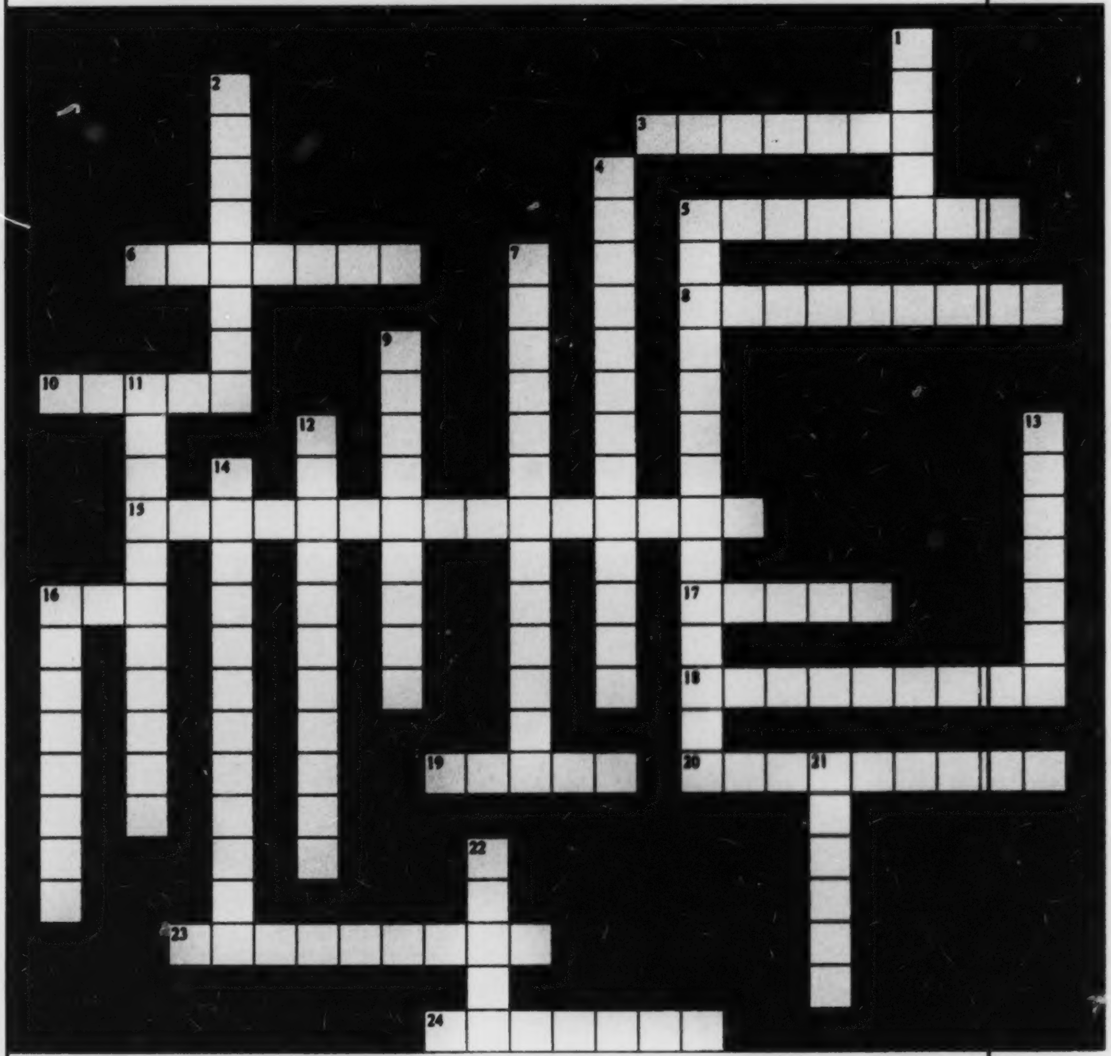
Crossword Clues

Down

1. The UN sometimes has to use ____________________to exert its decisions.
2. The main organ of the United Nations is the General ____________________
4. The President of the United States at the end of World War I.
5. President Wilson's speech when he said the League of Nations should be created
7. The UN is an ____________________organization.
9. The highest ranked delegates who work at the United Nations.
11. The ________________of the United Nations happened on January 1, 1942.
12. Soldiers in UN peacekeeping missions are also called __________________
13. The UN works to stop the spread of ____________________
14. The US city where the UN Charter was signed.
16. The UN was created after the second __________________
21. The UN protects human _____________________
22. The UN works for world _____________________

Across

3. The war the UN was involved in to help Kuwait against Iraq.
5. 1995 was the _______________'anniversary of the United Nations.
6. There are currently 185 ____________________in the UN.
8. The rules of the UN are written in this.
10. October 24th is celebrated as_________________.
15. This organization was created after World War I to help guarantee world peace, but it failed.
16. The UN tries to prevent __________________
17. The UN is made up of many of these.
18. UN members _________________with each other when making decisions.
19. The summit of 1945.
20. The head of the United Nations is the __________________-General.
23. The current Secretary-General of the United Nations
24. City where the UN headquarters is located.



Class Session 2

Introduction to the United Nations (continued)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are the different organs of the United Nations and what do they do?
2. Why is the Security Council so important?

Background Information on the Organs of the United Nations

I. General Assembly

1. The General Assembly is the main deliberative body of the UN and consists of all 185 members of the United Nations.
2. Each member nation can have up to five delegates present in the General Assembly, but each nation has only one vote.
3. The General Assembly discusses issues regarding all the other organs, makes recommendations regarding world peace and security issues (unless already being discussed in the Security Council), deals with elections for other organs, and informs the Security Council of situations that may threaten world peace.
4. The General Assembly has no enforcement power on its recommendations regarding threatening issues. Its resolutions are recommendations to the member countries. Only the Security Council has the power to enforce decisions.
5. The General Assembly promotes world cooperation in politics, international law, economics, education, culture, health, and human rights. The General Assembly also deals with the overall budget of the United Nations.
6. Every five years the General Assembly elects the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Secretary-General is the "manager" of the UN. The Secretary-General who began his term in 1997 is Kofi Annan, from Ghana.
7. The General Assembly meets in regular sessions in the fall (from September to December) and when emergencies arise.
8. All organs must regularly report to the General Assembly.

II. Economic and Social Council

1. Often called by its abbreviation — ECOSOC
2. Has 54 members elected from the General Assembly who serve three-year terms. Each country can have only one representative and one vote. Unlike the Security Council its resolutions are not enforceable, and states do not have to comply.
3. Discusses international economic and social concerns such as trade, transport, population, children, women's rights, crime, social welfare, and food. It addresses economic, social, health, education and cultural

problems and promotes cooperation among countries on such issues by initiating global studies.

4. Meets once a year either in New York City or Geneva for 4-5 weeks.
5. Specialized agencies and commissions that deal with various issues such as the World Health Organization, UNICEF, Commission on the Status of Women, Universal Postal Union and the Human Rights Commission report to it each year.

III. Trusteeship Council

1. After World War II many colonies were granted independence. Many of these new states had a hard time organizing governments and creating strong economies. The United Nations made these colonies "Trusteeships." A Trusteeship Council was set up and was made up of those countries that would help the colonies in their early stages of statehood. The aim of the Trusteeship Council was to further world peace and security by establishing rights for the people in those colonies.
2. The members of the Trusteeship Council are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. These are also the permanent members of the Security Council.
3. At first there were eleven Trusteeships. The last Trusteeship, Palau, was terminated in 1994. The Trusteeship Council is currently inactive and may be assigned new duties.
4. Most of these former colonies are now active members of the UN.

IV. The Secretariat

1. Consists of the Secretary-General and an Administrative staff. Has a staff of 14,000 that is drawn from over 150 countries. The staff is recruited from a wide geographic background. The Secretariat performs the office work for the UN. It researches and prepares reports, translates documents, and answers questions from the general public. Employees for the Secretariat are known as international civil servants.
2. The Secretary-General is elected by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council. The term of office is five years.
3. To date, there have been seven Secretaries-General: Trygve Lie, Norway, 1946-52; Dag Hammarskjold, Sweden, 1953-61; U Thant, Myanmar, 1961-71; Kurt Waldheim, Austria, 1972-81; Javier Perez de Cuellar, Peru, 1982-91; Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Egypt, 1992-96; and Kofi Annan, Ghana, 1997-present.
4. The Secretary-General brings issues to the General Assembly or the Security Council that he/she feels threaten world security and peace, and writes reports for the General Assembly.
5. The Secretary-General can use his/her "good offices" to try to mediate an end to international disputes. "Good offices" is loosely defined as his/her personal diplomacy and good intentions.

6. The Secretary-General and his/her staff may not be influenced by any person, organization, or nation. They report to the UN and not to their own government.

V. International Court of Justice

1. Also known as the "World Court" because it arbitrates international disputes between countries.
2. The head of the Court is called the President.
3. Consists of fifteen judges with no two coming from the same nation. The judges serve nine-year terms and are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly.
4. The judges meet in The Hague, Netherlands.
5. The official languages of the Court are English and French.
6. The defendants and plaintiffs in the cases are always countries (never an organization or a person).
7. The Court deals with the interpretation of treaties, questions about international law and possible breaches of treaties.
8. The Court can issue binding decisions in a dispute only if the countries involved agree in advance that they will abide by the Court's decision.
9. An application for revision of judgment must be made within six months from the date of the judgment. No judgment can be revised after ten years from the date of the judgment.

VI. Security Council

1. The Security Council was set up in 1945 to be the organ of the United Nations given the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Today the Security Council still carries on these duties.
2. The Security Council consists of fifteen members.
3. Since 1945, there have been five Permanent Members on the Security Council. The five Permanent Members that were chosen were the five most powerful countries after World War II. They are China, France, Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), the United Kingdom, and the United States.
4. The other ten members are elected from the General Assembly every two years. The ten members are elected to ensure that there is a geographical balance and to give everyone an equal opportunity to serve. The Presidency of the Security Council is rotated monthly among all members.
5. Each member of the Security Council is allowed only one representative and one vote. There must be at least nine affirmative votes for a resolution to pass.

6. The five Permanent Members have greater power in the Security Council. If the Security Council wants to pass a resolution, all five Permanent Members must support it. If a Permanent Member votes no, the resolution automatically fails. If a Permanent Member does not agree with a resolution but does not want to veto it, the Permanent Member may abstain from voting. Non-permanent members also have the ability to abstain during voting. A resolution can still pass if a Permanent Member abstains.

Thus, a resolution can only pass if:	*A resolution can not pass if:*
Nine members vote yes, and no Permanent Member vetoes it	Less than nine members vote yes, or a Permanent Member vetoes it

7. If any member or non-member of the United Nations is involved in a dispute, that nation is invited to come to the Security Council to discuss the issue. That nation can defend its side of the dispute in front of the Security Council but it cannot vote on Security Council resolutions.

8. The Security Council meets when called together at any time. Any country or the Secretary-General can present a dispute or threat to international peace to the Security Council. According to the Charter, the Security Council can only act to stop international conflict when it determines that a situation threatens international peace and security. Likewise, although the Charter prevents the UN from intervening in the internal affairs of member states, they may override this provision if they perceive that a national conflict is endangering international peace.

9. Security Council resolutions have different levels of severity. First, the Council tries to use peaceful means such as mediation, conciliation and negotiation. It can also call upon regional organizations to peacefully settle conflicts. If these peaceful tools fail, the Security Council can impose economic sanctions like trade embargoes. A trade embargo means that all imports and exports coming into and out of that country are stopped. In the recent past, the Security Council has issued trade embargoes against Iraq, Libya, Yugoslavia, and Haiti. If this also fails, the Security Council may decide to use collective force. The Security Council can take "action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security" (UN Charter, Article 42). When a mission is called for, the member states volunteer troops and provide money. The responsibility for the enforcement operation is given to those member states who are able and willing to do so. In the Persian Gulf War, for example, the United States volunteered to take the leadership of the collective force that expelled Iraq from Kuwait.

10. When the Security Council makes a decision, all other members of the United Nations must follow the decision. This means that if the Security Council issues a trade embargo against another country, no member of the United Nations can trade with that country. The decisions of the Security Council override any treaties among nations. This means that if a country has a UN trade embargo against it, other countries cannot trade with that country even if they have established trading treaties.

LIST OF POSSIBLE SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS

1. **Calling for an immediate cease-fire**
   The Security Council calls for both parties to stop the armed fighting. At this stage, it may negotiate a truce between the warring parties.

2. **Calling for negotiation and suggesting a peace plan**
   The Security Council brings together the disputing parties to negotiate a more lasting peace settlement. The Secretary-General's good offices and/or representatives, regional organizations, or a neutral third party is identified to spearhead the negotiations.

3. **Establish a UN peace-keeping force to separate the warring parties**
   This involves the sending of lightly-armed soldiers (Blue Helmets) to oversee peace negotiations or implement a peace plan. Peacekeeping missions do not force countries to negotiate—rather, the Security Council usually authorizes a peace-keeping operation only after a peace treaty or cease-fire has been signed. The Security Council will also define what the peace-keeping operation is supposed to achieve and how many soldiers it needs; this is called its "mandate." UN Blue Helmets are also neutral. They do not fight for one side, but rather try to help both parties arrive at a reasonable peace plan.

4. **Establish "safe areas" for refugees and provide relief services**
   These designated "safe areas" are to be guarded by peace-keeping forces and are free from attack of either parties. Relief operations are also conducted in these areas.

5. **Impose a "no-fly zone" over the disputed territory**
   "No fly zones" are areas where military flights are banned. The objective is to prevent air attacks from either party.

6. **Impose a trade embargo against one or both of the disputing parties**
   A trade embargo can be a ban on overall trade (excluding shipments of humanitarian supplies) or it may be limited to such items as the import of armaments and repair parts. Trade embargoes are intended to harm the economy of the target country enough so that it complies with UN resolutions.

7. **Request countries to provide information about war crimes occurring in the disputed territories**
   To protect the human rights of people in the disputed area, there should be documentation of incidences of genocide, massacre, torture or rape of civilians. Information that is provided can help the Security Council decide what further actions it should take.

8. **Set up a commission to investigate the presence of weapons of mass destruction or banned weapons**
   This commission will conduct air and ground inspection of sites without notice.

9. **Establish a commission that will investigate possible violations of international humanitarian law**
   To document allegations of human rights violations in the disputed territory, an investigation can be conducted. This investigating body can be representatives of third parties.

10. **Establish an international criminal tribunal to try persons responsible for war crimes in the disputed area**
    This international criminal tribunal will prosecute those who have committed or ordered war crimes such as genocide, massacre, torture and rape of non-combatants.

11. **Establish a compensation commission to give money to the victims of the conflict**
    A compensation commission will draw out a plan to determine how much either or both parties are going to contribute to a fund that will be used to compensate victims.

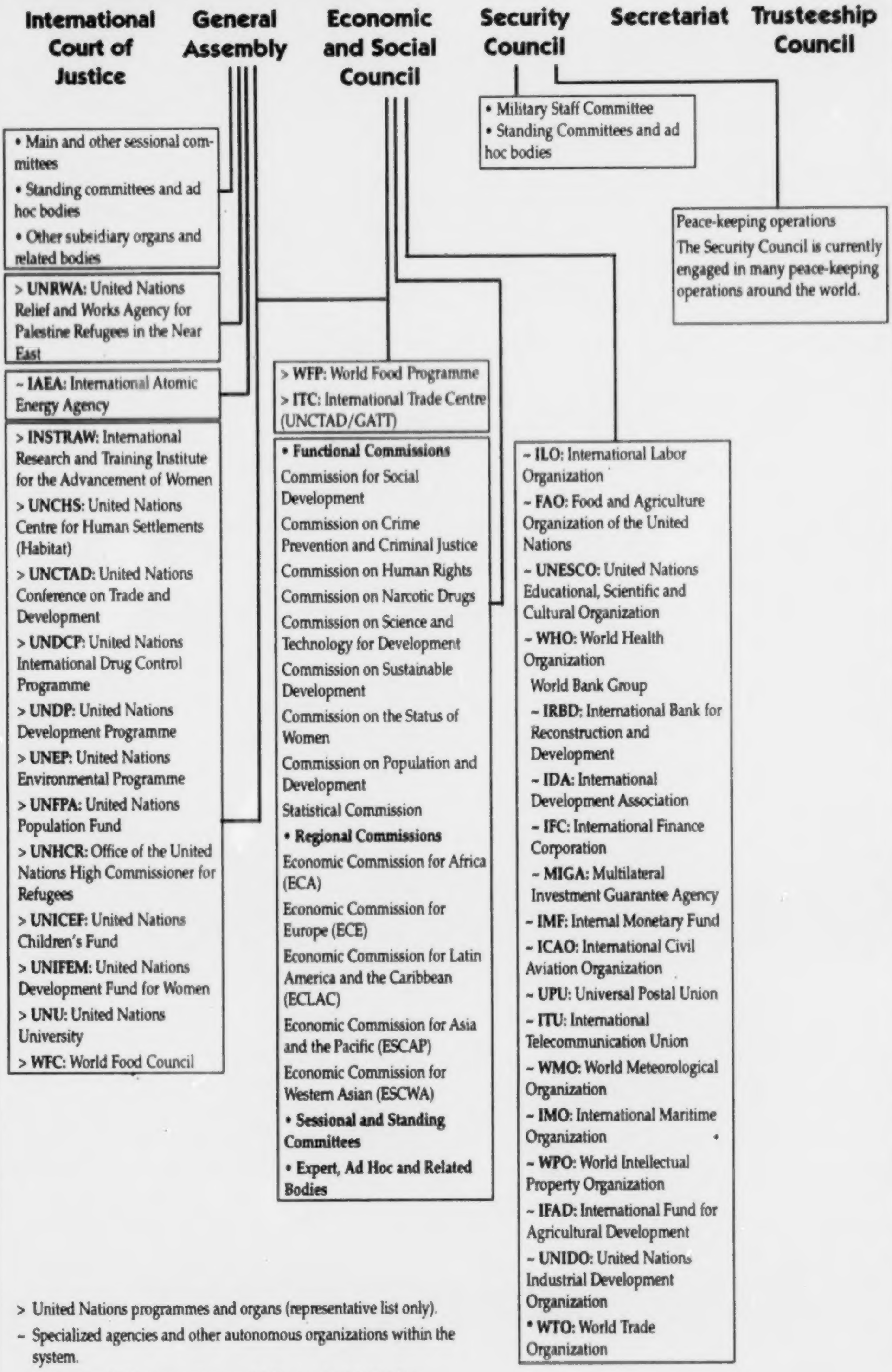
12. **Authorize a naval blockade against the perpetrator**
    This is a more aggressive type of trade embargo. Military forces will be used to block access to a country in order to prevent the entry of goods and other supplies.

13. **Authorize the use of force against one or both of the parties to the dispute**
    The Security Council can call on member states' contributions in terms of military personnel and finances to mount a collective action. This involves the use of land, sea and air operations. Usually one country will both lead the mission and contribute most of the supplies; this is what happened against Iraq in 1991. Collective military action against one party is the most powerful resolution that the Security Council can pass, and it is very rarely authorized.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 3:

1. Read pages 9-17.
2. Complete pages 19-21.

The United Nations System



International Court of Justice

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

Security Council

Secretariat

Trusteeship Council

- • Main and other sessional committees
- • Standing committees and ad hoc bodies
- • Other subsidiary organs and related bodies

> **UNRWA:** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

~ **IAEA:** International Atomic Energy Agency

> **INSTRAW:** International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
> **UNCHS:** United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
> **UNCTAD:** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
> **UNDCP:** United Nations International Drug Control Programme
> **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme
> **UNEP:** United Nations Environmental Programme
> **UNFPA:** United Nations Population Fund
> **UNHCR:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
> **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund
> **UNIFEM:** United Nations Development Fund for Women
> **UNU:** United Nations University
> **WFC:** World Food Council

> **WFP:** World Food Programme
> **ITC:** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT)

• Functional Commissions

Commission for Social Development
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Commission on Human Rights
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Commission on Sustainable Development
Commission on the Status of Women
Commission on Population and Development
Statistical Commission

• Regional Commissions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Economic Commission for Western Asian (ESCWA)

• Sessional and Standing Committees

• Expert, Ad Hoc and Related Bodies

- • Military Staff Committee
- • Standing Committees and ad hoc bodies

Peace-keeping operations
The Security Council is currently engaged in many peace-keeping operations around the world.

~ **ILO:** International Labor Organization
~ **FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
~ **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
~ **WHO:** World Health Organization
World Bank Group
  ~ **IRBD:** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  ~ **IDA:** International Development Association
  ~ **IFC:** International Finance Corporation
  ~ **MIGA:** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
~ **IMF:** Internal Monetary Fund
~ **ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization
~ **UPU:** Universal Postal Union
~ **ITU:** International Telecommunication Union
~ **WMO:** World Meteorological Organization
~ **IMO:** International Maritime Organization
~ **WPO:** World Intellectual Property Organization
~ **IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development
~ **UNIDO:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization
• **WTO:** World Trade Organization

> United Nations programmes and organs (representative list only).
~ Specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations within the system.
• Other commissions, committees and ad hoc and related bodies.

MAJOR GLOBAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations has:

1. Served as a place where nations deal with major global issues together and cooperate to form global strategies in handling these problems. This includes doing surveys and research that is made available to the public such as the annual World Economic Survey (to see how economies of different countries are doing).
2. Helped to maintain international peace and security by acting as a mediator between fighting parties and trying to help keep peace after a war. More than 35 United Nations peace-keeping forces and missions have been able to maintain peace while a solution to the conflict is negotiated.
3. Undertaken peace-keeping missions in troubled areas, led mostly by the Secretary-General and his representatives. Examples of this are the negotiations which ended the Iran-Iraq War, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and the end of the civil war in El Salvador.
4. Promoted and protected human rights starting with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Other human rights treaties and declarations have been created in order to watch and solve complaints of human rights violations and to make sure countries act by the International Human Rights Laws. Thousands of people are trained every year by the United Nations to deal with human rights.
5. Helped turn governments into democracies and helped hold elections. Some of these countries include Namibia, Cambodia, Haiti, and South Africa.
6. Promoted independence for all colonies. Eighty of today's United Nations Members were colonies when the United Nations was founded.
7. Helped to bring an end to the system of apartheid in South Africa.
8. Provided international protection and assistance to refugees fleeing war, hunger, or torture. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has helped more than 30 million refugees since 1951. Currently, some 19 million refugees, mostly women and children, are being provided food, shelter, medical assistance, education, and are being helped to move into a new area. An example of this is the millions of Palestinian refugees since 1950 that the UN has helped.
9. Helped develop poor countries by building homes, giving food, planting seeds, installing technology, training people for jobs, providing financial support, creating hospitals, promoting human rights, and providing education.
10. Helped build economies and stabilize international trade by using organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
11. Helped to restructure labor laws to ensure human rights especially for women and children.
12. Encouraged free trade relations and the reduction of trade barriers and other measures. Helped set up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which sets up rules and a place where countries can discuss trade problems. Also, GATT discussed how to enlarge world trade opportunities. GATT was replaced by the WTO in 1996.

13. Promoted world communication even in poor countries by using agencies such as the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
14. Made travel by sea and air safer, by setting standards on sea and air traffic and introducing a system of universal codes. Also, set up laws as to who owns different parts of oceans and bodies of water.
15. Promoted saving the environment by doing research and creating agencies such as the World Weather Watch. Created Global Ozone Monitoring Watch which watches all environmental problems. Instituted international laws against polluting the environment. Reduced pollution from accidents and other causes by as much as 60%. Helped to reduce deforestation.
16. Led the international effort to preserve and protect animals.
17. Established nuclear safety standards and peaceful uses of atomic energy.
18. Strengthened and expanded the body of international law. The United Nations efforts have led to over 300 international treaties, ranging from human rights conventions to agreements governing the use of the oceans and outer space.
19. Preserved the world's cultural and architectural sights like ancient monuments in Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Greece, Italy, and Cambodia. International conventions have also been held to protect cultural property.
20. Encouraged cultural exchanges and intercultural dialogue, understanding and tolerance through research, institutions, education, and programs.
21. Promoted and provided world education, especially for girls and women. Trained teachers, restructured educational systems, and strengthened national research for education. Improved the literacy rate among women in the third world from 36% in 1970 to 55% in 1990.
22. Established the World Health Organization (WHO) which works internationally to find cures for diseases, provided medical help, immunized 80% of the world's children against killer diseases, saved more than 7 million children from going blind, cut child death rates in developing countries in half, gave vaccines and other assistance to children during war, enabled worldwide commitment in support of children, and lowered infant mortality and fertility rates. Used the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to help children. Set world food standards that go along with world health laws.
23. Combated drug abuse and trafficking through the efforts of the United Nations International Drugs Control Program (UNDCP).
24. Provided food aid and addressed world hunger. Almost two million tons of food donated by 90 countries is distributed each year by the World Food Program (WFP).
25. Coordinated disaster relief and rehabilitation for countries faced with drought, hunger, floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters.
26. THE UNITED NATIONS STILL CONTINUES TO WORK ON ALL OF THESE PROJECTS. THE UN HAS AND WILL ALWAYS WORK FOR THE GOOD OF THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE.

The above information was taken from ***The United Nations at 50: Recognizing the Achievements.***

Homework 2
The Organs of the United Nations

Below are different situations that the United Nations has to deal with. Decide which organ of the United Nations would deal with each situation. Two of the letters will be used twice. All the others will only be used once.

1. This organ selects the non-permanent members of the Security Council. ____
2. This organ would bring together doctors from different countries to work on cures for diseases. ____
3. This organ would settle a legal dispute between member countries. ____
4. A country has just invaded another over a land dispute. This organ must take action. ____
5. This organ would help rebuild the country that was invaded. ____
6. This organ prepares materials such as photocopying and arranges interpreters for upcoming meetings. ____
7. This organ would decide if the last remaining colony could become a country. ____
8. This organ would decide if the new country could join the United Nations. ____

A. ECOSOC

B. SECRETARIAT

C. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

D. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

E. SECURITY COUNCIL

F. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Homework 2
Possible Security Council Actions

Below are different situations the Security Council faces. Read each situation and then decide the different ways the Security Council might handle it. Refer to the List of Possible Security Council Actions for answers. For example, you might say for the first question that the Security Council may issue a trade embargo against Israel. There are no right or wrong answers, but make sure your solutions are not too strong or too weak to handle the situations and try to give more than one solution. The situations listed below are based on reality, and the Security Council has passed resolutions on these conflicts within the past few years.

1. Israel and the Palestinian Authority have been trying to implement a Middle East Peace Agreement since 1992. Israel originally stated that it would not build houses on land claimed by the Palestinian Authority. However, in the last year, Israel has started to do just that. Tensions are high and the two parties have not held peace talks in six months. How can the Security Council help to resolve the situation?

2. The northern part of Ireland is controlled by the United Kingdom. Many of the people who live in Northern Ireland want to become part of Ireland, and stop being ruled by the UK. Due to recent violence in Northern Ireland, especially bombings and assassinations, thousands of people have fled south, into Ireland. Ireland says that it can not handle the large flow of refugees. What can the Security Council do?

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3. The Cuban Air Force has shot down three small passenger planes which were heading over the island towards Miami. Cuba says that the planes were dropping political leaflets onto Cuba, and that the planes violated Cuban airspace. The matter has angered the United States. The Security Council wants to issue a strict penalty. What can it do?

4. Armenia has invaded Azerbaijan, saying that it wants the Ngorno-Karabakh region. Although the region is in Azerbaijan, there is a large population of Armenians who live there. The UN has helped to negotiate a cease-fire between the two countries. What can the Security Council do next to maintain peace?

*** Remember that no country is allowed to use military force without the authorization of the Security Council, except in self-defense.

Class Session 3

Scenario Overview

DISCUSSION QUESTION

1. What is the conflict that we will try to solve in the simulation?

SCENARIOS

1. For a Model United Nations simulation to work, the Security Council must have a crisis that it needs to resolve. These situations are called scenarios. In the Bringing the World to Our Children program we have provided 4 different scenarios that your teacher can choose from. The background information for each scenario is printed in this chapter.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS

1. Read the pages as assigned for the scenario you will be using.
2. Complete the Questions and Answers and the Word Search located at the end of the scenario description.
3. Read Class Session 4 on pages 49-51.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/1997/813
15 April 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE ESSEQUIBO REGION, GUYANA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the emerging conflict between Venezuela and Guyana, which may threaten international peace and security. Five days ago Venezuelan forces invaded the Essequibo region of Guyana, and negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down. An emergency meeting of the Security Council has been called to try to resolve the conflict.

2. This is a report of the background of the conflict and a summary of recent events for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest possible moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

Background of the Guyana-Venezuela Crisis

The following true facts form the basis for our simulated crisis

4. Guyana and Venezuela are two countries next to each other on the northeastern coast of South America. For a long time Venezuela has said that it owns the Essequibo region, an area that covers two thirds of Guyana. The Essequibo region extends from the Orinoco River to the Essequibo River. The Essequibo region has a large amount of natural resources such as timber, gold, copper, iron ore, nickel, chromium, tungsten, graphite, uranium and oil, which both Guyana and Venezuela would like to have.

5. The history of the dispute over the Essequibo Valley goes back to 1814, when, by the Treaty of Paris, England acquired the Essequibo region.

Venezuela has questioned whether both banks were Dutch possessions at the time of the English acquisition. The British have said that the boundaries of the territory are marked by the extreme limit of the watershed of all the rivers flowing into the Essequibo. In 1899, an arbitration panel awarded the region to Guyana which, at that time, was still a British colony. Although Venezuela accepted the panel's decision, it has recently stated that the United States and Britain forced Venezuela to agree to this.

6. In 1966, when Guyana became an independent country, Guyana and Venezuela signed an agreement in Geneva which created a group that would try to settle the dispute. Although the group met sixteen times between 1966 and 1970, the group was unable to reach a solution agreeable to both countries. Then in 1970, Guyana and Venezuela signed a treaty called "The Protocol of the Port-of-Spain." This treaty stated that neither Venezuela nor Guyana would try to take control of the Essequibo Region as long as the group's discussions continued. "The Protocol of the Port-of-Spain" was good for twelve years. In 1982 the treaty expired and the two countries were still unable to reach an agreement. Since then the relationship between the two countries has worsened.

7. Today Venezuela has a population of 20 million people and a territory of 347,000 square miles. Venezuela has close ties with OPEC countries, Italy and Colombia being members.

8. Guyana, on the other hand, has a population of only 800,000 people and has a territory of just 83,000 square miles (about 1/4 the size of Venezuela). Guyana, although independent, still has close ties with Britain and is a member of the British Commonwealth. Guyana also has close ties with China and the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Guyana has become a leader among Third World countries.

III. RECENT EVENTS

The following facts are not true but are to be taken as true for the purpose of our Security Council simulation

9. In the past six months, Guyana has begun to develop the Essequibo region by setting up large oil and mineral projects in the area. It has attracted outside investment in these projects on an enormous scale especially from France, South Africa and China. Venezuela protested that such development was a violation of the spirit of the Geneva agreement and "The Protocol of the Port-of-Spain." Therefore, Venezuela argued that Guyana's development of the Essequibo region gave Venezuela the right to take over the region using force.

10. Five days ago, a force of 50,000 Venezuelan troops entered the Essequibo territory and announced that it was taking over the region. Although Guyana is being aided by over 1,000 mercenaries from Costa Rica, Guyana's small army is no match for Venezuela's well-armed forces. The first reports about the invasion say that the Venezuelan forces have set out

to brutalize the Guianese people living in the region in order to drive them out. Guyana, in turn, has asked for help from Chile and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has moved an aircraft carrier into position off the coast of Venezuela to launch air strikes in the Essequibo region if such action becomes necessary. Colombia has deployed 10,000 troops to its eastern border as a preventive measure. Laos and Rwanda both condemn Venezuela's actions, saying that such violate international law. Japan supports efforts of Venezuela to develop the Essaquibo region and has not officially denounced the attack. Russia and the Czech Republic have decided to remain neutral at this time.

11. Guyana has also requested an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS). Yesterday, the OAS passed a resolution noting that the OAS Charter is against wars of aggression and that victory by force does not confer rights on a country. Most importantly, the OAS requested that the UN Security Council take immediate action to compel Venezuela to withdraw its forces from the Essequibo region. Under the UN Charter, no country can use force in a conflict unless the Security Council authorizes it, or unless it is in self-defense.

12. Note: The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional organization founded in 1960. Its 35 members are located in North America, South America and the Caribbean. The OAS was set up as a place where the member countries can solve problems, discuss policies, economies and education. The OAS can be thought of as a regional version of the United Nations. The current members of the Security Council conflict that are also members of the OAS are Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and the United States.

IV. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

13. These are my recommendations to the Security Council:
    1. Stop the bloodshed
    2. Force Venezuela to withdraw its forces
    3. Convince Venezuela and Guyana to agree to a lasting peace which would finally settle their long-standing dispute over the Essequibo territory
    4. Help enact a peace plan.

14. To achieve these goals, the Security Council must try to pass a resolution(s) which will bring an end to the fighting and make Venezuela and Guyana agree to a lasting peace agreement. Also think about the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). There are often one or more organizations or groups involved in a conflict, and they can have a strong influence over decisions that are made.

15. In conclusion, I should like to express my faith in the Security Council's ability to bring about a lasting peace in the Essequibo region.

Homework 3a
Word Search Puzzle

Complete the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down.

1. What is the name of the disputed territory?

2. What two other intergovernmental organizations play a role in the scenario?
_______________ and _______________

3. What nation has mercenaries aiding Guyana?

4. What country dispatched an aircraft carrier into position off the coast of Venezuela?

5. How many times did Venezuela and Guyana meet between 1966 and 1970?

6. Which region was awarded the disputed territory in 1899?

7. This European nation has invested a lot of money in the oil and mineral projects in the Essequibo region.

C	E	B	O	P	E	C	A	S	E
O	N	S	A	R	T	P	S	I	R
S	E	I	S	E	D	B	K	X	A
T	G	G	A	E	C	U	R	T	T
A	T	U	C	T	Q	W	L	E	N
R	S	Y	Y	P	I	U	X	E	E
I	W	A	T	A	D	R	I	N	Q
C	X	N	D	W	N	R	B	B	B
A	P	A	E	C	N	A	R	F	O

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE NILE REGION, ETHIOPIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the conflict emerging among Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt over the use of the Nile River, that, in my opinion, threatens international peace and security. Negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down and action by the Council may be necessary to prevent this conflict from escalating.

2. This is a report on the situation as it stands at this time, for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. BACKGROUND OF THE NILE CONFLICT AND USAGE OF RESOURCES

4. The ownership and usage of resources is an ongoing problem between nations. The problem is intensified when the resources are non-static, such as water and animals, or overlapping, such as coal or oil reserves. The control of the resource benefits offered by international rivers (i.e. rivers which are suitable for navigation and which separate or pass through many nations) has always presented a problem to the international community. At first this problem was mainly that of navigation; who would be allowed navigational rights on a river? During the feudal period, rivers were considered a part of the private state's property and high fees were imposed for any ship wanting to use a state's river for navigation.

5. Today the international community finds that the problem posed by international rivers has been widened to include many other issues besides navigation. Some of these issues are the control and benefit of hydro-electric power, the amount of water flow that will be available for irrigation and/or drinking, the responsibility for any pollution, the transport of trade, and the disruption of traditional food resources.

6. Under contemporary international law, the definition of an international river has been widened to include both its suitability for navigation and its passage through, or separation of, different states, as well as the inclusion of all the waters that form a part of the unity of the stream or the flow of a river. This broadened definition also includes all the surface or underground waters which flow in the common basin of a river.

7. This broadened definition has had a corresponding effect on the number of states that are affected by the usage of international rivers. The question of ownership and usage of an international river has ceased to be just a matter of concern among states that occupy its banks, as it is now thought to involve all the states that share the natural basin of the river. A combination of legal, economic and technical factors can lead to international disputes over these rivers. Since these factors change for each river system, each international river question may require a different approach.

III. THE NILE RIVER

8. The Nile qualifies as an international river. It traverses the territory of several states with a length of about 4160 miles and it is navigable in many parts. The basin of the Nile covers 1,100,000 square miles and the main part of its flow is drawn from two watersheds: the Ethiopian highlands, and the equatorial lake plateau which is made up of Uganda, parts of Kenya, Tanzania and Zaire. The flow of the Nile River is not constant during the year. This results in the year being divided into two sections. During the flood season, known as the "untimely" season, which takes place from August-January, the river supplies more water than is needed. During the other part of the year, February-July, called the "timely" season, the Nile provides a low supply of water and has trouble supplying enough water for irrigation.

IV. NILE RIVER BASIN STATES

9. The three main basin states of the Nile River valley are Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia. These states differ in their attitudes and approaches to the Nile River.

10. *Egypt:* Egypt's landmass is classified as 86% extremely arid and 14% arid. This classification, plus its position as the "downstream state," has given Egypt an acute sense of the importance of the Nile River. To Egypt, the river is its sole source of water for irrigation; it can take from the Nile but it can not add to it. There are neither tributaries to the river inside Egypt nor a sufficient amount of rainfall inside Egypt that can compensate for Egypt's high demand.

11. *Sudan:* As only 5% of Sudan's land is arable, it has a large need of water. It thus looks to the Nile as its prime source of irrigation. The resources provided by the Nile are even more important now as Sudan is suffering from a declining annual rate of rainfall.

12. *Ethiopia:* Ethiopia uses the Nile for hydroelectric and irrigation purposes. Its water is especially important, especially considering the harmful effects of frequent droughts that ravage Ethiopia's few permanent crops. Ethiopia is now trying to harness the Nile for its electrical capabilities as well.

V. RECENT EVENTS

The following facts are not true but are to be taken as true for the purpose of our Security Council simulation

13. In an attempt to generate hydroelectric power and irrigate its drought-ridden areas, the Ethiopian government launched a project in September 1987 to build a high dam on the Blue Nile, roughly seventy-five miles from the Sudanese border. The dam recently went into full operation, thereby restricting the flow of water from the Blue Nile, which is one of the major sources of water flowing into the Nile in Sudan and Egypt downstream.

14. The Egyptian government has warned the Ethiopian government that an air strike to destroy the dam is imminent if the water flow is not resumed. Not having signed any water agreements with Sudan or Egypt, Ethiopia refuses to terminate the dam's operation. Egypt and Sudan have issued a deadline of seventy-two hours to restore the flow of the Blue Nile. Ethiopia has placed anti-aircraft installations and 12,000 troops around the dam site. In the event of an air strike, Ethiopia has promised retaliation.

VI. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

15. To facilitate the cause of peace in the international community, I recommend that the Security Council give particular consideration to the following issue: the increasing tension and threat to international peace posed by the dispute between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan. My recommendations are "two-tiered": it is both important that fighting not break out, and that the three involved states come to an agreement about the future usage of the Nile. To this end, the Security Council should have the following five goals in mind during negotiations:

1. Egypt and Sudan should lift the 72-hour deadline that they imposed on Ethiopia;
2. Ethiopia should resume the free flow of water to the other two nations;
3. All troops of the three countries should adopt less threatening postures;
4. The Organization of African Unity (OAU), if so desired by it, should play a role in the successful resolution of this situation;
5. An international committee should be put in place to analyze the effect of the dam on the river and also examine how best these three nations can share this vital resource.

16. The interdependence of nations that share a common resource should be stressed. What one nation does to a shared resource affects all involved nations.

17. In conclusion, I should like to express my faith in the Security Council to encourage negotiation among all parties and bring a lasting peace to the Nile River countries.

Homework 3 b

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal,and up and down.

1. What country has restricted the flow of water from the Nile?

2. Water and animals are examples of this type of resource

3. The Secretariat suggests that this regional association should take part in resolving the situation.

4. One of the water issues involved in the conflict is over this kind of power:

5. The main basin states of the Nile River Valley are Egypt, Ethiopia and

6. For which basin state is the Nile river its sole source of water irrigation?

7. When does the "untimely" season of the Nile river start?

Homework 3 b
Word Search Puzzle

G	A	R	N	T	I	E	G	R	C
A	U	G	U	S	T	I	N	A	I
A	R	T	A	R	N	T	O	D	R
W	H	I	O	A	R	G	N	S	T
D	A	P	H	W	U	O	S	T	C
O	S	O	R	I	H	S	T	A	E
A	U	G	U	W	R	I	A	T	L
U	S	U	D	A	N	R	T	C	E
U	E	T	H	I	O	P	I	A	O
P	O	P	I	H	Y	W	C	N	R
E	I	A	O	G	C	S	H	W	D
A	I	T	E	H	A	D	N	I	Y
H	E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C	H

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION, AFRICA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the threat posed to regional security by the ethnic conflict in Rwanda and Eastern Zaire. Refugees who have fled Rwanda are threatening to destabilize other states in the region. Negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down and action by the Security Council may be necessary to prevent this conflict from escalating.

2. This report includes the background of the conflict as well as a summary of recent events for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest possible moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

The following true facts form the basis of our simulated crisis

A. Brief History

4. Rwanda is a small country in central Africa. In 1994, it was the site of one of history's worst genocides and it continues to simmer in conflict. Prior to 1994, its population was composed primarily of two groups, the Hutu majority (eighty-five percent) and the Tutsi minority (fifteen percent). Historically, the Hutus were cultivators, while the Tutsis were herdsmen—a more prosperous vocation. Consequently, the minority Tutsi eventually emerged as the country's political and economic elite.

5. Rwanda was a colony first of Germany and then of Belgium, ruled through puppet governments dominated by the Tutsis. In 1959, the Hutus seized

power and obtained Rwanda's independence under the authoritarian leadership of President Juvénal Habyarimana. During this time, hundreds of thousands of Tutsis fled to neighboring countries in the face of waves of mass killings. The exiled Tutsis then tried to invade Rwanda from neighboring countries and overthrow its government on several occasions. After each unsuccessful attempt, their kinsmen in Rwanda were massacred by the tens of thousands by way of reprisal.

6. In October 1990, the 7,000 troops of the Tutsi army, known as the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), attacked Rwanda from their bases located in Uganda and demanded an end to Hutu tyranny and Tutsi exclusion. During the hostilities, France sent arms to Rwanda and provided troops to fight alongside the Rwandan Army. Despite France's assistance, the RPF was able to gain a foothold in the northeast part of the country.

B. The Arusha Accords

7. After the fighting bogged down in a bloody stalemate in late 1992, the Rwandan government and the RPF negotiated a peace agreement known as the 1993 Arusha Accord. The main provisions of the Arusha Accord were:
   1. An immediate cease fire
   2. An integration of the two opposing armed forces into a single national army
   3. A new transitional government with a prime minister acceptable to both sides
   4. Multiparty general elections; and
   5. The right of all Tutsi refugees to return to Rwanda.

The two sides also called for a neutral international force to help implement the Arusha Accord. In October 1993, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 872, which established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), whose mandate was to monitor the cease-fire, the demobilization and the security situation.

C. Renewed Genocide

8. Rather than give up its hold on power, the Hutu regime began planning to exterminate the 1.5 million Tutsis who lived in Rwanda. In early 1994 the commander of UNAMIR, Major General Romeo Dallaire, alerted the UN of the impending massacre, saying that "hit lists" had been drawn up and weapons were being stored throughout Rwanda. Despite Dallaire's requests to seize the weapons, UN officials responded that such authorization from the Security Council was "unlikely, because United Nations peace-keeping operations were under severe criticism in the United States following the deaths of U.S. soldiers in a peace-keeping mission in Somalia."

9. On the evening of April 6, 1994, the plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana was shot down by a surface-to-air missile, killing everyone on

board. The Hutu extremists immediately accused the RPF of the assassination, although the evidence suggests that the Hutu hard-liners might actually have been responsible. Thereafter, government forces, members of militias, and even Hutu civilians began to hunt down and murder the Tutsis. During the next 100 days, one million Tutsis (more than seventy-five percent of Rwanda's entire Tutsi population) were killed.

10. When the massacres began in Rwanda, the Security Council's first reaction was to withdraw the United Nations peace-keeping troops from the country for their own safety. Yet while the Security Council proved unable to stop the massacres of the Tutsis, it did take action to safeguard the Hutus who began to flee to southwest Rwanda in large numbers in the face of the advancing RPF forces.

11. On June 22, 1994, the Security Council (with China abstaining) adopted Resolution 929, which authorized France to send its troops to establish a "humanitarian protected zone" in southwest Rwanda. This French-led operation became known as "Operation Turquoise" (it would stay until August 21, 1994). The mission was authorized in order to achieve humanitarian objectives while cooperating with the few remaining UNAMIR troops.

12. The Hutu government, the Rwandan armed forces, and the militia reportedly took advantage of this operation in order to exert their control over the vast population that was quartered in the "safe zone." The Hutu government even moved its radio station into the zone where it continued without interference to incite the Hutu people to kill Tutsis in its broadcasts.

D. New Government

13. But the genocide policies of the Hutu backfired, and the Tutsi RPF succeeded in capturing large sections of Rwanda, partly due to the lack of organization of the Government forces. By July 1994, the Hutu Government forces had been defeated. A new Tutsi-dominated government was set up according to the provisions of the Arusha Accord, but the former Hutu governing party was not allowed to participate. The newly established government then arrested ninety thousand Hutus and imprisoned them for their role in the genocide. This shift in government caused a huge refugee crisis also, as 1.5 million Hutus fled to refugee camps in Eastern Zaire. Conditions at these camps were terrible, and thousands of Hutus died of malnutrition and disease there. In addition, these camps came under attack by the troops of the new Tutsi-dominated Rwandan government.

14. The Security Council, appalled by the worsening humanitarian conditions in Rwanda, took actions which it believed would help restore peace in that country. On July 1, 1994 the Council called for the creation of a Commission of Experts, which would compile a list of human rights violations and violators.

15. Four months later, after the Commission had visited Rwanda, the Council voted to establish an International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Tribunal was based in Arusha, Tanzania. Its purpose was to act as a special court, which would try accused war criminals for their actions in the Rwanda civil war. The Security Council also decided to increase the amount of troops in UNAMIR, in order to protect refugees who had started returning to Rwanda. These refugees were mainly Tutsis who felt safe because of the new Tutsi-led government.

E. Regional Security is Threatened

16. Rwanda had become more stable by November 1994, but the same could not be said of Zaire. Over a million refugees remained in Zaire's largest refugee camps (Goma, Katale and Mugunga). The government of Zaire and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cooperated to give humanitarian aid to the refugees, but they were overwhelmed by the amount of people in need.

17. In the first few months of 1995 these camps became more dangerous, as former Hutu army leaders were reportedly attempting to get weapons and attack Rwanda. The Security Council was especially concerned about these reports, as an attack on Rwanda would ruin most of the progress that had been made towards peace. In August, Zaire began forcibly repatriating refugees to Rwanda, but stopped after the Security Council condemned that country's actions.

18. Faced with a possible new eruption of violence along the Rwanda-Zaire border, representatives from Rwanda, Zaire, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania gathered in Egypt and signed the Cairo Declaration on November 29, 1995. The Declaration was an important step towards maintaining regional peace—in it, all five countries declared that they would not attack one another, nor would they allow armed groups to launch attacks from their countries. This declaration, as well as the ongoing efforts of UNAMIR, the UNHCR, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and other UN agencies, helped maintain relative peace in the country. By the first few months of 1996, the Rwandan government had asked the Security Council to reduce UNAMIR, as it believed that Rwanda was now stable enough to survive without peace-keepers.

19. Yet isolated incidents of ethnic violence throughout the spring and summer of 1996 caused the international community to worry. Most of the violence took place in Eastern Zaire, due to the huge numbers of refugees trying to live there. By October the small-scale fighting had gained momentum, and Eastern Zaire's native Tutsi population began fighting against Zairian government troops (who were largely Hutu).

20. This new conflict prompted hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees living in Zaire to flee to other, safer camps. Zaire accused the Rwandan government of aiding the Zairian Tutsis, but Rwanda denied involvement.

The Tutsis also attacked large refugee camps, in order to clear them of Rwandan Hutu militiamen. The violence had escalated so much by the end of October that more than 100 international aid workers had to flee the refugee camp at Goma, fearing for their own lives.

21. On November 4, 1996, the Zairian Tutsi rebels declared a cease-fire, in order to allow refugees to return to their home countries. By this time the rebels had captured several cities in the east and were gaining both strength and support. The government of Zaire was in danger of collapsing, hundreds of thousands of refugees were fleeing to new camps, and Rwanda was attempting to rebuild its infrastructure while it urged its Hutu refugees to return home.

III. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

For purposes of this simulation, assume you are a member of the Security Council, meeting to consider the Rwanda-Zaire crisis on November 5, 1996

22. This is the situation that now faces the Security Council. Here are the main issues that the Security Council must take into consideration:
    1. The humanitarian rights of the refugees are being violated by the Tutsi rebels' attacks on refugee camps. Such camps must be treated as places of refuge, not war zones.
    2. The ability of the Office of the UNHCR to deliver humanitarian aid has been severely hampered by the chaos in Eastern Zaire. Aid convoys can not reach the needy because roads are blocked by fleeing refugees. Additionally, UNHCR officials are not able to get an accurate count of how many people are in need.
    3. Zaire's unwillingness to extradite indicted war criminals to Rwanda is impairing the mission of the International Criminal Tribunal. As the Tribunal is only mandated to operate within Rwanda, it is unable to force Zaire to comply.
    4. The rebellion in Eastern Zaire may lead to a huge refugee flow into Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. None of these countries is capable of effectively hosting millions of hungry and weary refugees. Preventive steps must be taken to help the states cope with such a refugee movement.

23. Here are my recommendations, which I believe will help foster peace in the Great Lakes region:
    1. Call for a permanent cease-fire in Eastern Zaire;
    2. Establish a framework for peace negotiations between Rwanda and Zaire;
    3. Reaffirm the involved parties' commitment to both the Arusha Accords and the Cairo Declaration;
    4. Appropriate humanitarian assistance to the Hutu refugee camps;
    5. Allow UNHCR to declare certain refugee camps to be "safe areas";

6. Call for judicial assistance to rebuild the Rwanda court system and improve conditions in the Rwandan prisons;
7. Send UN peacekeeping forces to patrol international borders;
8. Reaffirm the countries' adherence to the International Criminal Tribunal.

24. It is imperative that the Security Council do all that it can to maintain peace and security in the Great Lakes region. A humanitarian disaster awaits if the Council is not able to act decisively and effectively.

25. In conclusion, I would like to express my faith that the Security Council understands the current crisis and will take all necessary actions to avert another humanitarian disaster in Africa.

Homework 3 c

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down

1. What ethnic group was able to seize power from the colonial rulers and established Rwandan independence in 1959?

2. The 1993 ____________ Accord was a peace agreement negotiated between the Rwandan government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

3. What nation provided arms to Rwanda and fought alongside the Rwandan army against the Tutsis?

4. The acronym for the UN operation that monitored the implementation of the 1993 peace agreement in Rwanda.

5. The policy adopted by the Hutu-controlled Rwandan government which resulted in the killing of 1 million Tutsis.

6. Hutu refugees fled to this country after the Tutsis gained control of the Rwandan government in 1994.

7. This operation led by the French established a "humanitarian protected zone" in southwest Rwanda.

A	Z	C	E	A	R	F	Z	C	T
F	E	S	N	O	T	G	E	U	N
R	C	H	U	I	N	O	R	N	U
A	R	U	S	H	A	Q	I	E	N
N	Z	N	U	G	U	M	A	R	A
C	I	A	C	O	R	T	Z	Q	M
E	D	M	I	N	C	S	U	N	I
G	H	S	E	D	M	O	H	S	R
N	E	D	I	C	O	N	E	G	A

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN DOBOJ, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the renewed threat posed to international security by the recent violence in the former Yugoslavia. Bosnian Muslim refugees returning to their homes in Doboj have been the innocent victims of attack by Bosnian Serb civilians and authorities over the past week. Negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down and action by the Security Council may be necessary to prevent this conflict from escalating.

2. This report includes the background of the conflict as well as a summary of recent events for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest possible moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. BACKGROUND ON THE BOSNIAN CONFLICT

The following true facts form the basis of our simulated crisis

A. Brief History

4. In 1992, Bosnia-Herzegovina declared its independence from what was then Yugoslavia. This action helped to start a prolonged civil war, in which the United Nations became involved. Massive human rights violations ensued, including shocking media-reported genocide.

5. Historically, Bosnia-Herzegovina (and many of the surrounding countries) have not been able to establish a lasting, stable political system, and this failure has contributed to the current disorder.

6. On the eve of World War II, the region of Bosnia-Herzegovina was divided among four republics of the state of Yugoslavia. During the war, Yugoslavia was dismantled and the area of Bosnia-Herzegovina fell under the authority of what was then a fascist Croatian government, a Nazi puppet state. The fascists carried out mass executions of Serbs, Gypsies, Jews and left-wing Croatians in concentration camps which became known as some of the worst in Nazi Europe. After the war, Bosnia-Herzegovina was recognized as a republic of the newly-formed Yugoslavia, which was led by communist dictator Marshall Josip Broz Tito.

7. For 35 years, Tito ruled Yugoslavia, comprised of six republics (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia) and populated by three major ethnic groups defined along religious lines (Greek Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholic Christians and Muslims). Two of the largest republics, Serbia and Croatia, had distinct religious affiliations—Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic, respectively. Yet no ethnicity held a clear majority in Bosnia prior to 1992. Approximately 44% of the Bosniak population identified themselves as Muslims, 31% as Serbs (Greek Orthodox), 17% as Croats (Roman Catholic), and 7% Other. In some parts of Bosnia all three groups lived together. There were, however, several "ethnic enclaves" throughout Bosnia—these were communities where only one ethnic group lived. This multitude of ethnic groups would lead to instability once civil war broke out in 1991.

B. Yugoslavia Collapses

8. The death of Tito in 1980 precipitated the collapse of the territorial state, which previously had been held together by his authoritarian rule. The leadership of Serbia began consolidating power within itself, ignoring the Yugoslav Constitution. Slovenia and Croatia, not wanting to be controlled by Serbia, and lured by the prospects of independence, decided to secede in 1991.

9. This secession began a civil war between Serbia and Croatia. As the fighting grew worse, Bosnia-Herzegovina realized that it would not be safe in a failing Yugoslavia situated between the intensely nationalist governments of Serbia and Croatia, and it declared independence on April 7, 1992.

10. Political leaders in Serbia and Croatia now sought to seize control over parts of Bosnia, specifically those parts which were Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox enclaves. Serbia was especially aggressive in trying to "reunite" the Greek Orthodox who lived in Bosnia with those in Serbia. In order to accomplish this, Serbia used nationalist propaganda to aggravate divisions between the already ethnically-diverse Bosniaks. After Bosnia declared its independence, the name "Yugoslavia" referred to the union of Serbia and Montenegro, which were the only two republics to cling to the state's former name.

11. Most of the fighting took place in Bosnia-Herzegovina itself, forcing thousands of civilians to become refugees. The Western media began a continuing coverage of the war soon after it had erupted, prompting a large public

outcry about the brutality and severity of the conflict. Yet the Permanent Members of the Security Council were not able to agree on what actions should be taken, as both domestic and international politics interfered, hence, the UN remained inactive during the first year of the war.

C. UNPROFOR Established

12. Eventually the Security Council members were able to resolve their differences and, in Resolution 743 on February 21, 1992, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established. UNPROFOR was described as "an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis." Yet during the three years that the Force was in Bosnia, it was under-manned, under-equipped, and many of the fighting parties throughout Bosnia simply ignored the presence of UNPROFOR. The result was that the parties continued to fight and could not agree on any comprehensive peace plan. In many instances the Bosnian Serbs ordered the UN Blue Helmets around, and even took some of them hostage.

13. But despite many difficulties, the UN did contribute much humanitarian aid during the war, as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was the lead humanitarian agency in the former Yugoslavia. The UNHCR airlift to Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, began on July 3, 1992 and ended on January 9, 1996—making it the longest running airlift in history. Over these four years, UNHCR delivered more than 1.1 million tons of humanitarian assistance to more than 3.5 million people. About 80 percent of that aid went to Bosnia-Herzegovina, with over 2.7 million people being aided there. UNHCR used airlifts to deliver aid, even parachuting food and other supplies when necessary.

D. Dayton Accords

14. The war was finally brought to an end in 1995, as NATO conducted airstrikes on Serb military operations, and U.S. and European negotiators demanded an end to the war. By the end of hostilities, hundreds of thousands of Bosniaks were dead, and two million had been displaced from their homes. Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina signed the Dayton Peace Accords on December 14, 1995, declaring an end to hostilities and laying out a framework for peace. The plan fundamentally changed the makeup of Bosnia's government, as it divided Bosnia-Herzegovina into two geographical entities—one with a Serbian majority (Republika Srpska), and the other a mix of Croats and Muslims (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina). Each entity has its own government (with a President and Parliament), and the two entities are jointly ruled on the national level by a State Council and a three-person Presidency, with one President from each of the three major ethnic groups. Dayton also called for:
    1. The replacement of UNPROFOR peace-keepers with NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) troops to maintain the peace;
    2. The return of refugees; and

3. Freedom of movement for all ethnic groups within Bosnia-Herzegovina.

15. Over the course of the conflict, Germany granted temporary asylum to nearly 400,000 people from Bosnia-Herzegovina, mostly Muslims from the Republika Srpska. Tens of thousands of Bosniaks remain in Germany, unable to return to their homes, which were destroyed or occupied. Thousands more still fear ethnic strife in Bosnia and do not want to return.

III. RECENT EVENTS

The following facts are not true but are to be taken as true for the purposes of our Security Council simulation

16. Five days ago, in Doboj (a small city in the Republika Srpska), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) bussed a group of Muslim refugees to the homes from which they had been expelled in 1992. Within a day of their return, several houses were firebombed, killing several newly returned residents. The Bosnian Muslim political leaders have threatened to retaliate with violence. The Republika Srpska has appealed to the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to send troops to aid the Serb authorities at Doboj.

17. Meanwhile Germany, which has about 400,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, mainly Muslims from the Republika Srpska, has decided, under domestic pressure, to begin forcibly repatriating refugees back to Bosnia-Herzegovina. The influx of tens of thousands of refugees will undoubtedly exacerbate the existing security threat caused by the attacks in the Republika Srpska.

IV. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

18. To facilitate the cause of peace in the international community, I recommend that the Security Council give particular consideration to the following issues:
    1. The increasing tension and threat to international peace posed by the violence in Doboj. Any violence there threatens the safety of civilians and international personnel, specifically people affiliated with UNHCR and SFOR.
    2. Germany's forced repatriation of refugees. Although Germany's decision may be the result of domestic pressure, its actions are having international consequences. Germany should be allowed to defend itself, but the international community must decide whether or not its actions are in the best interests of maintaining human rights and international peace.
    3. UNHCR's role in the current crisis. Any resolution should take into consideration UNHCR's mandate to help refugees move back to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

4. The human rights of refugees. Refugees should be allowed to return home if they so desire. Similarly, their home governments must ensure that returning refugees are not subjected to violence or discrimination.
5. The safety of all civilians in the Republika Srpska, and throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. Protection of Bosnian Muslim refugees' human rights must not come at the expense of the human rights of Bosnian Serb civilians.

19. During this session the Security Council will hopefully be able to end hostilities and force the governments of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and Germany to adhere to Dayton's provisions regarding the return of refugees. I hope that the following four goals will help guide the Security Council, and SFOR troops, in restoring peace:
    1. The local authorities in Doboj should stop trying to block refugees from returning to their homes;
    2. The governments of the two entities, the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, should agree upon a way to end hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina between returning refugees and the ethnic groups who have taken over the refugees' former hometowns and houses;
    3. Germany should not forcibly repatriate refugees;
    4. UNHCR, which has been charged with the implementation of the humanitarian section of Dayton concerning refugees and those displaced within Bosnia, should secure compliance of the Dayton Accords from the authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

20. The recent escalation of violence threatens the positive progress that the international community has made in restoring peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina. I would like to express my faith that the Security Council will do its best to avert a renewed humanitarian crisis in post-war Bosnia.

Homework 3 d

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down

1. Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia formerly comprised this country.

2. What group constitutes 44% of the population in Bosnia prior to 1992?

3. The ________ Peace Accords signed on December 14, 1995 declared an end to hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and established a framework for a peace settlement.

4. These two countries seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991.
   ____________________and____________________

5. This country granted temporary asylum status to thousands of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6. Republika ________ is a geographic entity populated by a Serbian majority that came out of the 1995 peace accords.

7. Who was the ruler of Yugoslavia for thirty-five years? (surname only for the word search)

Y	O	T	S	R	P	S	K	A	C
S	U	I	S	D	U	M	O	I	A
D	E	G	E	R	M	A	N	Y	I
A	M	A	O	N	A	T	S	O	N
Y	I	M	U	S	L	I	M	S	E
T	U	T	R	I	L	T	I	A	V
O	A	B	A	A	S	A	I	C	O
N	T	I	T	O	T	U	V	L	L
M	A	S	L	I	R	E	N	I	S
T	O	R	A	Y	N	C	K	D	A

Class Session 4

Research Skills

DISCUSSION QUESTION

1. What information is important for me, the country delegate, to know to be able to represent my country well?

Representing a State's Interests

As the representative of a particular country you are expected to represent your country accurately and within the character of the country. The better you understand your country the better you will be able to represent its interests. To accurately represent your country and to formulate your country's position for the scenario, you will have conduct research about your country. You should know:

1. Your state's self-interests
2. Your state's relationship with parties to the conflict, with other countries in the region and with members of the Security Council
3. Your state's position in the Security Council in dealing with an international conflict

RESEARCH AND PREPARATION

The most important element for a successful and exciting Security Council crisis simulation is delegate preparation. Reading the background information about the scenario from the last workshop is only the beginning.

In general terms, the more you know about your country, the easier it will be for you to figure out your country's position on the topics being discussed. Make sure to know:

1. The geography of your country: size and description, location, natural resources, and neighboring states and regions
2. Statistics of the nation: population, population density, growth rate
3. Culture: the large and small nationalities represented, religions and their influences, languages, and customs and traditions
4. Economy: type of economy, major imports and exports, and trading partners
5. Government: type of government, leaders, allies and enemies, membership in political and economic organizations, and its role in international politics
6. History: major historical events and disputes on territories
7. Relation to the UN: when the country joined the UN, whether it contributes to peace-keeping missions, and whether the country has been directly affected by any Security Council resolution.

For a successful simulation of a crisis, you should know:

1. Your country's relationship with the parties involved in the dispute and the other countries in the area
2. Your country's relationship with the other members of the Security Council (who are its friends or enemies)
3. Your country's position on Security Council actions such as using economic sanctions, naval or military blockades, no-fly zones, use of international force, peace-keeping missions, and the establishment of an international court.

Much of this information is available from your school's library. In addition, you may wish to go to the nearest library in town that has information about the United Nations. The city libraries of most major cities are good places to search for information. For example, the Boston Public Library has a large collection of UN materials, including information on how each country has voted on a variety of matters. Your library may also have a publication called UN Chronicle, which is a good source of information about the role of the Security Council in recent international conflicts. You can also do research by reading the newspaper and news magazines as often as possible to learn about the current events in your nation.

Listed below is a list of some of the resources that may be helpful in researching your country:

1. School and University libraries: some are UN depositories, which would have extra material that otherwise might not be available
2. Public libraries: usually the better the library, the better and more recent books it will have on the UN
3. Encyclopediae, almanacs, CD-ROMs
4. Magazines, newspapers, microfilm
5. Internet/world wide web
6. Country packets (located in the back of this book)
7. UN Department of Public Information and UN Information Center
8. Embassies, Consulates, Permanent Missions or other authorities on the nation in question (list in the back of the book)
9. Other organizations listed in the General Resources List in the back of the book

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 5:

1. Know your country position and be familiar with the other country positions. Who are your allies and adversaries? Who is neutral?
2. Choose one of the case studies from the list provided on pages 54-55 in the student workbook and think of the two sides involved. Write why you think each side is right.
3. Read class session 5 in your workbook on page 53.

Class Session 5

Role Playing

DISCUSSION QUESTION

1. What does role playing have to do with the simulation?

ROLE PLAYING

As soon as the simulation begins, you will stop being a student. Instead, you will become a "Delegate to the United Nations Security Council". The challenge in this simulation lies in putting aside your personal views, prejudices, and beliefs in order to take on the role of a Diplomat. You will be expected to act professionally just like a UN delegate and to represent the interests of your assigned country to the best of your ability.

The research you are conducting about your country will be critical to your ability to role play your part as a country representative. The more information you know about your country the easier it will be to role play. Even if you do not personally agree with the positions of your country you must represent the view of the country and not your own. Just keep reminding yourself that the government you represent pays your salary, so you need to promote its official policies, even if they are the opposite of your personal views, or you may find yourself out of a job!

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 6:

1. Read Class Session 6 (pages 57-59) in your workbook.
2. Write about three conflicts in your life. The description of each conflict should be about a paragraph long. You don't have to write how you think the conflicts should be solved. The conflicts can be about a problem with a teacher, friend, or a person in your family. If you can't think of three personal conflicts, then you can write about conflicts happening in the world. When writing about the conflicts address the following questions:
    a. How would you define your most important need?
    b. How do you define the other person's most important need?
    c. How have you tried to negotiate this?
3. KNOW YOUR COUNTRY POSITIONS FOR TOMORROW'S DISCUSSION.

Case Studies for the Role Playing Session

1. A student would like to stay out later with his/her friends, but his/her parents won't allow it because the student has to wake up early the next day to go to work. What can the student say? What can his/her parents say?
2. Because a student was away visiting a sick relative, he/she didn't have time to write a paper that is due in two days. The student has asked the teacher for an extension, but the teacher refuses. The teacher thinks that the student had enough time before the visit to do the paper. What is the position of the teacher? How can the student respond?
3. The Board of Health has decided that the school lunches currently being served are unhealthy, and that the school should only serve vegetarian meals. A large group of students is outraged at this decision, and they have formed a group to protest this decision. This group is meeting with the Board of Health today to discuss the problem. How would you represent the two sides?
4. The school principal has just outlawed beepers and cell-phones in school, saying that they are causing too much of a distraction. Most teachers agree with the principal, but most students do not. The principal has called a school-wide meeting to talk about the issue. What would the principal's position be? What would the students' position be?
5. In August 1990, Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invaded and took over Kuwait. Hussein accused the United Arab Emirates of exceeding OPEC oil producing limits, which in turn reduced Iraqi profits from its own sale of oil. Iraq also had a long-standing claim that Kuwait was essentially a part of Iraq. Hussein's unwillingness to leave Kuwait eventually led to the 1991 Gulf War between Iraq and US-led forces (which included the UK and several other nations). After its defeat, Iraq agreed to accept the peace terms of the Allied Forces. One of the conditions was a trade embargo on Iraq, which has devastated Iraq's oil-based economy. How would you defend Iraq's invasion? How can the U.S. justify its actions?
6. The Chinese government has a one-child per family population control policy. China, with more than 1/5 of the world's population, has strongly promoted birth control. The one-child per family policy is based on the idea that human population and material production must be balanced proportionately. However, one negative effect of the policy is the deliberate killing of baby girls. In a society that values males over females, females are seen as a burden rather than an asset to many families, especially in rural areas. In the 1950s, the government launched an effective birth control program in urban areas, after which cities' population remained constant at 20% of the national population. One-child families receive special privileges, while families with more than 3 children are subject to penalties. The population of China exceeded 1 billion a decade ago, and it makes up over 22% of the world's total population today. One side should defend the one-child policy, while the other side critiques it.

7. In the South China sea there is a group of islands called the Spratlys. They are rich in minerals, oil, fishing, and other natural resources. Taiwan, China, Malaysia, the Philippines and other regional nations have laid claim to these islands, but no one nation actually owns them. Taiwan has recently built a military base on one island. This has prompted China to conduct war games near the base, endangering the people residing there. Each nation involved has threatened varying sorts of military action, but no threat has been acted upon as of yet. The United Nations has thus far been unable to bring these nations to a negotiating table. How would you represent Taiwan? How would you represent China?

8. The protection of national treasures has long been a concern to many nations. Often, either through war or plain thievery, artifacts of national heritage have been removed from their homelands and brought to another nation. These home governments would like their cultural property back, but the nation that now possesses the artifacts refuses to give up such priceless items. Nations have come close to taking drastic action for the return of their property in the past, and to provide a climate of peace the UN cannot allow this to happen. An example of this is that Germany stole a number of treasures from the Soviet Union during World War II. Russia is now demanding these items back while Germany is still reluctant to even admit their existence. How would Russia try to persuade Germany to return the treasures? How would Germany justify its acquisitions?

9. In 1947 Pakistan and India became separate independent nations at the same time. Along their border was a section called Kashmir, which was populated by Pakistani Muslims, but was run by an Indian Hindu administration. Hostilities soon broke out as each side wanted to join their homeland. Pakistan sent troops to aid the rebels in the populace. The reigning Maharaja sent a letter acceding the Kashmir territory to India, and India sent troops to defend its new territory. The UN established a cease-fire line which lasted until 1965. Following another battle in 1965, the cease-fire again lasted until 1971. Since then there have been periodic skirmishes. Pakistan claims that it is the UN's responsibility to monitor the cease-fire in Kashmir and to maintain a presence there. However, India often refuses to cooperate with UN as it claims that Kashmir is Indian territory and that the UN should leave it to India's defense. Neither nation has made any progress on this issue in some time, but it needs to be resolved before the hostilities develop into full scale war. How can each country defend its actions in the Kashmir region?

Class Session 6

Negotiating Skills

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What is negotiating?
2. How do you define success in negotiating?
3. How do you define your most important needs?
4. What strategies lead to successful negotiations, once you understand your country's interests?
5. What is caucusing?

NEGOTIATING

To negotiate is to practice diplomacy. It is a careful balancing of ideas and opinions, and of compromising with the policy and priorities of the party you represent. This is not always easy, but in many ways it is the most rewarding aspect of the simulation. You need to develop negotiating skills so that you can reach your country's aims, whatever they may be. This includes adopting a strategy and using the proper tactics to accomplish your goal.

To be an effective negotiator, you, the delegate, must know the information on your country and also be prepared to use this information effectively. You should think in terms of objectives, strategies and tactics.

It is important to negotiate for a result which is favorable to both sides. This approach can be taken in any sort of conflict. Whether it be an argument between friends, child and parent, or countries, if both sides are satisfied with the negotiated solution, then future conflicts may be avoided and the two sides will be able to build a good relationship.

Objectives:

Objectives address such questions as: Does your country have a specific position on this issue? Does it wish to see action taken? What types of action(s) does your country prefer to take and what type(s) would it like to prevent? An objective details a specific set of action(s) that need to happen.

Strategy:

Once you have thought through the objective(s) of your country, you should prepare a strategy for reaching the objective(s). Your strategy is your plan on how to work with the other countries to reach your objective. Your strategy can use formal speeches, behind the scenes discussions, and the use of procedural devices such as amendments.

Tactics:

Below are some sample negotiating tactics and how they do and do not work. These tactics are used every day when people negotiate with each other. As a country's representative, you will use these tactics as part of your strategy to achieve your objective(s). These tactics may help you convince other countries to support your proposals.

NEGOTIATING TACTICS

Assuming a reasonable stance. This strategy is the most common and effective tactic. In other words, be open to compromise, suggestions and concession. You may not agree with everything said, but listen to the suggestions and take the ideas that you like.

Demanding more in a first offer. At first demanding more than you are really expect to accept is an excellent negotiating strategy. This approach gets the negotiations under way and may force the opponent to make the first serious offer. On the other hand, the demand could be viewed as so outrageous that the demander is seen as not really being interested in negotiating in good faith.

False Demand. This is another traditional negotiating tactic. By posing a demand and then taking it back, you may convince others that your country is reasonable and sincere in its negotiations. This action also sets an example for others to follow and do the same. A related tactic is to convince an opponent that the current offer is one's bottom-line position.

Negotiating with authority. Using this tactic, you try to convince others that you are the most knowledgeable delegate on a particular issue or subject. The opinion of a delegate who negotiates from a position of strength will be given greater weight in the formulation of resolutions. The delegate who appears to be the leader will attract followers and gain support for his or her actions. Of course, having established such a position, being proven wrong can be disastrous.

Playing one opponent off against another. This tactic can enable you to gain the upper hand against a stronger opponent by letting him or her direct his or her energies in the wrong direction. In some cases, an opponent will not take the bait and you may find yourself in a weaker rather than a stronger position.

Anger. A negotiator can use anger to draw attention to a point. Anger can be real or fake. In both cases, it signals the seriousness of a negotiator's position and raises doubts about the reasonableness of an opponent's position. This tactic could, however, create an equally angry response.

Aggression. You may use aggression by emphasizing errors and flaws in an opponent's argument. It also weakens an opponent's confidence in the position that they have taken. On the other hand, an aggressive stance might embarrass fellow delegates in such a way that they become more stubborn on the issue.

Surrendering. This can sometimes limit potential damage and let you appeal to your opponent's sense of ethics and fairness. However, an opponent may not take pity if this tactic is used too late in the negotiating process; instead, the opponent might "go for the kill."

Dividing the issues. Sometimes, countries appear to be more divided on an issue than they actually are. By identifying points of common agreement, the areas of disagreement can be reduced. When negotiating a resolution, you may wish to circle the clauses or phrases with which you don't agree, and focus your energies in resolving these matters with negotiation or compromise.

Horse-trading. When you and another delegate disagree on two or more issues, you can propose a swap: you give something in exchange for something else. That way both sides win and gain something out of the deal.

CAUCUSING

During the simulation, there will be parts when you will break into "caucusing". All the delegates will break up into groups for informal discussion. During caucusing you will break into two groups. One group will favor using more forceful means to stop the fighting. The other group will favor more peaceful negotiation. Your group must come up with ways to negotiate with people opposing you and to convince the people who are neutral to side with you. This is done by writing resolutions (you will learn to write a resolution later on in this program). But remember, you want to develop a compromise that many people can agree on.

There are several reasons why caucusing is important:

1. It allows delegates to talk and negotiate in an informal, free setting;
2. Delegates can begin to talk with their allies and think about what resolutions would benefit them the most;
3. Delegates are able to use their negotiating, role playing, and public speaking skills all at once; and
4. The caucus enables delegates to begin writing resolutions which will help end the conflict.

Each group must come up with ways to negotiate with people opposing them and to convince the people who are neutral to side with them. Remember you want to develop a compromise that as many people as possible can agree on.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 7:

1. Read Class Session 7.
2. Using your personal conflict examples that you have been developing for homework, answer the discussion questions below.
    a. What are you trying to accomplish? (objectives)
    b. How can you accomplish that? (strategy)
    c. What are you willing to give up? (prioritize your needs)
    d. What are you determined to keep? (your non-negotiables)
    e. What are some possible solutions?
3. Do the same thing for your country's position for your scenario.

Class Session 7

Resolution Writing

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is a resolution?
2. How will resolutions be used in the simulations?

RESOLUTION WRITING

A resolution is a written statement expressing the decisions and feelings of the United Nations on a certain issue. Topics of resolutions can range from the rights of women to health issues to peace-keeping. Resolutions are written to publicly state the consensus opinion held by a group of nations — an opinion that a group of nations agrees on.

How to go about drafting a resolution:

1. Determine your country's position on the issue to be addressed.
2. Think of several things that your country would like the United Nations to do. Make these into operative language.
3. Think of good reasons for explaining these actions and include these in the preambulatory clauses.
4. Review and clean up the draft, making sure it fits the standard format and that it clearly states your policy.

DRAFTING A RESOLUTION

The process by which a resolution is generated is termed "drafting." Drafting is the written result of compromise and agreement reached through debating and caucusing. Drafting is a process of revision, and country representatives should never view any draft as the finished product. There will always be the possibility for adding amendments.

Drafting involves reaching an agreement through adjusting for other delegates' concerns. This adjustment takes place by changing the wording of the document. These changes can be as big as altering the meaning, or can be as small as using a different word. A draft usually goes through many changes as it gains support from different countries. While certain countries may have the most important roles in writing the first draft, many delegates will want to make changes, and some delegates may even try to do this at the time of voting.

Different parts add up to the final resolution. Below are some key points that delegates must understand.

Wording: Most negotiations over changes in the draft of a resolution are usually disagreements over wording. At times, an argument will be over one word which is important to the meaning of the document. Think about, for example, the difference between calling the Palestine Liberation Organization a "terrorist organization" or "a collection of freedom fighters" in your resolution. The tone of the document would be very different. Thus, delegates need to be aware of the effect of using certain words.

Precision of meaning: Most experienced diplomats strive for accuracy and clarity. They argue that a hard-fought written agreement should say exactly what the parties have verbally accepted.

Intentional ambiguity: Often a high level of clarity cannot be achieved. Sometimes, very controversial points are written in ways that leave room for more than one interpretation. Usually, this is done to allow progress on the more important parts of the issue.

Unavoidable Ambiguity: Another reason resolutions are often unclear is that details of how to do what it says cannot be explained. There is still work to be done which depends on more negotiations.

Draft style: The draft document, as well as being correct in content, must also be free of punctuation and grammatical errors if people are to be able to understand it.

RESOLUTION FORMAT

1. A resolution is really just a long sentence written according to certain rules. All Security Council resolutions start with the same subject: "The Security Council"

2. Preambulatory clauses: After stating the subject, the preambulatory clauses come next. These are introductory phrases that explain and defend any action taken on the issue but they do not state the actual actions to be taken. Preambulatory clauses are used to describe the problem, remind everyone of past actions taken by the Security Council, explain the purpose of the resolution and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. The preambulatory phrases describe the Security Council's thinking and purpose for drafting the resolution. Each clause in the preamble begins with a capitalized, underlined word and is followed by a comma.

The following are examples of frequently used preambulatory phrases:

Alarmed by
Approving of
Aware of
Believing
Bearing in mind
Confident that
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply convinced
Deeply regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Further deploring
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Keeping in mind
Noting
Observing
Realizing
Recalling
Seeking
Taking note

Model Preambulatory Clauses:

Listed below are sample preambulatory clauses for each of the different scenarios.

"Alarmed by the invasion of Guyana by the military forces of Venezuela,"

"Disturbed by the loss of human life and suffering that has resulted from this invasion,"

"Expressing grave alarm at reports of widespread war crimes and human rights abuses occurring within the Great Lakes Region,"

"Realizing the threat to the implementation of the Dayton Accords that this new violence poses,"

"Seeking peaceful resolutions to this conflict,"

"Further seeking to establish the framework for a long-lasting peace between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt in the Nile region,"

3. Operative Clauses: The operative paragraphs are next. They state the action to be taken by the Security Council. The operative paragraphs are the active part of the resolution whereas the preambulatory clauses introduce, explain and defend the actions. Each clause begins with a capitalized, underlined, present tense action verb (some examples are given in the next section) and is followed by a semi-colon except the last one, which ends with a period. Also, each clause is numbered.

The following are examples of frequently used operative words:

Accepts
Affirms
Appeals
Authorizes
Calls upon
Commends
Condemns
Congratulations
Confirms
Considers
Decides
Declares
Demands
Deplores
Designates
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Has resolved
Invites
Notes
Offers
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Renews
Requests
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Urges

Model Operative Clauses:

1. "Condemns Venezuela's invasion of the Essequibo territory of Guyana;"
2. "Calls upon Venezuela to halt all exploitation of resources in the Essequibo territory;"
3. "Demands that Venezuela immediately withdraw its troops from the Essequibo territory;"
4. "Requests that all states refrain from unauthorized intervention into the conflict;"
5. "Urges the parties to the dispute to begin intensive negotiations for the settlement of their differences and acceptance of a lasting peace plan, based on the following:
   (a) (describe)"
   (b)
   (c)
6. "Decides that if Egypt does not back down from its threat of sending its troops into Ethiopia within 5 days, the Security Council will consider more forceful measures;"
7. "Authorizes states, in coordination with the Secretary-General, to use all necessary means to prevent shipping to and from Rwanda;"
8. "Calls upon all international donors to contribute to the humanitarian relief efforts in the Great Lakes Region;"
9. "Demands that the parties to the dispute immediately cease and desist from all war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in each other's territory;"
10. "Establishes a Commission of Experts to investigate war crimes and crimes against humanity that have been committed in the Doboj territory;"
11. "Condemns any action by Yugoslavia to interfere in the affairs of Republika Srpska;"
12. "Decides that a compensation commission should be established to determine the appropriate payment out of frozen assets for the victims of the conflict."

The word "Further" is sometimes placed before the operative verb if it is being used twice in the same resolution.

Examples: "Further Accepts"
"Further Demands"
"Further Supports"

AMENDMENTS

An amendment to a resolution is a change in one or more clauses in the resolution. For example, if at first the Security Council said that Venezuela has ten weeks to get out of Guyana, a delegate may make an amendment to say that Venezuela has only five weeks to get out of Guyana. You will learn in the class session on rules on how a delegate can introduce an amendment.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 8:

1. Read Class Session 8 (pages 67-68).
2. Write a resolution to one of the personal conflicts you wrote about in the homework for Class Session 6.
3. Write a resolution based on your country position for the scenario.
4. Write a short persuasive paragraph which will be your formal speech for the simulation session. Your opening paragraph should state the position of your country in the conflict and why your country is taking this position.

An Actual United Nations Security Council Resolution

RESOLUTION 1005 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3555th meeting, on 17 July 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Noting with concern that unexploded landmines constitute a substantial hazard to the population of Rwanda, and an impediment to the rapid reconstruction of the country,

Noting also the desire of the Government of Rwanda to address the problem of unexploded landmines, and the interest on the part of other States to assist with the detection and destruction of these mines,

Underlining the importance the Council attaches to efforts to eliminate the threat posed by unexploded landmines in a number of States, and the humanitarian nature of demining programs,

Recognizing that safe and successful humanitarian demining operations in Rwanda will require the supply to Rwanda of an appropriate quantity of explosives for use in these operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed in paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994), appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in established humanitarian demining programs may be supplied to Rwanda upon application to and authorization by the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 918 (1994).

Class Session 8

Formal Speech Making

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are the different types of speeches I will have to make during the simulation?
2. How can I deliver an effective speech?

SPEECH MAKING

An essential part of representing a nation in an international forum is the ability to express that nation's views. In preparing for the first session of the simulation, you should write and rehearse a two- to three-minute speech which presents your country's views on the conflict and gives some ideas as to how the Security Council can help to resolve it.

Writing the speech: Although many of the speeches which a delegate gives will be delivered extemporaneously (on the spot with no preparation), there are occasions when formal, prepared speeches will be given. This happens during formal sessions and after voting. Formal speeches should be well-written and well-practiced so that your delivery will be as powerful as possible. However, prepared statements may need to be changed during a debate to respond to points made by other delegates.

Speech Guidelines: All speeches, whether they are written weeks or minutes in advance, should be well-organized, clear, and concise. They should deal with the issue at hand, and remain to the point. Written speeches or outlines will help to ensure that you do not leave out important points.

Policy Speeches: The speeches given during formal debate should state your country's position on the conflict and suggest actions to be taken by the Security Council. Generally these speeches should include:

1. General introduction explaining why your country is interested in resolving the crisis
2. Specific positions on how to resolve the crisis
3. Supporting arguments
4. A conclusion

Spontaneous Speeches: These on-the-spot speeches will be the main way for you, the delegate to give your ideas during informal debate. These speeches will deal mostly with the draft resolution(s) being considered. A few minutes of planning will make the speech much more effective. A rambling delegate will quickly lose the attention of the other members of the Security Council. Helpful suggestions for planning a spontaneous speech include:

1. Make notes on opposing viewpoints while they are being given.
2. Answer each opposing point.

3. Keep notes on the speeches of your allies; repeat points which they have used, explain ideas which may still be unclear.
4. Address specific clauses of the draft resolution(s) being considered. Explain why they should be supported or opposed.
5. Use your notes so that you do not forget important points.

Giving the Speech: Good speaking skills are necessary in the Security Council because both formal and informal meetings require that delegates' words reach a large audience. These skills can also be used with all small groups. The following tips may be helpful.

1. Know what you are going to say before you say it; even spontaneous speakers should have notes to refer to.
2. Project your voice.
3. Speak slowly; allow your words to sink in.
4. Practice pre-written speeches in advance. Know your speech well enough so that you can give it without reading from the text. It is important to make frequent eye-contact with the other delegates during your speech.
5. Give your speech with enthusiasm and vocal emphasis.
6. Try to add some interesting points about your country to the body of the speech.
7. The proper tone for the speech is not a student speaking to a teacher or a teacher speaking to a student, but a teacher speaking to a teacher.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 9:

1. Read Class Session 9 (pages 69-71). By reading the rules, you will be able to understand the next workshop better.
2. Develop more of your speech. Put in some of the resolutions that you came up with. Remember to make a strong conclusion — these are the last words that the delegates will remember.
3. Now that you have learned speech techniques, begin to practice saying your speech. Do it in front of a mirror or, if you feel comfortable, in front of other people.

Class Session 9

Rules and Preparation

DISCUSSION QUESTION:

1. What are the rules we will use during the simulation?

PLAYING BY THE RULES

The rules of the Security Council are known as parliamentary procedure. In our simulation we will use a simplified version of the rules. The rules are listed below and divided into the different sections of the simulation.

General Rules

Rule 1: The Security Council

a. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations.

b. China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States will be permanent members of the Security Council. The remaining ten members shall be elected by the General Assembly to be non-permanent members of the Security Council.

c. Any country, whether it is a member of the United Nations or not, shall be invited to meet with the Security Council if the country is involved in the dispute.

Rule 2: The Chairperson

a. The Chairperson will run the simulation. He/she will declare the opening and closing of each simulation, direct the discussions, enforce the rules, determine the order of the speakers, give permission to delegates to speak, rule on points of order, have complete control on any outside meetings or caucusing, adjourn the simulation, and close debate.

Rule 3: Point of Order

a. During the discussion, a Member may raise a point of order. A point of order is used only in the case of an error in the order of procedure or voting and is used to bring the issue to the attention of the Chairperson.

b. If necessary, a point of order may interrupt a speaker. This may not be used for another Member to comment on the speaker's speech.

Rule 4: Point of Personal Privilege

a. A Member may raise a point of personal privilege in order to bring to the attention of the Chairperson some physical discomfort. A point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker. An example of a point of personal privilege is if a Member cannot hear the Chairperson or speaker.

Formal Debate Rules

Rule 5: Speeches

a. No one may speak unless the Chairperson gives him/her permission. The Chairperson will set time limits and stop the speaker if the speaker goes beyond the time limit or if the speaker is not speaking about the subject under discussion.

Rule 6: Questions to the Speaker

a. If the speaker finishes his/her speech and his/her time limit has not been reached, the speaker may accept questions from other delegates. The questions must be about the speaker's topics. The speaker may decide to stop answering questions at any time before the limit is reached and wrap up his/her speech.

Rule 7: Right of Reply

a. If a speaker insults another country, the Chairperson may allow a delegate from that country to defend his/her country. This may not be used to make correspondingly insulting remarks.

b. The right of reply may be requested only after the first speaker has finished his/her speech.

Rule 8: Resolutions and Amendments

a. Resolutions and amendments shall be given in writing to the Chairperson who will make copies of the resolutions and amendments and distribute them to all Members. Only Permanent or non-Permanent Members may hand in a resolution or an amendment.

Rule 9: Withdrawal

a. A motion, resolution, or amendment may be withdrawn by its writer at any time before voting on the motion, resolution, or amendment has begun, but it can not be withdrawn after it has been amended. Another Member may reintroduce the same motion, resolution, or amendment later on.

Informal Debate Rules

Rule 10: Caucusing

a. The Security Council may move into caucusing whenever the Chairperson or a majority of the Members decide to. The Permanent Members cannot veto such a motion. The time period of caucusing shall be set by the Chairperson.

Voting Rules

Rule 11: Voting Rights

a. Each Member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

b. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters such as recess of the meeting shall be made by a majority of Members present.

c. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters such as voting on resolutions shall be made by a majority vote of Members present including the positive votes of the five Permanent Members.

Rule 12: Method of Voting

a. On procedural matters, voting shall be by a show of placards or hands.

b. On other matters (such as resolutions), voting shall be by roll call in alphabetical order. When the name of each Member is called, one of the Delegates representing a country shall answer "for," "against," or "abstain." The Chairperson may allow Members to explain their vote after a roll call vote.

c. After the Chairperson has announced the beginning of voting, no Member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of parliamentary inquiry.

Rule 13: Voting on Amendments

a. Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Chairperson prior to the start of voting.

b. Prior to voting on the resolution as a whole, the Security Council shall vote on all amendments that have been submitted in the order determined by the Chairperson. If one approved amendment implies the rejection of another amendment, the second amendment will be cut out of the resolution. If any amendments are accepted, the resolution as amended shall then be voted on.

Rule 14: Voting on Resolutions

a. If two or more resolutions relate to the same question, the Security Council shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they have been submitted.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for Class Session 10:

1. Read the Rules several times until you are familiar with them.
2. Come up with any questions about any class session topics or anything about the program that you do not understand. It is very important that you are clear about all the topics.
3. Make sure you have written your speech and practiced it.

Class Session 10

Review

DISCUSSION QUESTION

1. Do I remember everything I need to know for the simulation?

SECURITY COUNCIL

1. The Security Council was set up in 1945 to be the organ of the United Nations given the primary responsibility for ensuring international peace and security. Today the Security Council still carries on these duties.
2. The Security Council consists of fifteen members.
3. Since 1945, there have been five Permanent Members on the Security Council. The five Permanent Nations that were chosen were the five most powerful countries after World War II. They are the United States, China, France, the United Kingdom, and Russia (formerly the Soviet Union).
4. The other ten members are elected from the General Assembly every two years. The ten members are elected to ensure that there is a geographical balance and to give everyone an equal opportunity to serve.
5. Each member of the Security Council is allowed only one representative and one vote. There must be at least nine affirmative votes for a resolution to pass.
6. The five Permanent Members have greater power in the Security Council. If the Security Council wants to pass a resolution, all five Permanent Members must support it. If a Permanent Members votes no, the resolution automatically fails. If a Permanent Member does not agree with a resolution but does not want to veto it, the Permanent Member may abstain when voting. A resolution can still pass if a Permanent Member abstains.

Thus, a resolution can only pass if:	*A resolution cannot pass if:*
a. Nine members vote yes, and	a. Less than nine members vote yes, or
b. No Permanent Member vetoes it.	b. A Permanent Member vetoes it.

7. If any member or non-member of the United Nations is involved in a dispute, that nation is invited to come to the Security Council to discuss the issue. That nation can defend its side of the dispute in front of the Security Council but it cannot vote on Security Council resolutions.
8. According to the Charter, the Security Council can act only when it determines that a situation threatens international peace and security. The Security Council, when dealing with a dispute, first tries to use peaceful means such as mediation, counseling and negotiation. If these peaceful tools fail, the Security Council can impose economic sanctions like trade embargoes. In the recent past, the Security Council has issued trade embargoes against Iraq, Libya, Yugoslavia, and Haiti. If this also fails, the Security Council may decide to use force. The Security Council can take "action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security" (UN Charter, Article 42).

9. When the Security Council makes a decision, all other members of the United Nations must follow the decision. This means that if the Security Council issues a trade embargo against a country, no members of the United Nations can trade with that country. The decisions of the Security Council override any treaty among nations. This means that if a country has a UN trade embargo against it, other countries cannot trade with that country even if they have established trading treaties.
10. In response to global situations across the world in the past five years, the Security Council has called for cease-fires, established ways of communication and mediation, issued economic embargoes, sent peace-keeping forces, created no-fly zones and safe areas, created an international war crimes tribunal, and authorized the use of international force in order to restore international peace and security.

RESEARCH SKILLS

For the simulation, you should know:

1. The geography of your country: size and description, location, natural resources, and neighboring states and regions
2. Statistics of the nation: population, population density, growth rate
3. Culture: the big and small nationalities represented, religions and their influences, languages, and customs and traditions
4. Economy: type of economy, major imports and exports, and trading partners
5. Government: type of government, leaders, allies and enemies, membership in political and economic organizations, and its role in international politics

ROLE PLAYING

As soon as the simulation begins, you will stop being a student. Instead, you will become a "Delegate to the United Nations Security Council." The challenge in this simulation lies in putting aside your personal views, prejudices, and beliefs in order to take on the role of a Diplomat. You will be expected both to act professionally like a UN delegate and to represent the interests of your assigned country to the best of your ability. Just keep reminding yourself that the government you represent pays your salary, so you need to promote its official policies, even if they are the opposite of your personal views, or you may find yourself out of a job!

NEGOTIATION

To be an effective negotiator, you, the delegate, must know the information on your country and also be prepared to use this information effectively. You should think in terms of objectives, strategy and tactics.

Objectives: Objectives should address such questions as: Does your country have a specific position on this issue? Does it wish to see action taken? What types of actions does your country prefer to take and what types would it like to prevent?

Strategy: Once you have thought through the objectives of your country, you should prepare a strategy for reaching that objective. Your strategy is your plan on how to work with the other countries to reach your objectives. Your strategy can be used in your formal speeches, the behind the scenes discussions, and your use of procedural devices such as amendments.

Tactics: Tactics are used during the simulation. Tactics are basically how you present yourself to other delegates during the simulation. Using tactics correctly may get other countries to do what you want.

RESOLUTION WRITING

Resolution Format:

1. A resolution is really just a long sentence written according to certain rules. All Security Council resolutions start with the same subject: "The Security Council..."
2. After stating the subject, the preambulatory clauses come next. These are introductory phrases that explain and defend any action taken on the issue. Preambulatory clauses are used to describe the problem, remind everyone of past actions taken by the Security Council, explain the purpose of the resolution and offer support for the operative clauses that follow. The preambulatory phrases describe the Security Council's thinking and purpose for drafting the resolution. Each clause in the preamble begins with a capitalized, underlined word and is followed by a comma.
3. The operative paragraphs are next. They state the action to be taken by the Security Council. The operative paragraphs are the main part of the resolution whereas the preambulatory clauses introduce, explain and defend the actions. Each clause begins with a capitalized, underlined, present tense action verb and is followed by a semi-colon except the last one, which ends with a period. Also, each clause is indented and numbered.

How to go about drafting a resolution:

1. Determine your country's position on the issue to be addressed.
2. Think of several things that your country would like the United Nations to do. Make these into operative language.
3. Think of good reasons for explaining these actions and include these in the preambulatory clauses.
4. Review and clean up the draft, making sure it fits the standard format and that it clearly states your policy.

SPEECH MAKING

Two different speeches will be made during the simulation:

Formal Speeches: prepared speeches
Spontaneous Speeches: on-the-spot speeches

Giving the Speech

1. Know what you are going to say before you say it. Even spontaneous speakers should have notes to refer to.
2. Project your voice.
3. Speak slowly; allow your words to sink in.
4. Practice pre-written speeches in advance. Know your speech well enough so that you can give it without reading from the text. It is important to make frequent eye-contact with the other delegates during your speech.
5. Give your speech with enthusiasm and vocal emphasis.
6. Try to add some interesting points about your country to the body of the speech.
7. The proper tone for the speech is not a student speaking to a teacher or a teacher speaking to a student, but a teacher speaking to a teacher.

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT for the Simulation Session:

1. Make sure you have your formal speech done.
2. Go over all your notes and each day's review sheet.
3. Reread the rules. BE VERY FAMILIAR WITH THEM!
4. Read the next section on the simulation so you know what to expect during the simulation.
5. Dress nicely for the simulation — maybe even dress in an outfit that is the custom of your country.

Simulations Session(s)

I. **Roll Call** **3 min.**
Formal roll call—alphabetical order bringing first simulation to order.

II. **Short Speeches** **30 min.**
Short speeches by each country representative stating his/her interests in the conflict start with the countries in dispute and then going in alphabetical order.

III. **Questions and Answers** **20 min.**
Question and Answer period among country representatives regarding country positions on the conflict.

IV. **Suggestions for Possible Solutions** **20 min.**
Country delegates suggest possible clauses to put into a formal resolution.

V. **Caucusing** **20 min.**
Delegates will be divided into two caucusing groups:
1. One group favoring methods of peaceful negotiation
2. One group favoring more forceful methods

VI. **Presentation of Resolutions** **10 min.**
Each group presents their resolution to the Security Council. Presentation is made by a spokesperson from the group.

VII. **Questions and Answers** **15 min.**
Question and answer period to discuss resolutions.

VIII. **Voting on Resolution(s)** **5 min.**
Each resolution is voted on and delegates can explain the reasons for their vote.

IX. **Motion to Adjourn**
A motion to adjourn is moved and voted upon.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE OUTLINE

I. Roll Call

Roll call is the official beginning to all Security Council sessions. Countries can only participate and vote in the Council if their presence has been recognized by the Chair. To conduct the roll call, the country name of each Council member is announced in alphabetical order. The delegate from that country should respond by saying "present and voting." Countries that are not usually on the Security Council, but who have been invited because of their role in a conflict (i.e. Venezuela, Burundi, Sudan) are announced after the rest of the Council. Likewise, they should respond by saying "present" as they are not voting members. If a delegate is absent at roll call, s/he can not participate in the session until s/he has been announced as "present" by the Chair. Delegates who are not present can not vote.

II. Short Speeches

The purpose of these speeches is for each delegate to enunciate his/her country's position on the issue at hand. Speeches should be one to two minutes long. A delegate should try to incorporate different elements into this short talk:

1. His/her country's position on the agenda topic,
2. Any relation his/her country has to the disputing parties, and
3. Any facts about his/her state that are particularly pertinent to the issue. (i.e. if doing the Rwanda refugee scenario, the delegate from Laos could say, "Laos understands the plight of refugees all too well—during the early 1970s, Laos became the home to thousands of Vietnamese refugees who were fleeing war in their homeland.")

Rules: Other delegates should remain quiet and take notes while a delegate is speaking. It is customary for delegates to use the name of their country instead of "I" (i.e. "Norway wants to see peace in the Americas" and "It is in Uganda's opinion that…")—phrases like "I think" or "I hope" are seldom used by official UN delegates.

III. Questions and Answers

The purpose of this section is to provide delegates with the opportunity to ask questions of any Security Council member or visitor. Questions should be direct and clear. Ideally, this should help delegates start thinking about possible resolutions. Delegates can pose policy or speech-clarifying questions, or can ask the disputing parties about factual and alleged events. It is important that questions remain open-ended (i.e. "What is your policy on refugees" or "Why have you invaded Guyana"), as questions that lead delegates (i.e. "Don't you think that...") hamper the diplomatic process.

Rules: Delegates who wish to ask questions must raise their placard, and can only speak when recognized by the Chair. Visiting delegates can answer but not ask questions. Delegates have the right to refuse to answer a question. In this simulation, the Chair will be allowed to ask questions on delegates as well.

IV. Suggestions for Possible Solutions

For the members of the Security Council, this session is critical because they must listen to the demands of both sides and assess potential areas of compromise and negotiation as well as points of inflexibility. Posing possible solutions in this format has several advantages: all delegates hear where other delegates stand, back-room negotiating is not possible, and delegates will begin to understand what type of resolution can and can not be passed. Very often clauses or ideas presented in this section will make their way into the final version of the resolution.

Rules: In order to speak, delegates must raise their placards and be recognized by the Chair. The disputing parties are not allowed to propose resolutions, but they can be allowed to comment, with the Chair's consent. Written resolutions can not be presented at this time—delegates can mention possible solutions, but must wait until the Presentation of Resolutions section to put anything forward on paper.

V. Caucusing

After some suggestions have been put forth, delegates should divide into two caucusing groups to further discuss and to write official resolutions. These informal negotiations are the heart of the simulation. Delegates with similar ideas about how to resolve the conflict should caucus together, and should take turns proposing preambulatory and operative clauses. Ideally, each delegate should contribute at least one clause. Once the groups have drafted a resolution acceptable to the members of the group, the Chairs of the group should visit the other group to try to elicit support for the proposed resolution.

Delegates must also remember the official and practical limits of the Council. They can advocate a peace-keeping force or install a no-fly zone, but they can not order a head of state to step down or authorize a direct UN attack on a country. Delegates should also remember that the two resolutions are not competing—one side does not "win" if its resolution is passed. They should focus on resolving the conflict, and should try to put forward what they think is the most effective resolution.

Rules: There are no hard and fast rules for the caucus session. There is no formal procedure, so delegates can speak without being recognized by the Chair.

VI. Presentation of Resolutions

The Chair will appoint one or two students from each caucus group to explain their group's resolution. Delegates should first read the text aloud, and then give a brief explanation of why they think that their resolution will be effective.

Rules: Other delegates cannot interrupt the speaker. No questions will be allowed at this time. Amendments can be proposed, but should be discussed in the following section.

VII. Questions and Answers

This section is moderated in the same manner as section III. Delegates now have the opportunity to ask questions about the resolutions.

Rules: Questions can be about form, context, or intent. Non-member delegates can participate with the approval of the Chair. Amendments can also be debated.

VIII. Voting

Voting is the final act of the Security Council. All Council members (except guest countries) have one vote. There is a strict order for taking a vote:

1. *Voting on amendments.* If any amendment is put forth, the Chair will read it aloud to the Security Council. The Council will then vote on the amendment itself in the following manner: the Chair will call on each delegate in alphabetical order, and the delegate will recite his/her vote aloud to the Council. The amendment needs nine affirmative votes, and can not be vetoed by a permanent member, to pass. If the amendment passes, then the resolution to which it pertains is officially changed to incorporate the amendment. If the amendment fails, the resolution does not change.

2. *Voting on resolutions.* The Chair should read the resolution aloud before taking a vote. If it has been amended, the vote is taken on the resolution as amended. Voting procedure is the same as above.

If a resolution passes, then the Security Council and the members of the United Nations are bound to carry out the terms of the resolution. If it does not pass, the situation remains unsolved, and the UN has failed to act. It is important to understand that it is the act of passing a resolution that affects change, not merely the act of bringing one to the table.

IX. Motion to Adjourn

The formal end of the Security Council simulation.

Bringing the World to Our Children Student Evaluation

Please circle the number that indicates your opinion	Agree				Disagree
1. I learned about world issues through this program	1	2	3	4	5
2. I feel that learning about world issues is important	1	2	3	4	5
3. I learned about negotiation and resolving conflicts	1	2	3	4	5
4. I learned new ways to negotiate and to resolve conflicts	1	2	3	4	5
5. I feel that learning how to deal with conflict is important	1	2	3	4	5
6. I feel that I have the skills I need to deal with conflict in a non-violent way	1	2	3	4	5
7. I feel that students need to learn more about solving conflicts	1	2	3	4	5
8. I increased my knowledge about the United Nations	1	2	3	4	5
9. I learned what it is like to try and solve an international dispute	1	2	3	4	5
10. I enjoyed the BTW Model UN Program	1	2	3	4	5
11. I would recommend this program to other students	1	2	3	4	5
12. I learned skills which I can use in other areas of my life	1	2	3	4	5
13. I feel the UN is a good organizaiton	1	2	3	4	5

1. What did you like best about the program?

2. In what ways can the program be improved?

3. What did you learn from the program?

____

____

____

4. What skills/information did you learn that can be used in your daily life?

____

____

____

5. What would you tell other students about the program?

____

____

____

6. Any other comments.

____

____

____

____

____

____

7. May we qoute you? If so, please fill in your name and address.

____

____

____

GLOSSARY

A

Abstain: To choose not to vote for or against a motion.

Allies: An ally is country that is a friend to another country during times of conflict.

Amendment: A change to a resolution.

Asylum: Somewhere one can go to find safety. To offer asylum means to offer protection in a safe country to people who are in danger in their own country.

B

Blockade: A deliberate measure to cut off the economy of a particular country as a form of sanction.

Buffer zone: A neutral area between warring parties patrolled by UN peacekeeping forces. The existence of a buffer zone helps the search for a peaceful settlement.

C

Caucusing: Discussing an issue with a group of people and negotiating and compromising on differences of opinion.

Cease-fire: A temporary interruption of live combat.

Chairperson: The person who will be in charge of the simulation session. The chairperson will make sure that all the delegates stick to the rules and everything goes smoothly.

Collective force: A Security Council measure calling upon member states to enforce military action against an aggressor state. UN members volunteer troops and provide money for this force. The use of collective force is always a last resort, to be used only if all peaceful means of settling a dispute has been exhausted.

Conciliation: Reconciling parties who had disagreed with each other.

Continental shelf: Part of a continent that is submerged in a relatively shallow sea.

Country of first asylum: The country to which a refugee first flees from persecution.

Country of origin: A refugee's homeland; the country from which a refugee first flees.

Currency: The type of money used in a country. For example, in the US we use dollars, and in Italy, they use lira.

D

Debate: Informal - The time in the simulation when extemporaneous speeches are involved.
Formal - The time in the simulation when the policy speeches are delivered.

Decolonization: The process in which a colony becomes independent.

Delegates: Representatives of member countries who work at the UN.

Demilitarized zone: An area required by treaty or agreement to have no military forces or installations in it.

Diplomat: An official representative of a country's government who is charged with carrying out the missions, goals and objectives of that country.

Displaced Persons: These are people who have been forced to leave their homes because of persecution, war or other threats. Unlike refugees, they remain in their own country.

Domestic Affairs: The issues that concern only the country involved, e.g. the unemployment rates in the US.

E

Ethnic Composition: The percentages of the different nationalities that make up a population. e.g. A country could be made up of 20% Hispanics, 40% Africans and 40% Europeans.

Exports: Goods produced in one country but are sold to another country.

Extemporaneous speech: An on-the-spot speech that involves little or no preparation.

F

Foreign aid: Low-interest loans and grants given by rich countries to poor countries. It is also known as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Foreign debt: Money owed by poor countries to rich countries. Unlike foreign aid, poor countries have to pay back the principal as well as the interest on the money they borrow.

G

General Assembly: This is the main organ of the UN. Each and every member country has a delegate in the General Assembly.

Genocide: Deliberate killing of a particular race or type of people. For example, the policy adopted by the Nazi government in Germany calling for the extermination of Jews.

Good offices: The personal diplomacy and good intentions of the Secretary-General

Gross National Product (GNP): The sum, in US dollar terms, of all the goods and services produced by a country in a given year.

Gross National Product (GNP) per Capita: It is computed by dividing GNP with total population. It is every person's hypothetical share of the country's income.

H

Hydroelectric power: Electricity generated from the energy of a falling water.

I

International Affairs: The issues that concern more than one country, e.g. the exports of the US.

International Organizations: Organizations that involve more than one country and deal with international affairs.

International Criminal Tribunal: An international court that prosecutes people who have committed war crimes. Examples of which are the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda

International Court of Justice: It is the principal judicial organ of the UN. The court is able to hear any case brought before it by parties who voluntarily accept its jurisdiction. It is also known as the World Court.

Intervention: The interference of another country, usually by force or threat of force, in affairs that do not necessarily concern the country itself, especially to compel or prevent an action, or to maintain or alter a condition.

Imports: Goods that are bought in one country but produced in a different country.

M

Mediator: A person, group or country that is neither for one side nor the other in a conflict. The mediator gets involved in the issues to help resolve the conflict.

Migrants: People who leave their country to live in another country to seek more money and assure a better life for their children. Unlike refugees, migrants are free to return home whenever they wish because their lives are not in danger there.

Motion: A formal proposal for action.

N

Nationalism: The collective feelings of identity, loyalty and shared values held by citizens of a nation-state. Nationalism manifests itself in patriotic sentiment, a willingness to sacrifice for the national interest, and support of national policies.

Negotiation: Compromising with others. It involves giving in on the less important issues to achieve the more important issues.

No-Fly Zone: An area where all military flights are banned.

Non-static resources: Resources that are not fixed or stationary. Examples of which are animals and rivers.

O

Organ: A branch of the UN. The UN is divided up into six organs by the jobs that they do.

P

Peacekeeping missions: People who come into areas of conflict or war and try to maintain the peace in the region.

Persecution: Action to cause individuals or groups undue suffering because of their race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political beliefs.

Placards: A sign that has a country's name on it. It is raised during the simulation sessions when the delegate of that country wishes to speak.

Policy speech: A prepared, well written speech.

Posture: Either political or military in nature, this term defines the type of position a country is taking on a certain issue.

Programs: These were created by the General Assembly to work in specific areas such as food, population, environment, development, women and children. Examples of which are the World Food Programme, UN Environment Programme and UN Development Programme.

Propaganda: The use of mass media to create whatever impression is desired among the general populace and to influence thoughts and activities towards desired ends.

Public Policy: All the laws, rules and regulations produced by the political process of a country. It is the course of action for the purpose of dealing with a problem of public concern.

R

Refugees: Persons who flee their country in time of conflict or war. A refugee either cannot return home or is afraid to do so.

Regional arrangements: Alliances among countries in the same geographic region with the purpose of maintaining peace among its members and defending its members against external aggression. Arrangements of this kind recognized in Chapter VII of the UN Charter include the Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States.

Repatriation: Return home by a refugee.

Resettlement: The organized movement of refugees from camps or other temporary situations to another country where they can reside on a permanent basis.

Resolution: A written statement expressing the decisions and opinions of the UN. A resolution is written in two parts. The first part is the preambulatory clause. The preambulatory clause expresses the reasons why the UN is writing the resolution. The second part is the operative clause. The operative clause explains exactly what the UN is going to do according to the resolution.

Roll call: The calling of list of members. In the Security Council, the meeting starts with the Chairperson calling each member and each, in turn, acknowledges by saying "present".

S

Safe area for refugees: A place where the victims of a war can go to and be protected. No country may attack a safe area.

Secretariat: This organ of the UN consists of the Secretary-General and an Administrative staff of 14,000 drawn from over 150 countries. It performs the office work for the UN.

Security issues: Issues that deal with the guarding of a country against possible attacks.

Security Council: This is the organ of the UN that is in charge of keeping world peace and security. It has a total of 15 members and 5 of these are known as permanent members. The permanent members are always a part of the Security Council and have special voting power known as the veto power. The 5 permanent members are China, France, Russia, the US and the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The other ten members are known as the non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected to the Security Council every two years by the General Assembly.

Simulation: The time when students act as delegates to work out a real or imaginary crisis.

Sovereignty: The legal capacity of a geographic unit to maintain ultimate responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs.

Specialized Agencies: These are separate organizations, with their own budget, membership and headquarters, that work closely with organs of the United Nations. They study problems, make suggestions and help developing countries in their special fields. Examples of which are the World Health Organization, International Labor Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization and International Maritime Organization.

Strategy: A careful plan or method that a person, group or country can use to achieve its goals.

T

Terrorism: The use of violence and intimidation for a political purpose. The UN has developed a comprehensive network of international agreements that constitute the legal weapon against terrorism. It has also repeatedly condemned all acts of international terrorism.

Third World: Often used to refer to the developing countries of the world. The Third World is made primarily of countries in Asia, South America, the Middle East and most of Africa.

Trade Embargo: Ban on over-all trade (excluding shipments of humanitarian supplies) or it may be limited to such items as the import of armaments and repair parts. For example, The Security Council imposed an arms embargo against the former Yugoslavia in an effort to restore peace.

Treaty: An agreement in writing made by negotiation between two or more countries.

Tributary: A stream that flows into a river.

Trusteeships: Also known as trust territories placed under the special protection of the UN. There were originally eleven of such territories, mostly in Africa and in the Pacific Ocean. The last territory, Palau, has achieved self-government in October 1994.

Trusteeship Council: The organ of the United Nations that supervises the social advancement of people living in trust territories. It is composed of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

U

United Nations: An international organization made up of countries that have voluntarily joined together to work for world peace. It is called the UN for short.

UN Charter: This is the treaty upon which the UN is based. It lists the goals of the UN, the regulations of each organ, the aims and purposes of the UN and the principles of the UN.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: This declaration was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. It proclaimed a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms." Article 14 states: "Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."

V

Veto: This is a type of voting power that only the five permanent members of the Security Council have. This power gives them the right and power to block any motion of the Security Council by their vote alone. For example, if the entire Security Council except the US votes for the motion, but the US vetoes it, then the motion cannot be passed.

W

War crimes: Actions during conflict or war that seriously violate international humanitarian law. Examples of which are genocide, massacre, torture and rape of non-combatants.

X

Xenophobia: The fear of, or contempt for, strangers or foreigners.

General Resources

United Nations Information Center
1775 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202-331-8670 Fax: 202-331-9191
http://www.un.org dpi-washington@un.org

The UN Information Center (UNIC) is an invaluable resource for teachers and students who want to learn about the UN from the UN's own publications. The Center is mandated to provide the general public with free and up-to-date information about any and all aspects of the UN. UNIC publications include books which examine the UN's mission, pamphlets which briefly describe current dilemmas, maps, posters, and fundamental UN documents such as the UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. However, despite UNIC's mission to provide bundles of free information to interested individuals and groups, it remains one of the UN's best-kept secrets. To obtain UNIC publications, mail or fax a letter (on appropriate letterhead) to the address listed above. The letter should include a list of desired publications as well as a brief paragraph mentioning what the materials will be used for. Once the request is received, it takes UNIC between one and three weeks to process and ship materials. And, as UNIC constantly publishes new materials and revises older ones, it is wise to call them in advance to get a listing of what is in stock.

United Nations Publications
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-853, Dept. C001,
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-963-8302 Fax: 212-963-3489 http://www.un.org/Pubs

The UN Publications office has a wider literature selection than UNIC, but none of its materials are free. Purchasing a few publications from this UN department would be a good way of augmenting a school's library. Likewise, as the information in these UN publications tends to be in-depth, the Publications office can be very helpful if your school intends to pursue a Model UN program. UN Publications will send out free catalogues, and the same list of materials is also available on the world wide web.

CyberSchoolBus
http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/main.htm
CyberSchoolBus is the UNDPI's special section for students and teachers. Here, students can read about current UN issues and take fun quizzes while teachers can get ideas for short-term classroom projects and activities. There is also information about other educational resources as well as information on Model UN programs. As CyberSchoolBus is less complicated to navigate through than the main UN homepage, it would provide a good starting-point for students who are just learning about the UN's internet resources.

United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
Office of Public Inquiries, Room GA57
United Nations, United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-963-4475 http://www.un.org

UNDPI maintains the official United Nations website, listed above. It does not publish any of its own materials but does disseminate much information through the internet. Past UN resolutions, briefs by the Secretary-General, updates on UN peace-keeping operations, and discussions of current human rights issues are all accessible through this website. And, as the UN is making a concerted effort to increase the availability of information through the internet, this website is constantly being updated and expanded, and has become an easy and effective way to learn about the UN.

If specific questions are not answered by the website, it is recommended that you contact the Department of Public Information. The staff is always willing to help interested people find the answers to UN-related questions.

United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA)
801 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017
Tel: 212-697-3232 Fax: 212-682-9185
http://www.unausa.org unahq@unausa.org

Although not officially connected to the United Nations, UNA-USA increases public awareness about the UN through presentations, publications and workshops. UNA-USA's main publication, entitled A Global Agenda, is an annual summary of actions taken by the UN and a discussion of current dilemmas within the Organization. In the public sphere, UNA-USA organizes various Model UN and leadership conferences throughout the year. It has also created a Model UN Calendar, which lists most U.S. and international conferences. Finally, UNA-USA is involved with educational affairs and has collaborated on "Bringing the World to our Children" with the UNA of Greater Boston, bringing the program to New York City, Los Angeles and Chicago schools.

United Nations Association of Greater Boston (UNA-GB)
Kari Heistad, Executive Director
22 Batterymarch Street, Boston, MA 02109
Tel: 617-482-4587 Fax: 617-482-0937
unagb@gis.net http://www.gis.net~unagb

The UNA-GB, one of the most active chapters of UNA-USA, raises awareness about the UN in the Boston area. This is done through on-going programming as well as developing educational materials for teachers. Through its Educational Outreach programs and the "Bringing the World to Our Children" curriculum, over 10,000 high school students have learned about the United Nations.

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Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
The CIA World Factbook: www.odci.gov/cia/publications/nsolo/wfb-all.html

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Institute for International Education
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

US Committee for UNICEF
Classroom Films and Videos
333 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016
(212) 686-5522
Publications: 1-800-for-kids
http://www.unicefusa.org
information@unicefusa.org

Library of Congress
Serial and Governmental
Publications Division
1889 F St. NW
Washington, DC 20504

UN Film Library and Video Catalogue
UN Radio and Visual Service
UN Department of Public Information
Room S-845 United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 963-4475

UNESCO Film Catalogue
UNESCO Liaison Office
2 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

UNIPUB (UN Publications)
10033-F Kings Highway
Lanham, MD 20706-4391
(301) 419-7666 or 800-233-0506
212-779-1679 (fax)

Publications and Indexes

Federal Publications for Background Information

- Background Notes
- Country Commercial Guides (on National Trade Data Bank)
- Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices
- Department of State Dispatch
- Foreign Broadcast Information Service
- Handbook of International Economic Statistics
- Patterns of International Terrorism World Fact Book

Sources of Transitional Ideas and Issues

- A Global Agenda: Issues before the General Assembly of the United Nations, UNA-USA Publication
- UN Chronicle, UN Department of Public Information
- World Resources, World Resources Institute/Oxford University Press
- World Development Report, World Bank
- Yearbook of the United Nations, UN Department of Public Information
- Encyclopedia of the United Nations and Internal Agreements, Taylor & Francis, Inc.

Indexes

- Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly, UN Dag Hammerskjold Library
- Index to the Proceedings of the Security Council, UN Dag Hammerskjold Library
- UNDOC: Current Index, UN Dag Hammerskjold Library
- Index to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Reports, Newsbank Inc.
- Transdex Index (to Joint Publications Research Service) UMI/Bell & Howell
- CIS Index to Publications of the United States Congress, Congressional Information Service
- Index to International Statistics, Congressional Information Service

Voting Records

- Voting Practices in the United Nations, US Department of State

SELECTED WEBSITES

UN Homepage:
http://www.un.org

UN Links:
www.undcp.org/unlinks.htm

Office of the Secretary-General:
www.un.org/Docs/SG

UN News:
www.un.org/News

Peace and Security:
www.un.org/peace

International Law:
www.un.org/law

Humanitarian Affairs:
www.un.org/ha

Human Rights:
www.un.org/rights

Economic and Social Development:
www.un.org/ecosocdev

Women Watch: UN Working for Women:
www.un.org/womenwatch/un.htm

Department of Peace-Keeping Operations:
www.un.org/Depts/dpko

UN Children's Fund:
www.unicef.org

UN CyberSchoolBus:
www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus

UN Development Programme:
www.undp.org

UN Population Fund:
www.unfpa.org

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia:
www.un.org/icty

Economic Commission for Africa:
www.un.org/Depts/eca

Economic Commission for Europe:
www.unece.org/Welcome.html

CIA World Factbook
www.odci.gov/cia/publications/nsolo/wfb-all.htm

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean:
www.eclac.cl

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees:
www.unhcr.ch

UN Conference on Trade and Development:
www.unicc.org/unctad

World Health Organization:
www.who.ch

World Trade Organization:
www.wto.org

Food and Agriculture Organization:
www.fao.org

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization:
www.unesco.org

International Atomic Energy Agency:
www.iaea.or.at

UN Environment Programme:
www.unep.org

World Food Programme:
www.wfp.org

UNA-USA
www.unausa.org

UNA-Greater Boston
www.gis.net~unagb

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION LIST

AfDB - African Development Bank: Aims of the bank are to contribute to the economic and social progress of its member countries by financing development projects, promoting public and private investment and stimulating economic cooperation between African countries.

AsDB - Asian Development Bank: The bank is a development finance institution with goals of fostering economic growth and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region and to contribute to the progress of developing member countries collectively.

ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Southeast Asian regional organization facilitating economic, social and cultural development, promoting active coordination and mutual assistance in matters of common interest and ensuring regional peace and stability.

EBRD - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: This bank is intended to provide multilateral financing of projects and investment programs in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Its emphasis is placed on reconstructing former socialist (as they particularly pertained to former Eastern Bloc) countries with developing democracies and market economies.

ECA - Economic Commission for Africa (UN): Under the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) authority, this commission's goal is to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for economic development, to strengthen and maintain economic relations of member countries, and to produce and disseminate economic, technological, and statistical information for these African countries.

ECE - Economic Commission for Europe: Under ECOSOC, this commission pertains to Europe. It is virtually identical in functions as ECA. [see ECA]

ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Under ECOSOC, this commission pertains to Latin America. Its functions are virtually similar to ECE and ECA. [see ECA]

ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council: Coordinates the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies, programs and institutions. Recommends and direct activities aimed at promoting economic and social development in developing countries by administering UN assistance programs.

ESCAP - UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Regional forum to assist formulation and implementation of coordinated policies for promoting economic and technological development in its region, and foster expansion and trade of the Asian and Pacific Rim with other countries throughout the world. Operates within the UN system under ECOSOC.

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization: UN organization mandated to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, secure improvement of production of all food and agricultural products, contribute to an expanding world economy, and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger.

G-5 - Group of Five: US, Japan, Germany, France, Britain.

G-8 - Group of Seven: G-5 + Canada,Italy and Russia.

G-10 - Group of Ten: G-7 + Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency: Seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world. It makes efforts to ensure that the assistance provided is not used for military purposes.

IADB - Inter-American Defense Board: Though not explained in the definition, this international bank incorporates not only North and South America, but also Israel, Japan, and fifteen other Western European countries. The bank's basic goal is to accelerate development of member countries collectively through financing economic and social development projects, and provisions of technical assistance.

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Commonly referred to as the **World Bank**, it is a specialized agency of the UN. It is the leading organization in the field of multilateral financing of investments and technical assistance and is considered one of the world's truest and most effective global institutions.

ILO - International Labor Organization: Its principal aim is to contribute to the establishment of universal and lasting peace based upon social justice by improving labor conditions and living standards.

IMF - International Monetary Fund: "The Fund" is a specialized agency within the UN which aims to promote monetary consultation, cooperation, and stabilization of currencies, to facilitate the expansion of world trade, and to help member countries meet temporary difficulties in foreign payments. It is unique among international governmental organizations in its combination of consultative, financial, and regulating functions with a view to ensuring a stable world financial system and sustainable economic growth.

IMO - International Maritime Organization: The purpose of this organization is to facilitate international cooperation on technical matters regarding merchant shipping. Also promotes more safe and efficient means of navigation and protecting the marine environment from pollution caused by ships and craft.

Interpol - International Police Organization.

LAIA - Latin American Industrialists Association: Organization establishing a common market through the creation of an area (specifically those Latin American countries who are members) of economic preferences, based on regional tariff preference and regional and partial scope agreements.

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization: A military alliance established in 1949 with the original purpose of repelling the possible Soviet threat. Its principal antagonist was the former Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, a Soviet-based alliance made of various Eastern European and Communist countries. Today, NATO finds itself in a precarious position with an unclearly defined role in the post-Cold War world.

OAS - Organization of American States: This organization is devoted to strengthening the security and global position of the Western Hemisphere, the settlement of inter-American disputes, and the promotion of its members' economic, social, and cultural development. It has a formal relationship with the UN as a regional arrangement for the maintenance of peace and security.

OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Promotes economic and social welfare in member countries by assisting them in the formulation and coordination of the appropriate policies, and to stimulate and harmonize its members' efforts in favor of developing nations.

OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Its basic aim is the coordination and unification of petroleum policies of member countries and the protection of their collective interests. This organization has rigorous standards of acceptance and is extremely influential.

UN - United Nations: A voluntary association of sovereign countries which have committed themselves to ensure international peace and security and to further international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems, and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. The UN is not a world government, jurisdiction is voluntarily accepted, and the UN is not authorized to intervene in the internal affairs of any country (unless asked).

UNAMIR - UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda: Established in 1992 to oversee proper enforcement of the Arusha Peace agreement signed by warring Hutu and Tutsi tribes within the country of Rwanda.

UNAVEM - UN Angola Verification Mission: Established to verify the redeployment of Cuban troops northwards and their phased and total withdrawal from the territory of Angola in accordance with the timetable agreed upon between Angola and Cuba.

UNCHR - UN Commission on Human Rights: Primary concern is with the violation of human rights. Promotes human rights via scrutinization of violators (either countries or non-governmental actors), investigates reports of human rights violations in member countries, and provides advisory, technical and financial services where human rights are concerned.

UNCRO - UN Confidence Restoration Operation: Established on 31 March 1995 to replace UNPROFOR deployment in Croatia. The troops and observers were deployed in Serb-controlled Western, Slovenia, the Krajina region and Eastern Slovenia. The observers were stationed to oversee the enactment to the conditions of a cease-fire.

UNDP - UN Development Programme: Focuses on objectives central to the attainment of sustainable human development which are poverty elimination, environment regeneration, job creation, and the advancement of women.

UNEP - UN Environment Programme: Promotes environmentally-sound development, that which maintains and improves economic progress without damaging the environment and natural resource bases.

UNESCO - UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: This UN organization is primarily concerned with the exchange and accessibility of scientific, cultural and educational matters between countries. Promotes cultural diversity and human rights, specifically as it relates to education, and the free flow of information.

UNFPA - UN Population Fund: Goals of this organization revolve around the central issue of population demographs and control. Assists countries in developing demographic data and in carrying out research, also contributes to the alleviation of national population problems by providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries in establishing national reproductive health programs, including family planning, maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

UNHCR - UN High Commissioner for Refugees: Promotes adoption and implementation of international standards for the treatment of refugees, facilitates voluntary repatriation of refugees and reintegration onto their country or a host country for asylum.

UNIDO - UN Industrial Development Organization: This organization's aim is to promote and accelerate the industrialization of developing countries through direct assistance and mobilization of national and international resources, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. It also coordinates all UN agencies in field of industrial development and provides a forum for consultations, negotiations between developing countries and industrialized countries.

UNITAR - UN Institute for Training and Research: Designs and organizes various level of training programs for persons from developing countries who will be assigned to UN specialized agencies or in national service connected with the work of the UN.

UNFICYP - UN Forces in Cyprus: Established to prevent a recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions.

UNIFEM - UN Development Fund for Women: This UN agency is responsible for the promotion of equal treatment of women, the promotion of women's access and participation in both politics and industry.

UNIKOM - UN Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission: Established following the withdrawal of Iraq's forces from the territory of Kuwait. UNIKOM, set up initially as an unarmed observation mission, was to monitor a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait , to deter violations of established boundaries, and to observe any hostile action mounted from the territory of one state against the other.

UNOMIG - UN Observer Mission in Georgia: Originally established to verify compliance with the 27 July 1993 cease-fire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia; and to investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved.

UNPREDEP - UN Preventive Deployment Force (Macedonia): Established to monitor and report any developments in the border areas which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and threatening its territory.

UPU - Universal Postal Union: Forms a single postal territory of countries for the reciprocal exchange of letter and post items. Prescribes methods for calculating and collecting transit charges and terminal dues for letter and post items.

WHO - World Health Organization: Concerned primarily with international health trend developments. This includes, but is by no means limited to, the formulation and promotion of accredited health trends, practices, and techniques, the development of vaccines and other forms of medical relief, disaster relief, and disease control.

WMO - World Meteorological Organization: Facilitates worldwide cooperation in establishing networks of stations for meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical observation. Provides meteorological and related services for rapid exchange of weather information.

WIPO - World Intellectual Property: Promotes wider acceptance of existing treaties on industrial property, and copyright and neighboring rights. Maintains services for international registration or other administration cooperation among member countries.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS LIST

Air Pollution: Agreement established in 1979 stating that all participants would attempt to reduce their sulfur emissions, one of the primary causes of air pollution, by 30%. [see Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection]

Biodiversity: Agreement established in 1992 aimed at conserving natural resources, animal, and vegetable species.

Climate Change: Agreement established in 1994 requiring states to reduce levels of greenhouse gas emissions. [see Air Pollution, Ozone Layer Protection]

Desertification: A subject of international control in desert and semi-desert regions of Africa, Central Asia, and North America (including Mexico) established in 1978. The UN General Assembly adopted the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. Desertification is the natural perpetuation of desert regions. The Plan is also intended to alleviate the problems of droughts.

Hazardous Wastes: Treaty calling for governments to responsibly handle their hazardous waste. It mandates countries exporting hazardous wastes to get prior, written authorization from the importing country's government and the reduced production of hazardous wastes for disposal. It was passed largely to protect the third world from becoming an international dumping ground.

Law of the Sea: An international protocol regarding the definition of territorial waters, the high sea, continental shelves, nuclear tests in open sea, pollution of the open sea (with radioactive pollutants), the destruction of the sea's fauna, conservation of fishing and living resources, the free access to the seas by land-locked nations, and the legal status of historical waters. It is a comprehensive "law" which has been evolving for over forty years.

Nuclear Test Ban: The UN General Assembly has adopted over fifty resolutions all specifically related to the cessation of nuclear tests. No across-the-board test ban treaties have been ratified as of yet, but adhering to the Nuclear Test Ban agreement is a country's acknowledgment and recognition of the fifty plus resolutions that have passed. Some of the more significant resolutions are the Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), Threshold Test Ban Treaty (1974) and Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes Treaty (1978). All are various efforts at monitoring and curtailing nuclear testing (these treaties are primarily between the US and former USSR).

Ozone Layer Protection: Established in 1987 at the Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer against man-made chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) which are the primary agent destroying the ozone layer in the earth's atmosphere. The agreement froze production of CFC's up until 1990 and then reduced production thereafter by 20%. [see Air Pollution, Climate Change]

Wetlands: Agreement that designates wetlands warranting international protection, prohibits development in these naturally and geologically-rich areas, and regulates un-naturally occurring alterations.

Permanent Missions to the United Nations	Embassies in the United States
Bosnia-Herzegovina 866 UN Plaza Suite 580 New York, NY 10017 (212) 751-9015	1707 L Street, NW Suite 760 Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 833-3612
Burundi 336 East 45th Street, 12th Floor New York, NY 10017 (212) 499-0001/02	2233 Wisconsin Ave, NW Washington, D.C. 20007 (202) 342-2574
Chile 305 East 42nd Street, 10th Floor New York, NY 10017 (212) 832-3323	1732 Massachusetts Ave, NW Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 785-1746
China 155 West 66th Street New York, NY 10023 (212) 787-3838	2300 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 328-2500
Columbia 140 East 55th Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10022 (212) 355-7776	2118 Leroy Pl, NW Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 387-8338
Costa Rica 211 East 43rd Street, Room 903 New York, NY 10017 (212) 986-6373	2112 S Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 986-6373
Czech Republic 1109-1111 Madison Ave New York, NY 10028 (212) 535-8814/15	3900 Spring of Freedom St Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 274-8814
Egypt 36 East 67th St New York, NY 10021 (212) 879-6300	3521 International Court, NW Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 895-5400

Ethiopia
866 United Nations Plaza
Room 560
New York, NY 10017
(212) 421-1830

2134 Kalorama Rd NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 234-2281

France
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
245 East 47th Street, 44th Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212) 308-5700

4101 Reservoir Rd, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 944-6000

Germany
600 3rd Ave, 41st Floor
New York, NY 10016
(212) 856-6200

4645 Reservoir Rd, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 298-4000

Guyana
866 UN Plaza
Suite 555
New York, NY 10017
(212) 527-3215/6

2493 Tracy Pl, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 265-6900

Japan
866 UN Plaza, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212) 223-4300

2520 Massachusetts Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 939-6700

Lao People's Democratic Republic
317 East 51st Street
New York, NY 10022
(212) 832-2734

2222 S Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 332-6416

Norway
825 3rd Ave, 38th Floor
New York, NY 10022
(212) 421-0280/81

2720 34th St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008-2714
(202) 333-6000

Russia
136 East 67th Street
New York, NY 10021
(212) 861-4900

2650 Wisconsin Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 298-5700/1/4

Rwanda
336 East 45th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212) 808-9330

2141 Wisconsin Ave, NW
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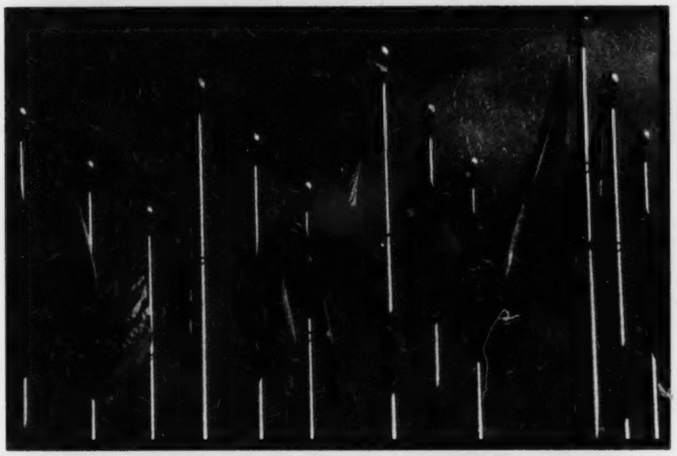
Scenarios



Bringing the World to Our Children

Scenarios

GOAL(S)

To decide which scenario will be the best suited for your students.

TEACHER INFORMATION

This section has several items for your use:

1. Brief Scenario Overviews and Difficulty Ratings

   We have included different scenarios for you to choose from depending upon the age, interest and abilities of your students. The overviews describe the scenarios in brief and list the difficulty of each.

2. General Information on Teaching About Africa

   For teachers who have not taught about Africa, this section is designed as a general overview on ways to teach about Africa that do not reinforce traditional stereotypes about the continent.

3. General Information on Teaching about Refugees

   When teaching about refugees, there are important issues which are specific to refugees. It is helpful to understand these issues and to communicate this information to the students for if they will be successful with their resolutions, they need to understand these concerns.

4. Complete Scenario Background Information

   These packets include the background on each scenario in the format of a Report from the Secretary-General along with homework assignments. The sample resolutions are not in the student workbook, however the Reports from the Secretary-General are.

5. Sample Country Positions

   When conducting a Model United Nations simulation it is important for students to have a starting position for their country. In this section we have prepared sample positions for each country for each different scenario. You may choose to give these to your students or you may ask them to prepare their own. Please note that these are only suggestions and students may adapt them as they see fit.

   Within the country positions, we have engineered additional information that seeks to involve all of the countries in the scenario. If you are using less than the full complement of countries for the scenario, feel free to change the country positions to suit your needs.

Scenario Overviews

Scenario A **Difficulty Level** **1**

Essequibo Valley Conflict

In the past few years, there have been major conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Determining when and where the next international conflict will be is difficult. Some experts feel the next major conflict might begin in the northeastern corner of South America, where a border dispute between Venezuela and Guyana has been steadily building up steam. When it finally flares up, the violence could spread quickly throughout and even beyond the region. This simulation is the easiest to conduct. It focuses on a land dispute, so the conflict topic is relatively straight forward. Students have the opportunity to look at the issues of sovereignty, to discuss what rights countries have, to evaluate binding international treaties and agreements, and to examine issues of terrorism when a Guyanese terrorist group bombs a target in Venezuela. If you have students who are unfamiliar with Model UN, or if you are using this curriculum with younger students, this would be a good scenario to begin with.

Scenario B **Difficulty Level** **3**

Nile River Conflict

Although this scenario is fictional, it does highlight the issue of ownership of natural resources, and how this can lead to an international conflict. The Nile River flows through several countries in Eastern Africa, yet does any one nation control it? This scenario will force delegates to think about how environmental actions in their own countries (i.e. Ethiopia's building of the dam) affect the politics, economy, and environment of their neighbors. It will also raise the question of whether the Security Council can interfere in the internal environmental politics of a sovereign state. As this is a fictional conflict it is more challenging to students to conduct research and to formulate their countries' positions.

Scenario C Difficulty Level 2

Great Lakes Refugee Crisis

The Rwanda scenario is both more difficult and more interesting because it is based on a real-life refugee exodus from that country. Due in a large part to a lack of financial support from the international community, the UN was largely ineffective in coping with the mass slaughter and chaos that erupted in 1994. While successful in countries such as Cambodia and Cyprus, the UN has struggled with peacekeeping efforts in Africa, namely in Liberia, Burundi, and Somalia. This scenario gives students the opportunity to understand the questions that the real Council faces, as well as the chance to propose creative solutions to a contemporary problem. Delegates will discuss issues of refugee rights, humanitarian aid, justice for war criminals, and the maintenance of international security along the Rwanda-Zaire border. They will also have to take into consideration several problems: How can humanitarian aid be delivered if roads are unpassable? How can the Security Council convince Zaire to comply with the tribunal? And how can the rights of refugees be protected? This scenario also provides an opportunity for students to explore new mandates for future peacekeeping missions.

Scenario D Difficulty Level 3

Violence against Refugees in Doboj

For four years, a major ethnic conflict raged among Serbs, Muslims, and Croats in the southeastern corner of Europe which, prior to 1991, was Yugoslavia. The fighting ended in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people and the displacement of some 2 million. US and West European negotiators helped to end the hostilities through the Dayton Peace Accords, which the warring factions signed in December 1995. The Dayton Accords included a humanitarian section, Annex 7, which gave persons displaced by the war the right to return to their homes in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Refugees who are now returning to the Republika Srpska have been met with violence in many instances. This violence is now testing the resolve of NATO and the rest of the international community to back up the humanitarian principles enumerated in Dayton. This scenario is the most complex as students must be able to understand the many issues faced by modern-day Bosnia, such as problems posed by repatriated refugees, the challenges of rebuilding its national government, and Bosnia's complicated relationship with its Balkan neighbors. Older students who have Model UN experience would benefit the most from this scenario.

Teaching an African Topic in American Classrooms

Part I: Introduction
One reason for choosing to study the United Nations is to increase the global awareness and understanding of our students. Conflicts are by nature problematic and when the case study that is chosen involves specific African topics, this topic requires special care and sensitivity. We should approach an African case study such as Rwanda with caution.

Part II: A Framework
In order to enhance global understanding, it is essential to keep in mind both the formal and informal contexts which our students bring to learning this material and to have clear goals as we guide students in their research and debates.

Part III: The Context of Learning about Africa
No matter what the age of our students, they bring to our classrooms images of people in other parts of the world that are often stereotyped, negative or misinformed. These stereotypes are often deeply ingrained and at times pervasive, whether through children's books— both old and new movies, television cartoons, toy packaging, or theme parks. Many stereotypes are reinforced through the news media, movies and our vocabulary. These stereotypes can be specially acute or negative regarding the African continent and her peoples. As teachers, we must keep this context in mind as we begin debates about painful, sad or distressing recent events, acknowledging that we need to challenge and provide balance to the negative images, and provide a fair context. In the case of Rwanda, this means examining the history and political context of the slaughter in Rwanda, both in its Central African context and in offering historical (Armenia, Germany) and recent (Cambodia, Bosnia) comparisons.

Part IV: What are our goals and what should we be stressing?
End goals to keep in mind are

1. Seeking a common humanity: that our students understand that real people live and work in African countries such as Rwanda, and that as human beings we all share fears, concerns, interests and aspiration. As students research Rwanda, they can seek individual stories and cases remembering that real men, women and children, farmers, lawyers and teachers lost their lives in this crisis.
2. Sound knowledge base: including the geographic, social, historical, political, economic and religious aspects of life in an African (Rwandan) society.
3. Acknowledging that other peoples have different approaches to our common human concerns and needs. How have Rwandan authorities, scholars and activists looked at the events of 1995?
4. Increasing understanding and empathy for others and the potential that we have something to learn from other peoples and cultures. What are the opinions of Rwandan voices for justice, revenge or reconciliation? What can we learn from these?

Part V: A Framework for Studying African Topics

1. Make fair and logical comparisons in our choices

   Keeping in mind frequent stereotypes and misinformation, our best intentions can backfire if we emphasize the exotic or present African politics or dilemmas as bizarre or unique. We should ask ourselves, will this debate increase our knowledge base, increase empathy, or teach us about human differences and commonalities? Some simple questions to help reach those goals:

   a. First, we can ask ourselves these guiding questions: Do I teach this topic, issue or concept when I teach about North America or Europe? Why? Why not? If the answer is no, then we should think twice before introducing this issue in a discussion of Africa. For example, if we want to examine endangered species in Kenya, are we presenting Kenyans as the poachers and American or European environmentalists as heroes? Have we taught the complexities of the Kenyan situation? To make an appropriate comparison, we could look at the debates about the spotted owl that show the differing points of view of farmers, loggers and environmentalists in the U.S. and transfer that complexity and understanding to our approach to Kenya.

      In the case of Rwanda, a question students might ask, discuss and debate is: Was this genocide in Rwanda? What is the definition of genocide? What other examples are there from twentieth century history? Have students examined Armenia, Germany or Cambodia? What examples of ethnic slaughter are there in United States history?

2. Use caution in thematic studies

   To its credit, the global studies movement in social studies has produced much curriculum material that is thematic and interdisciplinary, and thus lends itself to being comparative. When those themes are poverty, overpopulation, underdevelopment, the status of women, human rights or AIDS, however, our students often get their first, or only exposure to Africa through an emphasis on these problems. It is important, for example, to also use North American and European examples when we treat these themes. If the nature of the material is difficulty and painful, teachers should be prepared to keep a realistic focus, make appropriate comparisons and be thoughtful in seeking African perspectives. We can seek out the issues and concerns of African men and women, governments, scholars, peers, and teachers.

3. Change vocabulary to reflect fairness and respect for other cultures

   We need to be consistent in our comparison and our use of language. For example, if we refer to a dwelling as a cottage or house in England, then it should be a house (not hut) in Rwanda. If we meet people, or the French, in France , then they should be people, or Rwandans (not natives) in Rwanda.

4. Integrate global studies and UN case studies into our existing curriculum

   A sound approach, and the most practical for busy teachers, is to examine our current curriculum. By starting with our current curriculum, we can enable students to have a comparative look at these topics and issue from a global perspective. Are we studying the U.S. Civil War, the "Great War" and the carnage of World War I, the Nazi genocide of the Jews, or colonialism and its aftermath? All of these are possible topics, lessons or units which could provide a comparative context for the case study on Rwanda. Each of these topics could lead to a different focus or emphasis: civil war, killing of civilians, justice or the aftermath of a genocide.

Part VI: Rwanda as a case study

We must be fair and consistent in our context for the Model United Nations and the use of an African case study, such as Rwanda in 1996. Some issues we should consider are:

1. What is the context we have chosen for our discussion of Rwanda?
2. Have the students studied the Holocaust, examined genocide?
3. Have we helped students to find resources that give background and historical context?
4. Have we included the views of Africans, both Rwandans and others, in addition to scholars of the area? Is our vocabulary careful to avoid stereotypes?
5. Are we using terms that would be appropriate for European or other conflicts?
6. How does the case study fit into our current curriculum topics and themes?
7. In terms of themes, have we discussed with our students the role of migrations and the plight of refugees, just after genocide, justice vs. reconciliation?

These questions can lead to a myriad of discussions and debates. Within the context of Model UN these are some questions that can be used for having a classroom discussion:

1. How were Nazis judged after World War II?
2. Who harbored war criminals?
3. How long should perpetrators be pursued?
4. How have other countries resolved justice vs. reconciliation?
5. What happened to the American Tories after the American War of Independence?
6. What roles were there for whites in Zimbabwe after their war of liberation?
7. How were rebels treated after the American Civil War— immediately and after 1877?
8. What role is the Truth and Reconciliation Commission playing in the new South Africa?

Part VII: Annotated References

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Randolph, Brenda, ed., **Afrophile**, Africa Access, Silver Spring, MD, 1994. This compilation is a listing of all recommended books that are reviewed in the above collection. On-line:
http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Proceedings_Rev/men_Afrophle.html

Boston University African Studies Center (270 Bay State Road, Boston, MA. 02115, Tel: 617-353-7303), "What Do We Know About Africa?" 30 minute video on teaching about Africa and avoiding stereotypes.

Defining Terms and Issues concerning Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
The office was created by the General Assembly in 1951. While it remains funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, UNHCR's role has changed and operations have expanded, particularly over the last five years. Today, UNHCR is responsible for protecting and assisting over 27 million people displaced by war, violence and severe human rights abuses. UNHCR has become one of the world's principal humanitarian agencies with offices in some 120 countries and a staff of 5,000 dedicated men and women. About 80 percent of the UNHCR's staff work in the field, many of them in hazardous and complex circumstances.

UNHCR provides essential material assistance to the refugees in four areas: emergency response, relief operations, local settlement, and voluntary repatriation. However, UNHCR does not work alone. It works with hundreds of implementing partners. UNHCR plays a key role in bringing together many diverse partners and humanitarian efforts, whether in field operations or industrialized countries, and creating a joint effort to protect and assist refugees, returnees and displaced persons throughout the world.

Refugee Women
80% of all refugees are women and children. Ironically and unfortunately, many of their needs have been overlooked in the past. In almost all refugee camps, it is the women who carry out the daily tasks of cooking, cleaning and caring for the children. They know best the nutritional needs of the family. Yet, many times men are put in charge of food distribution. Women-headed households without a male figure, often do not receive their fair share of supplies or are subjected to intimidation and sexual exploitation by the male distributors. Women who have lost or been separated from their husbands and fathers are already vulnerable to sexual exploitation, but this risk is increased when women are given the additional burden of caring for and protecting their children. It is hard enough to run when a woman is alone; it is far more difficult when a woman must carry herself and all her children.

The suffering of the refugee women in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda was formally recognized internationally when the atrocities of mass rape were exposed and made punishable as a war crime for the first time in history. But the daily dangers faced by refugee women have often gone unnoticed, even in refugee camps. Women's latrines placed next to men's latrines or in a poorly lit or remote location, far away from their homes, places women at significant risk of attack. Women are also susceptible to attack or rape when they perform the daily chore of collecting firewood which is necessary for cooking to feed their families. The lack of sanitary products in refugee camps can restrict women to their homes for a week out of every month.

Women, in many refugee situations, are already disadvantaged by cultural practice. Women and girls may be denied an education or discouraged when the burden of caring for their family forces them to leave school at an early age. Refugee women are usually the caretakers of their children and children who have been separated from their own families, as well as the elderly, but a woman's role as caretaker is often one she takes great pride in. Camps thrive when officials recognize the capabilities of women and give them the right to participate in the administration of the camps. Women exhibit amazing capacities to adapt to new environments and to use the minimal resources given them to survive and provide for themselves and others. They have proven many times their efficiency and success in their own homes. In order to improve the administration of refugee camps, in general, UNHCR and other relief workers are becoming better at recognizing "women's issues" as synonymous with "refugee issues." UNHCR published a widely regarded and utilized set of guidelines for refugee assistance workers concerning women refugees entitled "UNHCR's Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women."

Refugee Children

Children and adolescents make up 52% of the persons assisted by UNHCR in the world today. This age group is entitled to "special care and assistance" under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and UNHCR's Policy on Refugee Children. Many of the tragedies which befall refugee children are outlined in the 1996 Graca Machel Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children. Many times children are overlooked and not given the special attention they need. Many of them arrive at refugee camps orphaned, tired, frightened, traumatized and starving. In their frail state they are extremely susceptible to diseases for which the medical attention is scarce. UNHCR attempts to make medical resources and food available to refugee children, but medical care and food supplies sometimes arrive too late to prevent stunted physical growth.

The physical stress that these children experience is perhaps surpassed by the emotional damage they suffer from the experiences which cause their flight. Thousands of refugee children have lost their parents or caretakers—referred to as "unaccompanied minors," and are left to fend for themselves. As one can imagine UNHCR attempts to provide these children with proper medical care, education and food in order to alleviate some of their suffering. However, UNHCR has recognized the need to do more, including appealing to donor governments for special funding for additional efforts on behalf of refugee children.

Repatriation

Voluntary return of refugees to their homes, or repatriation, is the preferred solution for all refugees. Most refugees want to return home, if possible. However, refugees' homes are many times never the same as the ones they fled. Physically, their houses or hometowns have often been destroyed or someone else, perhaps another refugee, has moved into them. Emotionally, many refugees find it difficult to return to places in which they have seen family members killed or which they associate with the persecution or fear which caused them to flee. In areas of ethnic violence, many times, not only individual houses, but whole towns or communities will change hands politically, making someone who had once been a member of the majority, a minority.

Apart from the fear and danger, there are often very visible difficulties involved in returning to a war-ravaged area. With a country's infrastructure destroyed, returning refugees must confront life without adequate transportation systems, proper health care facilities, or even school systems. The lack of available educational facilities is apt to drive away parents and children while the elderly and those in need of medical assistance may view themselves as better off remaining in the countries to which they fled.

In the majority of cases, returning to one's homeland is the primary objective for refugees. However, other countries must be sensitive to the difficulties and needs of the people who are willing to sacrifice their personal comfort to rebuild their homes and their country.

Life in a Refugee Camp

UNHCR has been working to improve the quality of life in refugee camps across the world. However, given the large numbers of refugees who often are protected within the camps and UNHCR's dependence on voluntary contributions mostly from governments, camp conditions are not always as comfortable as relief organizations would like.

Refugee camps tend to be crowded and provide residents with a very basic subsistence life, but protected from the persecution from which they fled. UNHCR and its partners provide refugees with food, shelter, education and medicine. The amount of food distributed to refugees depends upon the availability of surplus supplies in warehouse and funding. In some camps, refugees are able to grow and maintain a small vegetable garden to feed their families from. Refugees are provided with crude shelter or materials and guidance in building their own. Although the UNHCR attempts to provide the refugee children with some form of education, supplies are so scarce that teachers and relief workers must rely on creativity to adapt their limited tools. A shipping crate may serve as a black board, and one piece of chalk may have to last for months. Despite the mediocre conditions of the camps, they provide their inhabitants with a safe haven that is removed from their unstable homeland.

Human Rights

The refugee question is first and foremost an issue of human rights, and refugee protection as a modern concept is founded in human rights. The 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol provide a basic framework for the protection of refugees. They are complemented by a wide variety of other human rights norms, such as the UN Declaration of Human Rights. Human rights violations are a major cause of refugee flows and also a major obstacle to the solution of refugee problems through voluntary repatriation.

Since 1948, the United Nations' role in the protection of human rights has grown steadily. The Commission on Human Rights now annually reviews the records of gross violators. Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the High Commissioner for Refugees, fully appreciates the need for stronger links between the refugee and human rights fields, touting the safeguarding of human rights as the best way to prevent conditions that force people to become refugees. The High Commissioner for Refugee regularly reports on the situation of refugees to the Commission on Human Rights.

Over the last decade, UNHCR has gradually assumed a more systematic protection role in countries of origin—countries from which refugees have fled. Teams have been set up in countries of origin which, in collaboration with national authorities and voluntary agencies, seek to ensure that effective protection is provided upon refugees' return. They also have begun programs in the former Soviet republics to prevent human rights abuses which could lead to major refugee outflows from these countries. With UNHCR seeking greater cooperation with various human rights bodies, solutions can more effectively be reached that address both protection and assistance and provide increased security for displaced persons.

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S/1997/813
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE ESSEQUIBO REGION, GUYANA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the emerging conflict between Venezuela and Guyana, which may threaten international peace and security. Five days ago, Venezuelan forces invaded the Essequibo region of Guyana, and negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down. An emergency meeting of the Security Council has been called to try to resolve the conflict.

2. This is a report of the background of the conflict and a summary of recent events for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest possible moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

Background of the Guyana-Venezuela Crisis

The following true facts form the basis for our simulated crisis

4. Guyana and Venezuela are two countries next to each other on the northeastern coast of South America. For a long time Venezuela has said that it owns the Essequibo region, an area that covers two thirds of Guyana. The Essequibo region extends from the Orinoco River to the Essequibo River. The Essequibo region has a large amount of natural resources such as timber, gold, copper, iron ore, nickel, chromium, tungsten, graphite, uranium and oil, which both Guyana and Venezuela would like to have.

5. The history of the dispute over the Essequibo Valley goes back to 1814, when, by the Treaty of Paris, England acquired the Essequibo region. Venezuela has questioned whether both banks were Dutch possessions at the time of the English acquisition. The British have said that the boundaries of the territory are marked by the extreme limit of the watershed of all the rivers flowing into the Essequibo. In 1899 an arbitration panel awarded the region to Guyana which, at that time, was still a British colony. Although Venezuela accepted the panel's decision, it has recently stated that the United States and Britain forced Venezuela to agree to this.

6. In 1966, when Guyana became an independent country, Guyana and Venezuela signed an agreement in Geneva which created a group that would try to settle the dispute. Although the group met sixteen times between 1966 and 1970, the group was unable to reach a solution agreeable to both countries. Then in 1970, Guyana and Venezuela signed a treaty called "The Protocol of the Port-of-Spain." This treaty stated that neither Venezuela nor Guyana would try to take control of the Essequibo Region as long as the group's discussions continued. "The Protocol of the Port-of-Spain" was good for twelve years. In 1982 the treaty expired and the two countries were still unable to reach an agreement. Since then the relationship between the two countries has worsened.

7. Today Venezuela has a population of 20 million people and a territory of 347,000 square miles. Venezuela has close ties with the OPEC countries, Italy and Colombia being members.

8. Guyana, on the other hand, has a population of only 800,000 people and has a territory of just 83,000 square miles (about 1/4 the size of Venezuela). Guyana, although independent, still has close ties with Britain and is a member of the British Commonwealth. Guyana also has close ties with China and the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Guyana has become a leader among Third World countries.

III. RECENT EVENTS

The following facts are not true but are to be taken as true for the purpose of our Security Council simulation

9. In the past six months, Guyana has begun to develop the Essequibo region by setting up large oil and mineral projects in the area. It has attracted outside investment in these projects on an enormous scale especially from France, South Africa and China. Venezuela protested that such development was a violation of the spirit of the Geneva agreement and "The Protocol of the Port-of-Spain." Therefore, Venezuela argued that Guyana's development of the Essequibo region gave Venezuela the right to take over the region using force.

10. Five days ago, a force of 50,000 Venezuelan troops entered the Essequibo territory and announced that it was taking over the region. Although Guyana is being aided by over 1,000 mercenaries from Costa Rica, Guyana's small army

is no match for Venezuela's well-armed forces. The first reports about the invasion say that the Venezuelan forces have set out to brutalize the Guyanese people living in the region in order to drive them out. Guyana, in turn, has asked for help from Chile and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has moved an aircraft carrier into position off the coast of Venezuela to launch air strikes in the Essequibo region if such action becomes necessary. Colombia has deployed 10,000 troops to its eastern border as a preventive measure. Laos and Rwanda both condemn Venezuela's actions, saying that such violates international law. Japan supports efforts of Venezuela to develop the Essequibo Region and has not officially denounced the attack. Russia and the Czech Republic have decided to remain neutral at this time.

11. Guyana has also requested an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS). Yesterday, the OAS passed a resolution noting that the OAS Charter is against wars of aggression and that victory by force does not confer rights on a country. Most importantly, the OAS requested that the UN Security Council take immediate action to compel Venezuela to withdraw its forces from the Essequibo region. Under the UN Charter, no country can use force in a conflict unless the Security Council authorizes it, or unless it is in self-defense.

12. Note: The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional organization founded in 1960. Its 35 members are located in North America, South America and the Caribbean. The OAS was set up as a place where the member countries can solve problems, discuss policies, economies and education. The OAS can be thought of as a regional version of the United Nations. The current members of the Security Council that are also members of the OAS are Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the United States.

IV. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

13. These are my recommendations to the Security Council:
    1. Stop the bloodshed
    2. Force Venezuela to withdraw its forces
    3. Convince Venezuela and Guyana to agree to a lasting peace which would finally settle their long-standing dispute over the Essequibo territory
    4. Help enact a peace plan.

14. To achieve these goals, the Security Council must try to pass a resolution(s) which will bring an end to the fighting and make Venezuela and Guyana agree to a lasting peace agreement. Also consider the importance of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). There are often one or more organizations or groups involved in a conflict, and they can have a strong influence over decisions that are made.

15. In conclusion, I should like to express my faith in the Security Council's ability to bring about a lasting peace in the Essequibo region.

PART III: PRESS RELEASE for Scenario A

1. Pull aside the delegates from Venezuela, the Czech Republic, Guyana and Japan and tell them what happened according to the press release. Tell them that their governments have ordered them to withdraw from any resolution signed in the first simulation session.
2. Distribute the press release to the rest of the class. Remember that students are unaware of the press release. Explain that while the Security Council was meeting, more violence occurred. Thus Venezuela and Guyana have both pulled out of any proposed settlement. Read the press release aloud to the students. Tell the students that a new resolution will have to be written tomorrow but stronger action will have to be taken. A key point to make is that although Venezuela is using even more force, Guyana and the Czech Republic may have participated in terrorism—something the UN does not tolerate. Emphasize how dramatic these new changes are.

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FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE:

Department of Public Information—News Coverage Service

Venezuela-Guyana Conflict Worsens Despite Security Council Action

Despite the recent actions of the Security Council, the fighting has intensified between Venezuela and Guyana in the Essequibo territory of Guyana. According to documented reports, Venezuela is using its military aircraft to bomb all the villages and towns in the Essequibo territory. Human rights organizations have reported that Venezuelan troops have put Guyanese people in concentration camps where they have been tortured, abused, raped, and murdered.

A Guyanese terrorist group known as "Free Essequibo" has responded to Venezuela's actions by exploding a bomb in a government building in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, killing 300 government employees. Also killed in the blast were 15 Japanese businessmen who were meeting with Venezuelan officials. The first investigations of the bombing found that the bomb was made of "semptex," a powerful explosive made only in the Czech Republic. "Free Essequibo" has stated that there will be more bombs planted in Venezuela if Venezuela does not withdraw from the Essequibo region immediately. Although the governments of Guyana and the Czech Republic have denied any involvement in the bombing, Venezuela suspects that they are responsible. Venezuela has demanded that the terrorists be brought to justice in order to prevent future terrorist acts by this group. Japan, outraged at the deaths of 15 of its citizens, is backing Venezuela's call for justice. Since the United Nations is unequivocally opposed to terrorism, Venezuela has also demanded that the Security Council take action against the governments of Guyana and Czech Republic if the governments are found guilty of the bombings.

Before the bombing, Guyana and Venezuela had signed a treaty, but, since the bombing, both countries have withdrawn from the treaty agreements. Venezuela is threatening to send in more troops while Guyana is seeking help from other countries. The United Kingdom has expressed its willingness to use its aircraft carrier to enforce a no-fly zone and to protect peacekeeping forces if such action is approved by the Security Council. China has announced that it is ready to provide 5,000 troops for a UN peacekeeping operation—an action of which the other Permanent Members are wary.

In view of these developments, the Security Council has scheduled another emergency session to try again to resolve the conflict.

Homework 3 A

Word Search Puzzle

Complete the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down.

1. What is the name of the disputed territory?

2. What two other intergovernmental organizations play a role in the scenario?
______________________ and ______________________

3. What nation has mercenaries aiding Guyana?

4. What country dispatched an aircraft carrier into position off the coast of Venezuela?

5. How many times did Venezuela and Guyana meet between 1966 and 1970?

6. Which region was awarded the disputed territory in 1899?

7. This European nation has invested a lot of money in the oil and mineral projects in the Essequibo region.

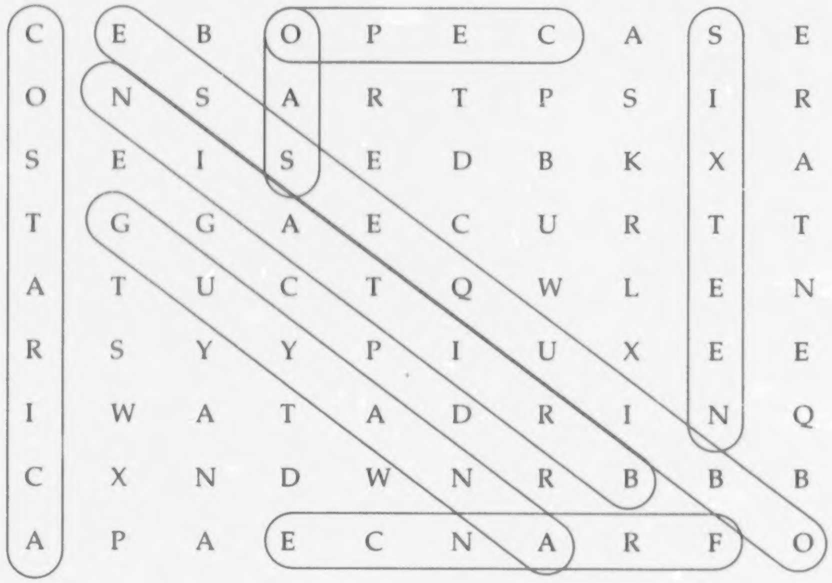
C	E	B	O	P	E	C	A	S	E
O	N	S	A	R	T	P	S	I	R
S	E	I	S	E	D	B	K	X	A
T	G	G	A	E	C	U	R	T	T
A	T	U	C	T	Q	W	L	E	N
R	S	Y	Y	P	I	U	X	E	E
I	W	A	T	A	D	R	I	N	Q
C	X	N	D	W	N	R	B	B	B
A	P	A	E	C	N	A	R	F	O

Homework 3 A

Word Search Puzzle

Complete the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down.

1. What is the name of the disputed territory? **Essequibo**
2. What two other intergovernmental organizations play a role in the scenario? **OPEC and OAS**
3. What nation has mercenaries aiding Guyana? **Costa Rica**
4. What country dispatched an aircraft carrier into position off the coast of Venezuela? **Britain**
5. How many times did Venezuela and Guyana meet between 1966 and 1970? **Sixteen**
6. Which region was awarded the disputed territory in 1899? **Guyana**
7. This European nation has invested a lot of money in the oil and mineral projects in the Essequibo region. **France**



C	E	B	O	P	E	C	A	S	E
O	N	S	A	R	T	P	S	I	R
S	E	I	S	E	D	B	K	X	A
T	G	G	A	E	C	U	R	T	T
A	T	U	C	T	Q	W	L	E	N
R	S	Y	Y	P	I	U	X	E	E
I	W	A	T	A	D	R	I	N	Q
C	X	N	D	W	N	R	B	B	B
A	P	A	E	C	N	A	R	F	O

UNITED
NATIONS **S**

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15 May 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE NILE REGION, ETHIOPIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the conflict emerging among Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt over the use of the Nile River, that, in my opinion, threatens international peace and security. Negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down and action by the Council may be necessary to prevent this conflict from escalating.

2. This is a report on the situation as it stands at this time, for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. BACKGROUND OF THE NILE CONFLICT AND USAGE OF RESOURCES

4. The ownership and usage of resources is an ongoing problem between nations. The problem is intensified when the resources are non-static, such as water and animals, or overlapping, such as coal or oil reserves. The control of the resource benefits offered by international rivers (i.e. rivers which are suitable for navigation and which separate or pass through many nations) has always presented a problem to the international community. At first this problem was mainly that of navigation; who would be allowed navigational rights on a river? During the feudal period, rivers were considered a part of the private state's property and high fees were imposed for any ship wanting to use a state's river for navigation.

5. Today the international community finds that the problem posed by international rivers has been widened to include many other issues besides navigation. Some of these issues are the control and benefit of hydro-electric power, the amount of water flow that will be available for irrigation and/or drinking, the responsibility for any pollution, the transport of trade, and the disruption of traditional food resources.

6. Under contemporary international law, the definition of an international river has been widened to include both its suitability for navigation and its passage through, or separation of, different states, as well as the inclusion of all the waters that form a part of the unity of the stream or the flow of a river. This broadened definition also includes all the surface or underground waters which flow in the common basin of a river.

7. This broadened definition has had a corresponding effect on the number of states that are affected by the usage of international rivers. The question of ownership and usage of an international river has ceased to be just a matter of concern among states that occupy its banks, as it is now thought to involve all the states that share the natural basin of the river. A combination of legal, economic and technical factors can lead to international disputes over these rivers. Since these factors change for each river system, each international river question may require a different approach.

III. THE NILE RIVER

8. The Nile qualifies as an international river. It traverses the territory of several states with a length of about 4160 miles and it is navigable in many parts. The basin of the Nile covers 1,100,000 square miles and the main part of its flow is drawn from two watersheds: the Ethiopian highlands, and the equatorial lake plateau which is made up of Uganda, parts of Kenya, Tanzania and Zaire. The flow of the Nile River is not constant during the year. This results in the year being divided into two sections. During the flood season, known as the "untimely" season, which takes place from August-January, the river supplies more water than is needed. During the other part of the year, February-July, called the "timely" season, the Nile provides a low supply of water and has trouble supplying enough water for irrigation.

IV. NILE RIVER BASIN STATES

9. The three main basin states of the Nile River valley are Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia. These states differ in their attitudes and approaches to the Nile River.

10. *Egypt:* Egypt's landmass is classified as 86% extremely arid and 14% arid. This classification, plus its position as the "downstream state," has given Egypt an acute sense of the importance of the Nile River. To Egypt, the river is its sole source of water for irrigation; it can take from the Nile but it can not add to it. There are neither tributaries to the river inside Egypt nor a suf-

ficient amount of rainfall inside Egypt that can compensate for Egypt's high demand.

11. *Sudan:* As only 5% of Sudan's land is arable, it has a large need of water. It thus looks to the Nile as its prime source of irrigation. The resources provided by the Nile are even more important now as Sudan is suffering from a declining annual rate of rainfall.

12. *Ethiopia:* Ethiopia uses the Nile for hydroelectric and irrigation purposes. Its water is especially important, especially considering the harmful effects of frequent droughts that ravage Ethiopia's few permanent crops. Ethiopia is now trying to harness the Nile for its electrical capabilities as well.

V. RECENT EVENTS

The following facts are not true but are to be taken as true for the purpose of our Security Council simulation

13. In an attempt to generate hydroelectric power and irrigate its drought-ridden areas, the Ethiopian government launched a project in September 1987 to build a high dam on the Blue Nile, roughly seventy-five miles from the Sudanese border. The dam recently went into full operation, thereby restricting the flow of water from the Blue Nile, which is one of the major sources of water flowing into the Nile in Sudan and Egypt downstream.

14. The Egyptian government has warned the Ethiopian government that an air strike to destroy the dam is imminent if the water flow is not resumed. Not having signed any water agreements with Sudan or Egypt, Ethiopia refuses to terminate the dam's operation. Egypt and Sudan have issued a deadline of seventy-two hours to restore the flow of the Blue Nile. Ethiopia has placed anti-aircraft installations and 12,000 troops around the dam site. In the event of an air strike, Ethiopia has promised retaliation.

VI. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

15. To facilitate the cause of peace in the international community, I recommend that the Security Council give particular consideration to the issues of the increasing tensions and threat to international peace posed by the dispute between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan. My recommendations are "two-tiered": it is both important that fighting not break out, and that the three involved states come to an agreement about the future usage of the Nile. To this end, the Security Council should have the following five goals in mind during negotiations:
    1. Egypt and Sudan should lift the 72-hour deadline that they imposed on Ethiopia;
    2. Ethiopia should resume the free flow of water to the other two nations;
    3. All troops of the three countries should adopt less threatening postures;

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4. The Organization of African Unity (OAU), if so desired by it, should play a role in the successful resolution of this situation;
5. An international committee should be put in place to analyze the effect of the dam on the river and also examine how best these three nations can share this vital resource.

16. The interdependence of nations that share a common resource should be stressed. What one nation does to a shared resource affects all involved nations.

17. In conclusion, I should like to express my faith in the Security Council to encourage negotiation among all parties and bring a lasting peace to the Nile River countries.

Homework 3 B

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down.

1. What country has restricted the flow of water from the Nile?
2. Water and animals are examples of this type of resource
3. The Secretariat suggests that this regional association should take part in resolving the situation.
4. One of the water issues involved in the conflict is over this kind of power
5. The main basin states of the Nile River Valley are Egypt, Ethiopia and
6. For which basin state is the Nile river its sole source of water irrigation?
7. When does the "untimely" season of the Nile river start?

G	A	R	N	T	I	E	G	R	C
A	U	G	U	S	T	I	N	A	I
A	R	T	A	R	N	T	O	D	R
W	H	I	O	A	R	G	N	S	T
D	A	P	H	W	U	O	S	T	C
O	S	O	R	I	H	S	T	A	E
A	U	G	U	W	R	I	A	T	L
U	S	U	D	A	N	R	T	C	E
U	E	T	H	I	O	P	I	A	O
P	O	P	I	H	Y	W	C	N	R
E	I	A	O	G	C	S	H	W	D
A	I	T	E	H	A	D	N	I	Y
H	E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C	H

Homework 3 B

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down.

1. What country has restricted the flow of water from the Nile? **Ethiopia**
2. Water and animals are examples of this type of resource: **Non-static**
3. The Secretariat suggests that this regional association should take part in resolving the situation. **OAU**
4. One of the water issues involved in the conflict is over this kind of power. **Hydroelectric**
5. The main basin states of the Nile River Valley are Egypt, Ethiopia and **Sudan**
6. For which basin state is the Nile river its sole source of water irrigation? **Egypt**
7. When does the "untimely" season of the Nile river start? **August**

G	A	R	N	T	I	E	G	R	C
A	U	G	U	S	T	I	N	A	I
A	R	T	A	R	N	T	O	D	R
W	H	I	O	A	R	G	N	S	T
D	A	P	H	W	U	O	S	T	C
O	S	O	R	I	H	S	T	A	E
A	U	G	U	W	R	I	A	T	L
U	S	U	D	A	N	R	T	C	E
U	E	T	H	I	O	P	I	A	O
P	O	P	I	H	Y	W	C	N	R
E	I	A	O	G	C	S	H	W	D
A	I	T	E	H	A	D	N	I	Y
H	E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C	H

UNITED
NATIONS **S**

Security Council
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S/1997/813
7 September 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION, AFRICA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the threat posed to regional security by the ethnic conflict in Rwanda and Eastern Zaire. Refugees who have fled Rwanda are threatening to destabilize other states in the region. Negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down and action by the Security Council may be necessary to prevent this conflict from escalating.

2. This report includes the background of the conflict as well as a summary of recent events for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest possible moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

The following true facts form the basis of our simulated crisis

A. Brief history

4. Rwanda is a small country in central Africa. In 1994, it was the site of one of history's worst genocides and it continues to simmer in conflict. Prior to 1994, its population was composed primarily of two groups, the Hutu majority (eighty-five percent) and the Tutsi minority (fifteen percent). Historically, the Hutus were cultivators, while the Tutsis were herdsmen—a more prosperous vocation. Consequently, the minority Tutsi eventually emerged as the country's political and economic elite.

5. Rwanda was a colony first of Germany and then of Belgium, ruled through puppet governments dominated by the Tutsis. In 1959, the Hutus seized power and obtained Rwanda's independence under the authoritarian leadership of President Juvénal Habyarimana. During this time, hundreds of thousands of Tutsis fled to neighboring countries in the face of waves of mass killings. The exiled Tutsis then tried to invade Rwanda from neighboring countries and overthrow its government on several occasions. After each unsuccessful attempt, their kinsmen in Rwanda were massacred by the tens of thousands by way of reprisal.

6. In October 1990, the 7,000 troops of the Tutsi army, known as the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), attacked Rwanda from their bases located in Uganda and demanded an end to Hutu tyranny and Tutsi exclusion. During the hostilities, France sent arms to Rwanda and provided troops to fight alongside the Rwandan Army. Despite France's assistance, the RPF was able to gain a foothold in the northeast part of the country.

B. The Arusha Accords

7. After the fighting bogged down in a bloody stalemate in late 1992, the Rwandan government and the RPF negotiated a peace agreement known as the 1993 Arusha Accord. The main provisions of the Arusha Accord were:
   1. An immediate cease fire
   2. An integration of the two opposing armed forces into a single national army
   3. A new transitional government with a prime minister acceptable to both sides
   4. Multiparty general elections and
   5. The right of all Tutsi refugees to return to Rwanda.

   The two sides also called for a neutral international force to help implement the Arusha Accord. In October 1993, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 872, which established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), whose mandate was to monitor the ceasefire, the demobilization and the security situation.

C. Renewed genocide

8. Rather than give up its hold on power, the Hutu regime began planning to exterminate the 1.5 million Tutsis who lived in Rwanda. In early 1994 the commander of UNAMIR, Major General Romeo Dallaire, alerted the UN of the impending massacre, saying that "hit lists" had been drawn up and weapons were being stored throughout Rwanda. Despite Dallaire's requests to seize the weapons, UN officials responded that such authorization from the Security Council was "unlikely, because United Nations peace-keeping operations were

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under severe criticism in the United States following the deaths of U.S. soldiers in a peace-keeping mission in Somalia."

9. On the evening of April 6, 1994, the plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana was shot down by a surface-to-air missile, killing everyone on board. The Hutu extremists immediately accused the RPF of the assassination, although the evidence suggests that the Hutu hard-liners might actually have been responsible. Thereafter, government forces, members of militias, and even Hutu civilians began to hunt down and murder the Tutsis. During the next 100 days, one million Tutsis (more than seventy-five percent of Rwanda's entire Tutsi population) were killed.

10. When the massacres began in Rwanda, the Security Council's first reaction was to withdraw the United Nations peace-keeping troops from the country for their own safety. Yet while the Security Council proved unable to stop the massacres of the Tutsis, it did take action to safeguard the Hutus who began to flee to southwest Rwanda in large numbers in the face of the advancing RPF forces.

11. On June 22, 1994, the Security Council (with China abstaining) adopted Resolution 929, which authorized France to send its troops to establish a "humanitarian protected zone" in southwest Rwanda. This French-led operation became known as "Operation Turquoise" (it would stay until August 21, 1994). The mission was authorized in order to achieve humanitarian objectives while cooperating with the few remaining UNAMIR troops.

12. The Hutu government, the Rwandan armed forces, and the militia reportedly took advantage of this operation in order to exert their control over the vast population that was quartered in the "safe zone." The Hutu government even moved its radio station into the zone where it continued without interference to incite the Hutu people to kill Tutsis in its broadcasts.

D. New government

13. But the genocide policies of the Hutu backfired, and the Tutsi RPF succeeded in capturing large sections of Rwanda, partly due to the lack of organization of the Government forces. By July 1994 the Hutu Government forces had been defeated. A new Tutsi-dominated government was set up according to the provisions of the Arusha Accord, but the former Hutu governing party was not allowed to participate. The newly established government then arrested ninety thousand Hutus and imprisoned them for their role in the genocide. This shift in government caused a huge refugee crisis also, as 1.5 million Hutus fled to refugee camps in Eastern Zaire. Conditions at these camps were terrible, and thousands of Hutus died of malnutrition and disease there. In addition, these camps came under attack by the troops of the new Tutsi-dominated Rwandan government.

14. The Security Council, appalled by the worsening humanitarian conditions in Rwanda, took actions which it believed would help restore peace in that country. On July 1, 1994 the Council called for the creation of a Commission of Experts, which would compile a list of human rights violations and violators.

15. Four months later, after the Commission had visited Rwanda, the Council voted to establish an International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Tribunal was based in Arusha, Tanzania. Its purpose was to act as a special court, which would try accused war criminals for their actions in the Rwanda civil war. The Security Council also decided to increase the amount of troops in UNAMIR, in order to protect refugees who had started returning to Rwanda. These refugees were mainly Tutsis who felt safe because of the new Tutsi-led government.

E. Regional security is threatened

16. Rwanda had become more stable by November 1994, but the same could not be said of Zaire. Some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees remained in Zaire, mostly concentrated along the Rwanda-Zaire border. The government of Zaire and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cooperated to give humanitarian aid to the refugees, but they were overwhelmed by the amount of people in need. From the beginning of the refugee exodus UNHCR pleaded with UN Member States to provide a security force to separate Hutu militia responsible for the Rwanda genocide from the refugee population. However, this plea went virtually unanswered.

17. In the first few months of 1995 these camps became more dangerous, as former Hutu army leaders were reportedly attempting to get weapons and attack Rwanda. The Security Council was especially concerned about these reports, as an attack on Rwanda would ruin most of the progress that had been made towards peace. In August Zaire began forcibly repatriating refugees to Rwanda, but stopped after the Security Council condemned that country's actions.

18. Faced with a possible new eruption of violence along the Rwanda-Zaire border, representatives from Rwanda, Zaire, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania gathered in Egypt and signed the Cairo Declaration on November 29, 1995. The Declaration was an important step towards maintaining regional peace—in it, all five countries declared that they would not attack one another, nor would they allow armed groups to launch attacks from their countries. This declaration, as well as the ongoing efforts of UNAMIR, the UNHCR, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and other UN agencies, helped maintain relative peace in the country. By the first few months of 1996 the Rwandan government had asked the Security Council to reduce UNAMIR, as it believed that Rwanda was now stable enough to survive without peace-keepers.

19. Yet isolated incidents of ethnic violence throughout the spring and summer of 1996 caused the international community to worry. Most of the violence took place in Eastern Zaire, due to the huge numbers of refugees trying to live there. By October the small-scale fighting had gained momentum, and Eastern Zaire's native Tutsi population began fighting against Zairian government troops (who were largely Hutu).

20. This new conflict prompted hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees living in Zaire to flee to other, safer camps. Zaire accused the Rwandan government of aiding the Zairian Tutsis, but Rwanda denied involvement. The Tutsis also attacked large refugee camps, in order to clear them of Rwandan Hutu militiamen. The violence had escalated so much by the end of October that more than 100 international aid workers had to flee the refugee camp at Goma, fearing for their own lives.

21. On November 4, 1996, the Zairian Tutsi rebels declared a cease-fire, in order to allow refugees to return to their home countries. By this time the rebels had captured several cities in the east and were gaining both strength and support. The government of Zaire was in danger of collapsing, hundreds of thousands of refugees were fleeing to new camps, and Rwanda was attempting to rebuild its infrastructure while it urged its Hutu refugees to return home.

III. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

For purposes of this simulation, assume you are a member of the Security Council, meeting to consider the Rwanda-Zaire crisis on November 5, 1996

22. This is the situation that now faces the Security Council. Here are the main issues that the Security Council must take into consideration:
    1. The humanitarian rights of the refugees are being violated by the Tutsi rebels' attacks on refugee camps. Such camps must be treated as places of refuge, not war zones.
    2. The ability of the Office of the UNHCR to deliver humanitarian aid has been severely hampered by the chaos in Eastern Zaire. Aid convoys can not reach the needy because roads are blocked by fleeing refugees. Additionally, UNHCR officials are not able to get an accurate count of how many people are in need.
    3. Zaire's unwillingness to extradite indicted war criminals to Rwanda is impairing the mission of the International Criminal Tribunal. As the Tribunal is only mandated to operate within Rwanda, it is unable to force Zaire to comply.
    4. The rebellion in Eastern Zaire may lead to a huge refugee flow into Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. None of these countries is capable of effectively hosting millions of hungry and weary refugees. Preventive steps must be taken to help the states cope with such a refugee movement.

23. Here are my recommendations, which I believe will help foster peace in the Great Lakes region:
    1. Call for a permanent cease-fire in Eastern Zaire;
    2. Establish a framework for peace negotiations between Rwanda and Zaire;
    3. Reaffirm the involved parties' commitment to both the Arusha Accords and the Cairo Declaration;
    4. Appropriate humanitarian assistance to the Hutu refugee camps;
    5. Allow UNHCR to declare certain refugee camps to be "safe areas";
    6. Call for judicial assistance to rebuild the Rwanda court system and improve conditions in the Rwandan prisons;
    7. Send UN peacekeeping forces to patrol international borders;
    8. Reaffirm the countries' adherence to the International Criminal Tribunal.

24. It is imperative that the Security Council do all that it can to maintain peace and security in the Great Lakes region. A humanitarian disaster awaits if the Council is not able to act decisively and effectively.

25. In conclusion, I would like to express my faith that the Security Council understands the current crisis and will take all necessary actions to avert another humanitarian disaster in Africa.

UNITED
NATIONS S

Security Council
Distr. GENERAL

S/1997/813
18 February 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

An actual Security Council resolution,
adopted by the Security Council at its 3741st meeting,
on 18 February 1997

The Security Council,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in the Great Lakes region, in particular eastern Zaire, and expressing serious concern over the safety of refugees and displaced persons whose lives are in danger,

Welcoming the letter dated 18 February from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/1997/136) regarding progress in the efforts to resolve the crisis in the Great Lakes region,

Reaffirming the statement by the President of the Council of 7 February 1997 (S/PRST/1997/5),

Reaffirming also the obligation to respect national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Great Lakes region and the need for the States of the region to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs,

Underlining the obligation of all concerned to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law,

Reiterating its support for the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region in the fulfillment of his mandate, and underlining the need for all Governments in the region and other parties concerned to cooperate fully with the mission of the Special Representative,

1. Endorses the following 5 point peace plan for eastern Zaire, as set out in the letter from the Secretary-General of 18 February 1997:
    - -Immediate cessation of hostilities
    - -Withdrawal of all external forces, including mercenaries;

-Reaffirmation of respect for national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Zaire and other States of the Great Lakes region;

-Rapid and peaceful settlement of the crisis through dialogue, the electoral process and the convening of an international conference on peace, security and the development of the Great Lakes region;

2. Calls on all Governments and parties concerned to cooperate with the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region to achieve lasting peace in the region;

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Homework 3 C

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down

1. What ethnic group was able to seize power from the colonial rulers and establish Rwandan independence in 1959?

   ____

2. The 1993 ____________ Accord was a peace agreement negotiated between the Rwandan government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

3. What nation provided arms to Rwanda and fought alongside the Rwandan army against the Tutsis?

   ____

4. The acronym for the UN operation that monitored the implementation of the 1993 peace agreement in Rwanda.

   ____

5. The policy adopted by the Hutu-controlled Rwandan government which resulted in the killing of 1 million Tutsis.

   ____

6. Hutu refugees fled to this country after the Tutsis gained control of the Rwandan government in 1994.

   ____

7. This operation led by the French established a "humanitarian protected zone" in southwest Rwanda.

A	Z	C	E	A	R	F	Z	C	T
F	E	S	N	O	T	G	E	U	N
R	C	H	U	I	N	O	R	N	U
A	R	U	S	H	A	Q	I	E	N
N	Z	N	U	G	U	M	A	R	A
C	I	A	C	O	R	T	Z	Q	M
E	D	M	I	N	C	S	U	N	I
G	H	S	E	D	M	O	H	S	R
N	E	D	I	C	O	N	E	G	A

Homework 3 C

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down

1. What ethnic group was able to seize power from the colonial rulers and established Rwandan independence in 1959? **Hutus**

2. The 1993________ Accord was a peace agreement negotiated between the Rwandan government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. **Arusha**

3. What nation provided arms to Rwanda and fought alongside the Rwandan army against the Tutsis? **France**

4. The acronym for the UN operation that monitored the implementation of the 1993 peace agreement in Rwanda. **UNAMIR**

5. The policy adopted by the Hutu-controlled Rwandan government which resulted in the killing of 1 million Tutsis. **Genocide**

6. Hutu refugees fled to this country after the Tutsis gained control of the Rwandan government in 1994. **Zaire**

7. This operation led by the French established a "humanitarian protected zone" in southwest Rwanda. **Turquoise**

A	Z	C	E	A	R	F	Z	C	T
F	E	S	N	O	T	G	E	U	N
R	C	H	U	I	N	O	R	N	U
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UNITED
NATIONS S

Security Council
Distr. GENERAL

S/1997/813
5 May 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN DOBOJ, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my duty under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter to bring to the attention of the Security Council the renewed threat posed to international security by the recent violence in the former Yugoslavia. Bosnian Muslim refugees returning to their homes in Doboj have been the innocent victims of attack by Bosnian Serb civilians and authorities over the past week. Negotiations between the concerned parties have broken down and action by the Security Council may be necessary to prevent this conflict from escalating.

2. This report includes the background of the conflict as well as a summary of recent events for your consideration.

3. I am sure that the Council will wish to consider this matter at the earliest possible moment in exercise of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security.

II. BACKGROUND ON THE BOSNIAN CONFLICT

The following true facts form the basis of our simulated crisis

A. Brief history

4. In 1992, Bosnia-Herzegovina declared its independence from what was then Yugoslavia. This action helped to start a prolonged civil war, in which the United Nations became involved. Massive human rights violations ensued, including shocking media-reported genocide.

5. Historically, Bosnia-Herzegovina (and many of the surrounding countries) have not been able to establish a lasting, stable political system, and this failure has contributed to the current disorder.

6. On the eve of World War II, the region of Bosnia-Herzegovina was divided among four republics of the state of Yugoslavia. During the war, Yugoslavia was dismantled and the area of Bosnia-Herzegovina fell under the authority of what was then a fascist Croatian government, a Nazi puppet state. The fascists carried out mass executions of Serbs, Gypsies, Jews and left-wing Croatians in concentration camps which became known as some of the worst in Nazi Europe. After the war, Bosnia-Herzegovina was recognized as a republic of the newly-formed Yugoslavia, which was led by communist dictator Marshall Josip Broz Tito.

7. For 35 years, Tito ruled Yugoslavia, comprised of six republics (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia) and populated by three major ethnic groups defined along religious lines (Greek Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholic Christians and Muslims). Two of the largest republics, Serbia and Croatia, had distinct religious affiliations—Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic, respectively. Yet no ethnicity held a clear majority in Bosnia prior to 1992. Approximately 44% of the Bosniak population identified themselves as Muslims, 31% as Serbs (Greek Orthodox), 17% as Croats (Roman Catholic), and 7% Other. In some parts of Bosnia all three groups lived together. There were, however, several "ethnic enclaves" throughout Bosnia—these were communities where only one ethnic group lived. This multitude of ethnic groups would lead to instability once civil war broke out in 1991.

B. Yugoslavia collapses

8. The death of Tito in 1980 precipitated the collapse of the territorial state, which previously had been held together by his authoritarian rule. The leadership of Serbia began consolidating power within itself, ignoring the Yugoslav Constitution. Slovenia and Croatia, not wanting to be controlled by Serbia, and lured by the prospects of independence, decided to secede in 1991.

9. This secession began a civil war between Serbia and Croatia. As the fighting grew worse, Bosnia-Herzegovina realized that it would not be safe in a failing Yugoslavia situated between the intensely nationalist governments of Serbia and Croatia, and it declared independence on April 7, 1992.

10. Political leaders in Serbia and Croatia now sought to seize control over parts of Bosnia, specifically those parts which were Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox enclaves. Serbia was especially aggressive in trying to "reunite" the Greek Orthodox who lived in Bosnia with those in Serbia. In order to accomplish this, Serbia used nationalist propaganda to aggravate divisions between the already ethnically-diverse Bosniaks. After Bosnia declared its independence, the name "Yugoslavia" referred to the union of Serbia and Montenegro, which were the only two republics to cling to the state's former name.

11. Most of the fighting took place in Bosnia-Herzegovina itself, forcing thousands of civilians to become refugees. The Western media began a continuing coverage of the war soon after it had erupted, prompting a large public outcry about the brutality and severity of the conflict. Yet the Permanent Members of the Security Council were not able to agree on what actions should be taken, as both domestic and international politics interfered, and the UN remained inactive during the first year of the war.

C. UNPROFOR established

12. Eventually the Security Council members were able to resolve their differences and, in Resolution 743 on February 21, 1992, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established. UNPROFOR was described as "an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis." Yet during the three years that the Force was in Bosnia, it was undermanned, under-equipped, and many of the fighting parties throughout Bosnia simply ignored the presence of UNPROFOR. The result was that the parties continued to fight and could not agree on any comprehensive peace plan. In many instances the Bosnian Serbs ordered the UN Blue Helmets around, and even took some of them hostage.

13. But despite many difficulties, the UN did contribute much humanitarian aid during the war, as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was the lead humanitarian agency in the former Yugoslavia. The UNHCR airlift to Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, began on July 3, 1992 and ended on January 9, 1996—making it the longest running airlift in history. Over these four years, UNHCR delivered more than 1.1 million tons of humanitarian assistance to more than 3.5 million people. About 80 percent of that aid went to Bosnia-Herzegovina, with over 2.7 million people being aided there. UNHCR used airlifts to deliver aid, even parachuting food and other supplies when necessary.

D. Dayton Accords

14. The war was finally brought to an end in 1995, as NATO conducted airstrikes on Serb military operations, and U.S. and European negotiators demanded an end to the war. By the end of hostilities, hundreds of thousands of Bosniaks were dead, and two million had been displaced from their homes. Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina signed the Dayton Peace Accords on December 14, 1995, declaring an end to hostilities and laying out a framework for peace. The plan fundamentally changed the makeup of Bosnia's government, as it divided Bosnia-Herzegovina into two geographical entities—one with a Serbian majority (Republika Srpska), and the other a mix of Croats and Muslims (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina). Each entity has its own government (with a President and Parliament), and the two entities are jointly ruled on the national level by a State Council and a three-person Presidency, with one President from each of the three major ethnic groups. Dayton also called for:

1. The replacement of UNPROFOR peace-keepers with new NATO Implementation Force (IFOR) troops to maintain the peace (IFOR would later be renamed "SFOR," or "Stabilization Force");
2. The return of refugees; and
3. Freedom of movement for all ethnic groups within Bosnia-Herzegovina.

15. Over the course of the conflict, Germany granted temporary asylum to nearly 400,000 people from Bosnia-Herzegovina, mostly Muslims from the Republika Srpska. Tens of thousands of Bosniaks remain in Germany, unable to return to their homes, which were destroyed or occupied. Thousands more still fear ethnic strife in Bosnia and do not want to return.

III. RECENT EVENTS

The following facts are not true but are to be taken as true for the purposes of our Security Council simulation

16. Five days ago, in Doboj (a small city in the Republika Srpska), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) bussed a group of Muslim refugees to the homes from which they had been expelled in 1992. Within a day of their return, several houses were firebombed, killing several newly returned residents. The Bosnian Muslim political leaders have threatened to retaliate with violence. The Republika Srpska has appealed to the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to send troops to aid the Serb authorities at Doboj.

17. Meanwhile Germany, which has about 400,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, mainly Muslims from the Republika Srpska, has decided, under domestic pressure, to begin forcibly repatriating refugees back to Bosnia-Herzegovina. The influx of tens of thousands of refugees will undoubtedly exacerbate the existing security threat caused by the attacks in the Republika Srpska.

IV. SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS

18. To facilitate the cause of peace in the international community, I recommend that the Security Council give particular consideration to the following issues:
    1. The increasing tension and threat to international peace posed by the violence in Doboj. Any violence there threatens the safety of civilians and international personnel, specifically people affiliated with UNHCR and SFOR.
    2. Germany's forced repatriation of refugees. Although Germany's decision may be the result of domestic pressure, its actions are having international consequences. Germany should be allowed to defend itself,

but the international community must decide whether or not its actions are in the best interests of maintaining human rights and international peace.

3. UNHCR's role in the current crisis. Any resolution should take into consideration UNHCR's mandate to help refugees move back to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
4. The human rights of refugees. Refugees should be allowed to return home if they so desire. Similarly, their home governments must ensure that returning refugees are not subjected to violence or discrimination.
5. The safety of all civilians in the Republika Srpska, and throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. Protection of Bosnian Muslim refugees' human rights must not come at the expense of the human rights of Bosnian Serb civilians.

19. During this session the Security Council will hopefully be able to end hostilities and force the governments of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and Germany to adhere to Dayton's provisions regarding the return of refugees. I hope that the following four goals will help guide the Security Council, and SFOR troops, in restoring peace:

1. The local authorities in Doboj should stop trying to block refugees from returning to their homes;
2. The governments of the two entities, the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, should agree upon a way to end hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina between returning refugees and the ethnic groups who have taken over the refugees' former hometowns and houses;
3. Germany should not forcibly repatriate refugees;
4. UNHCR, which has been charged with the implementation of the humanitarian section of Dayton concerning refugees and those displaced within Bosnia, should secure compliance of the Dayton Accord from the authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

20. The recent escalation of violence threatens the positive progress that the international community has made in restoring peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina. I would like to express my faith that the Security Council will do its best to avert a renewed humanitarian crisis in post-war Bosnia.

UNITED
NATIONS S

Security Council
Distr. GENERAL

S/RES/1035 (1995)
21 December 1995
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

An actual Security Council resolution,
Adopted by the Security Council at its 3613th meeting,
on 21 December 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995,

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999,annex),

Having further considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1031)

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General and the proposals for involvement by the United Nations in the implementation of the Peace Agreement contained therein;

2. Decides to establish, for a period of one year from the transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force to the multinational implementation force (IFOR), a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force (IPTF) to be entrusted with the tasks set out in Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement and a United Nations civilian office with the responsibilities set out in the report of the Secretary-General, and to that end *endorses* the arrangements set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the IPTF and the United Nations civilian office will be under the authority of the Secretary-General and subject to coordination and guidance as appropriate by the High Representatives, *welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to appoint a United Nations Coordinator, and *requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at least every three months, report about the work of the IPTF and the civilian office accordingly;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Homework 3 D

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down

1. Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia formerly comprised this country.

2. What group constitutes 44% of the population in Bosnia prior to 1992?

3. The ________ Peace Accords signed on December 14, 1995 declared an end to hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and established a framework for a peace settlement.

4. These two countries seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991.
________ and ________

5. This country granted temporary asylum status to thousands of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6. Republika ________ is a geographic entity populated by a Serbian majority that came out of the 1995 peace accords.

7. Who was the ruler of Yugoslavia for thirty-five years? (surname only for the word search)

Y	O	T	S	R	P	S	K	A	C
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Y	I	M	U	S	L	I	M	S	E
T	U	T	R	I	L	T	I	A	V
O	A	B	A	A	S	A	I	C	O
N	T	I	T	O	T	U	V	L	L
M	A	S	L	I	R	E	N	I	S
T	O	R	A	Y	N	C	K	D	A

Homework 3 D

Answer the following questions, and then look for the words in the word search puzzle below. Words may be printed backwards, forwards, diagonal, and up and down

1. Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia formerly comprise this country. **Yugoslavia**

2. What group constitutes 44% of the population in Bosnia prior to 1992? **Muslims**

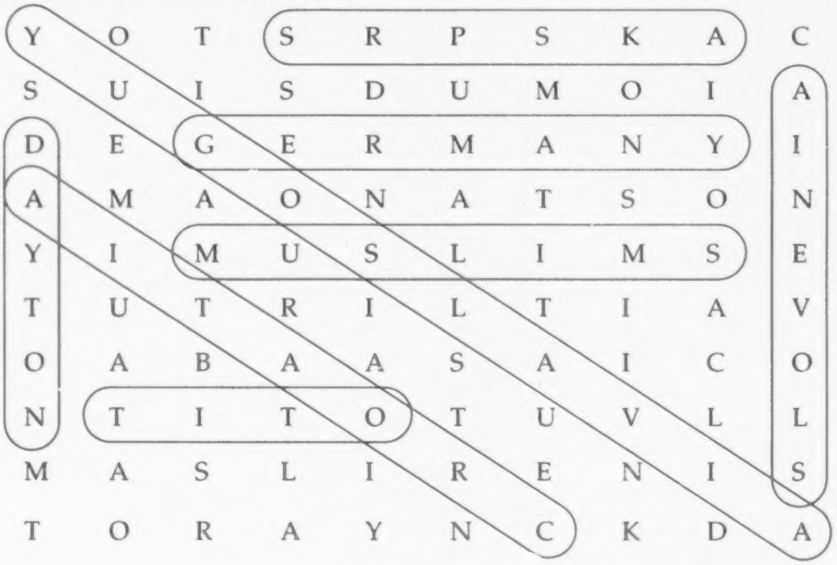
3. The ________ Peace Accords signed on December 14, 1995 declared an end to hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and established a framework for a peace settlement. **Dayton**

4. These two countries seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991. **Slovenia** and **Croatia**

5. This country granted temporary asylum status to thousands of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina. **Germany**

6. Republika __________ is a geographic entity populated by a Serbian majority that came out of the 1995 peace accords. **Srpska**

7. Who was the ruler of Yugoslavia for thirty-five years? (surname only for the word search) **Marshall Josip Broz Tito**



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Republic of Chile

Chile's Position for Scenario a

Although Chile has few economic ties to either Guyana or Venezuela, it will want to play a large role in the negotiations, as it is looking to become a strong regional leader in South America. Chile believes that a stable South America will help the entire continent's economic development. It will support whatever actions the UN and/or the Organization of American States (OAS) deem necessary to resolve the conflict, as long as it believes that the resolution is in the best interests of Venezuela, Guyana, and the rest of South America. Yet Chile is not entirely neutral—Guyana has asked it for help, and Chile would be able to solidify its position as an American leader if it can force Venezuela to back down. Chile would prefer that the OAS handle the situation, as Chile believes that it could be a more influential party in a regional organization. Chile is willing to recognize, however, that perhaps some of the best negotiating would be supported by a global organization such as the UN. Also important to consider are Chile's aspirations to join the US-led NAFTA alliance. Chile will thus support almost any resolution written by the United States. The Chilean delegation should try to establish Chile as a leader in South American politics, but must also be aware of the limitations of Chile's diplomatic power.

Chile's Position for Scenario b

The outbreak of a Nile conflict at this moment could have far reaching consequences and could further exacerbate political and social conditions in the region. Based on this, the delegation of Chile urges a timely and successful de-escalation of the Nile Valley crisis. The proposals put forth by the Secretary-General deserve the Council's full support, and Chile will speak on behalf of these proposals. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) should take an active role in the negotiations, as it is the organization best suited to bringing about a just and lasting settlement. Chile will largely side with the United States and the other Permanent Members in negotiations. Because it has minimal diplomatic relations with the three involved countries, the delegation from Chile will not be too vocal in defending any one of the parties. It will try to be a leader among the other OAS countries only if Costa Rica and Colombia start playing a large role in the session. Chile will not contribute troops to a peace-keeping mission, but would be willing to consider sanctions against one or more of the parties. As Chile does not rely on international rivers for much of its travel or shipping, it will remain virtually unaffected by any resolution—a further reason Chile can be trusted to vote for any resolution put forth by the Permanent Members.

Republic of Chile

Chile's Position for Scenario c

Chile believes that its economic future lay with Europe, Asia, and the rest of the Americas, so it is not intimately concerned with the development of Rwanda and the rest of central Africa. Chile will voice its concerns about the future of regional security in the Great Lakes region, and will endorse humanitarian attempts to ease the suffering in the refugee camps. It also endorses a resolution which initiates peace talks. These peace talks could be accomplished under the auspices of the UN or the OAU. Despite its concern over the worsening humanitarian conditions in Rwanda and Zaire, Chile will not contribute troops to a peace-keeping mission at this time. Chile would tend to favor that the OAU take control of the situation, as Chile itself is a strong supporter of the concept of regional organizations (hence its involvement in the OAS and its desire to join NAFTA). In addition, an OAU solution to the Rwanda crisis would not affect Chile at all, whereas a UN resolution might. Chile, then, would like to see a peaceful end to the conflict, preferably through peace talks, but wants to remain unaffected by any resolution. Chile could use its influence to promote an OAU-led solution to other non-aligned countries.

Chile's Position for Scenario d

Chile is presently one of the richest countries in Latin America, despite the political turmoil that it experienced in the seventies. As a result of this success, Chile has been offered participation in NAFTA. Chile relies heavily on foreign investment to finance its private sector and feels it has much to benefit from free trade with other strong markets in the Americas, particularly the US. Chile will thus support whatever actions the US wishes to take in Bosnia, in order to gain the US's favor. Therefore Chile wants to see any impediments to the Dayton Accords resolved quickly, especially those hurdles concerning the repatriation of Bosnian refugees. Chile's strong economy will also influence its political relations towards Germany. As 25% of Chile's exports go to the European Union, Chile will not want to censure Germany too much for trying to force the Bosnian Muslims back home. Instead, Chile will try to use its status as a growing power to help bring about a fair and effective resolution, while not upsetting its main trading partners. And as Chile has no direct interests in Bosnia-Herzegovina, it will not advocate any strong measures in the situation if it feels that its economic interests would be compromised by doing so.

People's Republic of China

China's Position for Scenario a

China has traditionally been closer to Guyana than any other nation on the South American continent. While China does have some trade with Guyana, it is not an investor in the Essequibo Region project, and its concerns are peripheral at best. The potential for increased trade with Guyana would be enhanced by development of the Essequibo Valley. China could gain access to more oil and raw materials which would be most welcome in its booming market. However, China certainly does not need, nor does it seek, the resources of the Essequibo Valley. China feels that Venezuela's invasion of Guyana is an inexcusable act, as Guyana had embarked on an independent economic project that imperiled nobody. The role that China sees for itself is as a mediator in the conflict. The problem should be resolved as soon as possible, so that Guyana's project may continue. China feels that a fair settlement would be one in which Venezuela steps back and Guyana resumes development of the area. China does realize, however, that for this conflict to be solved peacefully, a change in ownership of the land may have to occur. China is willing to facilitate the negotiation process in whatever way possible while still making sure that its own view is heard by the nations involved.

China's Position for Scenario b

Despite the gravity of the crisis in the Nile River Basin, the People's Republic of China strongly considers the matter a regional problem and not one for the Security Council, nor the UN, to take action on. The ineffective response of the OAU does not relinquish the responsibility of that organization to help bring about a settlement. Also, China fears that the Western nations on the Council only want to involve themselves in the affairs of the region in order to advance their ulterior motives of influencing sovereign African nations. Sovereignty has always been a chief concern for the People's Republic of China, and now it feels that Ethiopia's sovereign rights would be in jeopardy if the Security Council takes strong action. Despite this worried stance, China will not be a leader in crafting any proposals for a resolution on the situation. China will oppose Security Council efforts to destroy or modify Ethiopia's High Dam operation as that would be a blatant violation of sovereignty. If China feels that Ethiopia's rights are being compromised by a proposed resolution, it faces two diplomatic options: it will first try to suggest amendments to soften the resolution, or veto such a resolution if no amendments are added. This veto will be used only as an absolute last resort, as China has used its veto power far less than any other Permanent Member of the Security Council.

People's Republic of China

China's Position for Scenario c

Although it is a powerful Permanent Member of the Security Council, China does not see itself playing a large role in resolving the Zaire-Rwanda border conflict. This is primarily because China has no real political or economic interests in the Great Lakes region. China will remain on the sidelines of most negotiations, and tend to abstain in any vote which does not impact its own welfare directly. This policy of abstaining from voting will be especially prevalent if any resolutions about human rights abuses are put forth. China will not want to openly endorse a resolution which calls for an inquiry into such abuses, as it has historically tried to keep its own mixed record on human rights out of the UN's agenda. Likewise, China will not be enthusiastic about an extension of the International War Crime Tribunal's mandate. China will not be a vocal member of the Security Council, but will try to throw its weight around in the caucus session, when the resolutions are written. It will likely take a neutral stance in the conflict—especially emphasizing the parties' adherence to the Cairo Declaration—but will not go so far as to condemn either country for human rights abuses. China may find itself at odds with the other Permanent Members because of its nonchalant stance on preserving human rights. Finally, China will not use its veto power unless it is absolutely, unequivocally opposed to a resolution.

China's Position for Scenario d

China has remained relatively neutral on the problems in the former Yugoslavia, including the German refugee repatriation dilemma. China does not seek to involve itself in this issue. The recent return of Hong Kong to China, as well as China's constantly accelerating economy, leave its interests fairly detached from the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. China did not contribute troops to the original UN Protection Force in Bosnia, and, as it is not a NATO member, it has no real interest in the current Stabilization Force (SFOR) mission. China is only involved in Bosnia as a third party—three of its largest trading partners (namely Japan, Germany, and the US) will be on the Security Council to discuss the Bosnia refugee crisis, and any resolution which affects those countries could affect China as well. For this reason China feels that the refugee problems should be resolved as soon and as fairly as possible. China is willing to aid in facilitating the negotiation process between the parties involved, as it believes a fair settlement of these problems are best conducted in the international arena. China's relative impartiality ensures that it can be a powerful mediator and negotiator in this scenario. China will hesitate to use its veto in this scenario if it disagrees with a resolution. More likely, China will abstain, as it is not involved enough in the affairs of Bosnia to simply reject a resolution.

Republic of Colombia

Colombia's Position for Scenario a

Colombia has little to do with Guyana, but is caught in a paradox regarding relations with Venezuela. On the one hand, Colombia shares its largest political border with Venezuela. Moreover, Colombia and Venezuela have been arguing over a maritime boundary dispute for a number of years, much like the Guyanese-Venezuelan border dispute. In this respect Colombia must be concerned for the security of its own borders since Venezuela has shown that it is willing to invade its neighbors if there is a dispute over natural resources. For this reason, Colombia has decided to fortify its eastern border with 10,000 troops, even though it believes the chance of a Venezuelan invasion is very slim. Colombia's actions, nevertheless, have caused international concern that the conflict may spread. On the other hand, Venezuela is one of Colombia's largest trading partners. This trade is a tremendous source of revenue for Colombia, and it would only increase if Venezuela had the resources of the Essequibo valley. In this scenario, then, Colombia will try for the best of both worlds: it will seek to end the conflict by supporting the introduction of either UN or OAS peace-keepers to the region, while it would like to see Venezuela receive at least a small portion of the Essequibo. This solution will give Venezuela some new territory to improve its economy (which would help Colombia as well), while at the same time it will send a message that invasions will not be tolerated.

Colombia's Position for Scenario b

Like the nations involved in the Nile River crisis, the nation of Colombia faces a similar dispute over territory with Ecuador, its neighbor. Therefore, Colombia has great insight to the problem that the Nile region is facing. It will try to use this experience to lend a "reality check" on any resolutions that are put forth—in essence, Colombia will be able to tell the Council if suggested proposals will work. Economic instability and further environmental problems are possible results of a military conflict between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia; therefore, a political and peaceful settlement is of utmost importance. The delegation of Colombia firmly supports the Secretary-General's "two-tier" response proposal. Additionally, any efforts by Egypt or Sudan to settle the dispute with force will be condemned. Colombia hopes to keep its general policy of maintaining open diplomatic communications between all parties in this dispute, and will vigorously encourage building consensus among members of the Council. If Colombia feels that the Security Council will not be able to diffuse the conflict effectively, it will call for the situation to be devolved to the OAU. Colombia will be affected by any resolution about the usage of international waterways, since several rivers which run into the Amazon come through Colombia. For this reason, Colombia will pay close attention to this negotiation.

Republic of Colombia

Colombia's Position for Scenario c

Although Colombia is not directly affected by the crisis in Rwanda, it will try to use its non-permanent seat on the Security Council to suggest resolutions which maintain peace in Central Africa. Colombia sees the current strife in Rwanda as not only a threat to regional peace, but also as a long-term curse on Central African economic development. Colombia sees hope for the economic development of this region—especially given the recent financial success of South Africa and Uganda—as well as a future for Colombian investment. Currently, most of Colombia's exports go to the US or European Union states. But as its economy expands, Colombia will begin looking for new trading partners and, perhaps more important, new trading areas. Colombia thus wants to help bring about peace in Rwanda so that the restructuring and development of that state can begin. To this end, Colombia will be in favor of a peace-keeping force, although it would be wary of sending its own troops. It would more likely favor UN-sponsored negotiations. Colombia can also become a leader among the non-aligned or lesser-involved states that are represented on the Security Council. If proposed resolutions do not affect Colombia directly, it will tend to vote as the US delegate votes.

Colombia's Position for Scenario d

Although Colombia does not have a direct interest in the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, it would prefer to see peace established in the region. Looking to guard its position as one of the US's main oil suppliers, Colombia will use its influence in the Security Council to support the Dayton Accords. Colombia is also a traditional supporter of the right of a national government to protect its sovereignty, even if the country's actions are not entirely in accordance with international law. This stance will lead Colombia to be more sympathetic than many other countries towards Germany's forced repatriation of Bosnian refugees. If Colombia recognizes that the refugees are draining Germany's natural and social resources, and that Germany is suffering because these refugees will not return home, Colombia will support Germany's forced repatriation. Colombia will thus support a resolution which decrees that the repatriation of Bosnian refugees, as agreed upon under the Dayton Accords, must be carried out, even if that requires Germany to use force. However, it will back down from supporting such a resolution if the US puts pressure on Colombia to fully support the Dayton Accords.

Republic of Costa Rica

Costa Rica's Position for Scenario a

The nation of Costa Rica would naturally like nothing better than to see the Essequibo conflict end in a timely fashion, preferably with Venezuela withdrawing all of its forces. The conflict is making an already tense hemispheric situation even worse. Costa Rica does not want turmoil caused by the Essequibo conflict to spill into Central America, especially since Costa Rica is currently suffering from a declining economy and domestic political instability. Any resolution is thus of great importance to Costa Rica. Yet Costa Rica sees Venezuela's invasion as a heinous abuse of Guyana's sovereignty, and has taken steps to help Guyana by sending 1,000 mercenaries to fight alongside Guyana's army. Costa Rica has done this in order to show solidarity with Guyana. This action will probably be condemned by most other countries, but Costa Rica has decided that it will not tolerate a blatant invasion of a fellow small, developing country. Costa Rica wants to see this conflict resolved by American countries, and will support an OAS resolution to the problem. It will support a UN-sponsored, global peace-keeping force only if the OAS is not able to act. Costa Rica does not object to the UK's action of placing an aircraft carrier in the area, but it does want all European countries to remain distant from diplomatic attempts to resolve this "American issue." Costa Rica is taking a big risk by supporting Guyana—it is antagonizing Venezuela, its largest supplier of oil—but it hopes that other American countries will follow its lead in helping besieged Guyana.

Costa Rica's Position for Scenario b

The delegation of Costa Rica supports the recommendations of the Secretary-General. Costa Rica finds any use or threat of force reprehensible and will adamantly oppose any nation favoring such action. It is prepared, however, to propose that a peace-keeping mission of military and civilian observers be stationed near or around the Ethiopian dam to ensure compliance with the Secretary-General's recommendation to have Ethiopia restore the full flow of the Blue Nile. Costa Rica will also seek the support of Russia and the US prior to any resolution being put before the Council. Hopefully these steps will forge a lasting peace settlement in the Nile region. Although Costa Rica is concerned with the future of regional security in Northern Africa, it does realize that any resolution will not have a large affect on Costa Rica itself. For this reason, Costa Rica will try to build consensus in the Council, but will tend not be an aggressive negotiator. Likewise, if the Council becomes divided during negotiations, Costa Rica will side with its South American allies.

Republic of Costa Rica

Costa Rica's Position for Scenario c

Costa Rica is concerned about the future of Rwanda and Zaire, and intends to use its Security Council seat to voice its opinions. Costa Rica fears that some of the Permanent Members will try to dictate Rwanda's future by setting up a government that favors one of the two ethnic groups. It will point to France's "Operation Turquoise" in defense of this opinion. To prevent this from happening again, Costa Rica will attempt to focus on the humanitarian issues at risk in the conflict, specifically refugee camps and refugee repatriation. As it is affected very little by the Great Lakes crisis, Costa Rica can decide to use its seat on the Council to be a strong advocate of humanitarian rights. The Costa Rican delegation will also urge that all countries comply with the International War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda, especially African countries which are harboring indicted criminals. It would also favor either OAU- or UN-led negotiations. Finally, Costa Rica would not vote for a peace-keeping force to be sent to Rwanda or Zaire unless all involved countries agreed that one had to be sent in. It will maintain that preservation of human rights is the most important issue to address, and that the delivery of such aid must take precedence over the establishment of a new peace-keeping mission. Costa Rica believes that the UNHCR can play an important role in easing tensions as can any new peace-keeping force.

Costa Rica's Position for Scenario d

Officially Costa Rica is neutral on the issue of the Bosnian repatriation. This does not mean that Costa Rica does not care, for it understands the importance of both refugee and human rights issues. Costa Rica is a signatory to the UN Declaration of Human Rights and they have their own similar national declaration. They are also a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention regarding the Status of Refugees, as well as its 1967 protocol. Concurrently, Costa Rica cares deeply about the problems that refugees face, and will try to use its seat on the Security Council to advocate humanitarian treatment of the Bosnian refugees. Costa Rica would like to serve as an advisor to the nations involved, and help to conceive of peaceful solutions to the conflict between the Muslim refugees and the resident Bosnian Serbs. The Costa Rican government believes that the first step to take is to get both the Bosnian Muslim and Serb leadership to commit to a peaceful resolution of the conflict, ensuring that humanitarian laws are respected. Costa Rica does not understand Germany's attempts at forced repatriation and will emphasize that all the human provisions of the Dayton Accords be adhered to.

The Czech Republic

Czech Republic's Position for Scenario a

Officially the Czech Republic is entirely neutral on the issue of the Guyanese-Venezuelan dispute. The Czech Republic has no interest in the conflict, and nothing to potentially gain by supporting either side. However, the rumor that Guyanese terrorists may have possession of semptex, a powerful bomb-making chemical made only in the Czech Republic, has caused the Czech Government considerable embarrassment. The Government itself does not produce the substance, but it is produced by private chemical firms. Unfortunately the government has received much unwanted attention because different terrorist groups have been able to obtain semptex. The Czech Republic does not openly support Guyana, and will maintain its neutrality in the conflict. While the Government is resentful of the rumors, it is doing its best to be seen as neutral on the topic. The Czech Republic would like to act as a mediator between the two nations. It will listen to the opposing arguments, propose intermediate solutions, and try to get the two conflicting nations to come to an agreement. In the meantime, the Czech Republic will try to ignore accusations regarding its production of semptex. It will share the opinions of its NATO allies and will not call upon the UK to remove its battle ship from Guyanese waters. To protect its neutrality, however, the Czech Republic will try to convince Venezuela to withdraw its forces, as invading Guyana is not a legal means of acquiring territory.

Czech Republic's Position for Scenario b

The Czech Republic sees considerable implications of the Ethiopian dam crisis for the many international waterways within the geographical boundaries of the Czech Republic. As the country is landlocked, the Czech Republic relies on international waterways for a large amount of its shipping. Any resolution which affects the use of these waterways will be of great concern to the Czech government. The Republic will tend to side with its Western allies when resolutions are proposed, but it will oppose any resolutions which may harm the ability of the Czech Republic to use waterways which lie within its boundaries. Although the Czech Republic believes that Sudan and Egypt should only engage in military action as a last resort, it will speak in favor of the right of countries to protect themselves from being harmed by other countries' actions. The Republic will thus tend to favor Egypt and Sudan. Additionally, while the Czech Republic agrees in principle with the Secretary-General's proposals, it feels that more responsibility should be placed upon the OAU in achieving a peaceful settlement. Instead of direct UN action, the Czech Republic would like to see the OAU try to resolve the crisis as it is, fundamentally, an African issue. One of the Czech delegation's goals is to find an effective settlement to the conflict that reflects a zero-increase in UN expenditures.

The Czech Republic

Czech Republic's position for Scenario c

The Czech Republic is deeply concerned about the events in Rwanda and Zaire. The Yugoslav civil war of 1991-95 forced the Czech Republic to deal with many of the same issues that Rwanda and Zaire are now trying to cope with—refugees, displaced persons, and regional instability. For this reason, the Czech Republic will be active in trying to bring peace to the Great Lakes region. It will sympathize with states like Tanzania and Uganda, whose economies and natural resources are being strained because of the huge influx of refugees. And it will favor the sending of an international peace-keeping force to monitor the border between Zaire and Rwanda. If such a resolution is passed, the Republic will offer to contribute a small contingent of troops. The Czech Republic is not new to peace-keeping—it has been involved in missions to Georgia, Liberia, and Bosnia over the past five years. It will also call upon its NATO allies to contribute troops and resources. Also important to the Czech Republic is national reconciliation in Zaire and Rwanda. It supports the idea of South African-sponsored peace talks, and urges all fighting parties to sit down together at a negotiating table. Additionally, it supports the repatriation of Hutu refugees to Rwanda, and calls upon the Rwandan government to make provisions for their return. The refugees should be able to return safely to Rwanda without fearing reprisals or discrimination. Finally, the Czech Republic condemns the fighting in Eastern Zaire, and strongly urges the UN to hold peace talks between the Government forces and Tutsi rebels.

Czech Republic's Position for Scenario d

When the war in the former Yugoslavia began, Czechoslovakia (and later the Czech Republic) believed that the Serbs were mostly to blame for the violence. The Czech Republic continues to hold the same negative opinion of the Bosnian Serbs in the current situation. The Czech Republic understands the difficulty of being a refugee host nation, but it strongly disapproves of Germany forcibly repatriating Bosnian refugees. It believes that forcible repatriation will destabilize Bosnia in the short- and long-run. The Czech Republic itself has absorbed thousands of Bosnian refugees, many of whom are not officially registered. Recently it has developed a national program to help refugees go back to the former Yugoslavia, though they are not forcing them to return. The Czech Republic will also support NATO involvement in halting Bosnian Serb aggression against Bosnian Muslims. The confirmation of their NATO membership in July 1997 is an assurance that the Czech Republic will support and participate in a NATO program to stop violations of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia. The Republic will emphasize that the human rights of the Bosnian Muslims returning to Doboj must be protected. To this end, the Serb authority should punish those responsible for the violence and Yugoslavia should not get involved.

French Republic

France's Position for Scenario a

France is a large investor in the Essequibo Valley and was alarmed when Venezuela invaded the territory. France feels that Guyana has the right to develop that land, and that Guyana should retain ownership of the area. Obviously, France stands to gain a potential windfall of money if Guyana is allowed to continue development unhindered. Its role in the conflict is largely one of conciliation. France feels that it should try to convince the two sides to end the dispute as soon as possible. If France can convince Venezuela to withdraw, and if it can cajole Guyana into giving up a small amount of land in return, then development will continue with minimal interruption. If the conflict continues or escalates then France stands to lose its investment in the area, in addition to the waste of human life between the two nations. France will attempt to use its status as a Permanent Member to affect the quickest and most equal solution to the conflict, while looking out for its own investments at the same time.

France's Position on Scenario b

The delegation from France hopes to find a decisive solution to the Nile River crisis. After giving a considerable amount of time to the situation, the Foreign Ministry is ready to suggest a few measures. Due to the United Kingdom's historical involvement in Egyptian affairs, France will try to encourage the UK to assume leadership on the matter to diffuse the crisis during Council deliberations. France will also look to the United States for leadership, especially as a powerful state which has close ties to Egypt. In order to maintain stability throughout the region, France would support enforcement measures authorized by the Security Council if hostilities should actually extend beyond the three combatants to other North African or Middle Eastern states. To avoid this possibility, France will urge Egypt and Sudan to find a peaceful resolution to their dispute with Ethiopia. France recognizes the fragile political situation in Africa, and hopes to find a peaceful solution to resolve the issues at hand. When formulating policy, France must also consider the significant North African (largely Algerian) population within France itself. France will thus feel obliged to play an important role in the negotiations, even if such a role is not a leading one.

French Republic

France's Position for Scenario c

France has traditionally tried to involve itself in the affairs of African states, and this trend has continued in Rwanda. When all the other Permanent Members of the Security Council refused to take serious action in Rwanda in June 1994, France led "Operation Turquoise," a humanitarian mission designed to help Rwandan refugees who had fled to the southwestern part of the state. One of France's actions was to create a "humanitarian zone"—an area where France would deliver humanitarian aid, and which the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) could not attack. Yet France was not entirely neutral in this mission, as the humanitarian zone was really just a shelter for Hutu leaders and civilians who were afraid of the advancing Tutsi army. Since the new Tutsi government has been installed, France has not offered as much help to Rwanda. Its main concern now lies with the safety of Hutu refugees in Burundi, Tanzania, and Zaire. France will use its power on the Security Council to try to turn the negotiations towards these refugees, and will push for any resolution which offers humanitarian aid, helps control refugee camps, or which helps ensure the safety of Hutus returning to Rwanda. Yet France also realizes that the stability of the region is threatened by a large displaced person and refugee population, and it will try to maintain international security even at the risk of compromising the safety of some Hutu refugees. France should be a strong leader in this scenario, as it is the most intimately involved Permanent Member.

France's Position for Scenario d

Some 15,000 former Yugoslavs, 80% of whom were Bosnian Muslims, are believed to have benefited from temporary protection in France. In June 1996, the French government began issuing three-month, safe-conduct travel documents to former Yugoslavs with refugee and temporary status wishing to travel home to assess the possibilities for their permanent return. Persons who received these documents were able to re-enter France with the same rights they had prior to departure, provided they returned within the three-month period. Because of these progressive actions, a small, but vociferous right-wing group, the National Front, has targeted foreigners in their political platforms and called for their removal from France. Under domestic pressure, from January 1 through September 12, France forcefully repatriated 8,826 foreigners without permission to remain. Due to pressures, the French empathize with Germany on the issue of forcibly repatriating refugees. As one government who has troops in Bosnia, the French government would like to see a peaceful resolution to the current conflict and feels strongly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should not be allowed to send troops to support the Bosnian Serbs. France believes that SFOR should provide protection for returning Muslims and they condemn the Serbs for their hostile actions.

Japan

Japan's Position for Scenario a

Japan looks at three main factors when assessing the Essequibo situation. First, Japan has little to do with South America economically, as it has not invested in the Essequibo region. Second, Japan knows what it is like to be a nation with a short supply of natural resources. While this does not necessarily justify Venezuela's actions, it does make Japan slightly empathetic toward Venezuela. Third, and perhaps most important, Japan has been a tremendous donor to many peace-keeping missions in the past and has often supported UN attempts at mediation. It will continue to support UN peace efforts in order to bolster its plea for a permanent seat on the Security Council. Japan is also keen in settling this conflict as several wealthy and influential Japanese businessmen are interested in investing in the Essequibo region. It would prefer Venezuela to control the territory, as it has a stronger economy. In fact, there is a rumor that Japan secretly praises Venezuela's invasion of Guyana, but it will not officially declare this point of view in the Council session. Japan will try to use its growing influence in the Council to craft a resolution which gives Venezuela a sizeable chunk of the Essequibo Region.

Japan's Position for Scenario b

Japan sees this crisis as an opportunity to propel itself onto the international scene through its seat on the Security Council. Although maintaining good relations with North Africa is not critical to its welfare, Japan will make every effort to see a successful end of this crisis. Japan must stress the urgency to contain the crisis in North Africa, and it also believes firmly that the position of the UN must be that of cooperation with the OAU in this matter. However, should the OAU feel that it will not be able to help the involved parties reach a peaceful settlement, Japan would like to see the Organization dismissed from any role of prominence in the negotiations. Accordingly, Japan feels that the role of the OAU should remain subordinate to the role of the UN. The use of force and the deployment of troops by any party must be avoided. This is a critical issue, as escalated violence will affect the stability of the oil-supplying Middle East region. To curb any difficulties that may result from this conflict, the action of the Council must be swift and decisive. To this end, Japan will push for economic sanctions against Ethiopia if it does not agree to reevaluate its usage of the Nile. Japan is able to afford this action as it has very few economic ties with Ethiopia or the other North African countries involved. It will look towards the United States and the other Permanent Members for support for this measure, but will only call for sanctions as a final effort to bring about peace.

Japan

Japan's Position for Scenario c

Japan has a limited interest in the fate of Zaire, as the two countries are trading partners. It will play a role quite similar to that of China. Japan will try to make its voice heard in the Council, and will largely agree with the opinions of the Permanent Members. Japan does not believe that the issue of Rwanda-Zaire peace is vital to its national interests, and will not jeopardize its chances of becoming a new Permanent Member by taking a stance opposite that of the US and its allies. Japan will support the idea of an arms embargo against Zaire, as a reduction of weapons may ease the conflict there. Japan will not, however, give any troops to a peace-keeping mission, choosing instead to let other countries take the lead. It may end up caucusing with the South and Latin American countries, who also have little direct interest in the conflict. Japan would not be averse to supplying humanitarian aid to the Rwandan refugees, but will not sponsor such a resolution. Instead, Japan will express its desire to see a resolution, but will urge more involved countries (i.e. South Africa, Burundi, France and Russia) to take the lead. Finally, Japan will tend to vote for any resolution which it feels will bring about peace in the Great Lakes region, as long as Japan itself remains out of such a resolution's scope.

Japan's Position for Scenario d

Recognizing that the problems of the former Yugoslavia are a regional conflict with global implications, Japan has actively participated in the process of peace implementation as a member of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC). Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hails from Japan and her work is strongly supported there. As a result Japan will be active in searching for a humanitarian resolution to the repatriation dilemma. Humanitarian issues, especially refugee issues, are of great concern, and must be at the forefront of any Security Council resolutions. Japan believes that the only true solution is through negotiations, not by the use of armed forces, and has repeatedly urged this upon the conflicting parties. Japan thus disapproves of Germany's handling of its Bosnian refugees. Japan insists that a solution cannot be achieved in Bosnia and Herzegovina unless the Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Serbs abandon their approach of resorting to violence, and appeals to all parties to lay aside their arms and come to the negotiation table. Yugoslavia should not intervene, as such a move would be a direct violation of Bosnia-Herzegovina's sovereignty.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Laos' Position for Scenario a

Laos suffers from the condition of being in the right place at the wrong time. With a rapidly expanding economy, Laos has been looking to expand its overseas investments and increase its economic power base abroad for fear that the economic boom at home will not last. Among these investments was support for Venezuela's natural resource development program. While the Venezuelan invasion of the Essequibo Valley was not what Laotian investors had in mind, they stand to reap a windfall profit if Venezuela keeps the territory. Likewise, they will suffer a heavy loss if Venezuela relinquishes all claims to the Essequibo region. Yet Laos' position is complicated by one main factor: its relationship with China. China has condemned the attack, as it has close ties with Guyana. Laos, not wanting to isolate a fellow Communist country, will follow China in calling for the removal of Venezuelan troops, even if this means that Laos' investment in Venezuela will lose some of its value. Laos will try to protect its investment in Venezuela while echoing China's policies. The government of Laos supports a peaceful resolution to the conflict but does not want too much outside interference, including peace-keepers. Rather, Laos would like the conflict to cool down naturally and then see an equal and fair division of the Essequibo region through negotiation. As Laos sees it, all parties involved would win, and no further violence would erupt.

Laos' Position for Scenario b

The delegation of Laos is aware of the threat this crisis poses to other regional waterways and urges the Security Council to act wisely. The regional security and stability of Northern Africa hinges on the Council's decision. For this reason, Laos agrees with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, stressing that any international solution must provide a clear and concise mandate so as to avoid future conflicts. While Laos will avoid direct involvement, it sees the potential need for a temporary force to be deployed in the region to ensure compliance with any reconciliation agreement. While many of the nations may protest such a move, it is imperative that the threat of war is kept at bay by firm action on the UN's part. Laos will largely ally itself with China during the negotiating process, due to the two countries' proximity and economic ties. Laos will also be affected by any resolution that limits state's ability to harness rivers for hydroelectric power, as a substantial amount of its electricity is water-generated.

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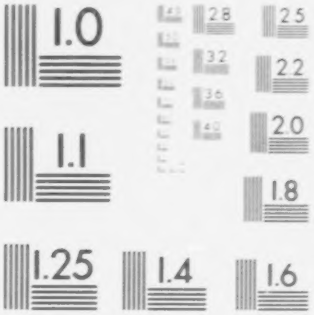
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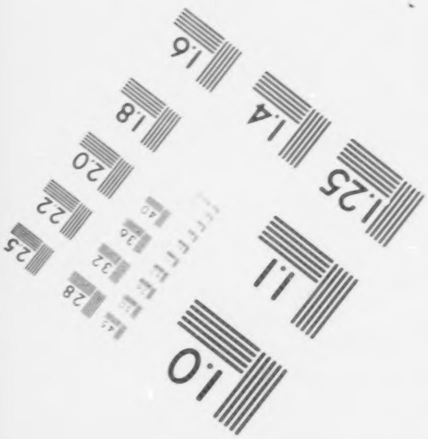
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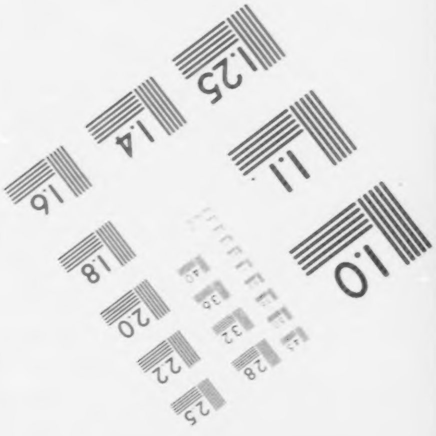
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Lao People's Democratic Republic

Laos' Position for Scenario c

Laos will find itself in two different caucusing groups in this session: Latin and South American countries, and China. Laos shares the Security Council's concern at the recent violence in Eastern Zaire, but finds itself in a relatively powerless position to do anything about that. For this reason, it will join with Colombia, Chile and Costa Rica during negotiations, in the hope that this "bloc" will be able to propose (and gain support for) some humanitarian actions. Laos will emphasize the importance of preparing Great Lakes states to deal with returning refugees. Likewise, reintegrating these refugees into society is very important. Laos would like to see UN mediation take place before a UN peacekeeping mission is established. Even if the Council decides to create another UNAMIR-type force, it must have the consent of Rwanda and Zaire. Laos also applauds efforts by Tanzania and South Africa to bring about peace in the region. The policies of China will also tend to influence those of the Laotian delegation since China is a fellow communist country. Because of this relationship, Laos will not endorse any humanitarian resolution which China does not favor.

Laos' Position for Scenario d

With on-going economic liberalization and the adoption of a Constitution in 1991, Laos' isolationist foreign policy has begun to change. Therefore, although the crisis in the former Yugoslavia does not directly concern Laos, it would like to see all parties concerned handle this crisis through peaceful resolution. Laos would like to see peace and stability in Europe, especially in the former Yugoslavia. Although Germany's repatriation of Bosnian refugees should be handled in the best interests of the refugees, Laos believes that in the end, the German government must determine how to handle its own domestic issues. German sovereignty must be recognized and upheld. Laos will thus tend to agree with Uganda's and Colombia's assessments of the situation. In addition, Laos feels that the parties involved should settle the matter within the confines of a negotiating table. Like other small countries currently represented on the Security Council, Laos will try to use its temporary seat on the Council to bring about serious negotiation. The Laotian government would like to see the continuing implementation of the Dayton Accords by all parties, as well as an economic, social and political rebuilding of the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

Kingdom of Norway

Norway's Position for Scenario a

Norway brings a unique perspective to the Security Council. Though it has no real diplomatic or economic relation to Guyana or Venezuela, Norway can serve as an impartial mediator of the conflict. Norway has not invested in either country, and it has neutral relations with both. The delegation from Norway should thus try to use its diplomatic neutrality and skill to bring about an effective and fair resolution. Norway will have to contend with Costa Rica, Colombia, and Chile, who all want to exclude non-American countries from the negotiations. A peace-keeping force should be deployed to the Essequibo, as peace-keeping is an effective way of resolving international conflicts. In fact, since the inception of UN peace-keeping in the 1950s, the Scandinavian nations as a group have been global leaders in contributing to general peace initiatives. Norway has a historical tradition of supporting the rule of law, international and otherwise, as well as a commitment to peace and general neutrality when it can be maintained. Norway seeks an equitable resolution to the conflict and is willing to help wherever possible. Venezuela's violent actions should be brought to a halt, but Guyana cannot be allowed to retaliate either. Norway finds bringing in peacekeepers as an acceptable method of "cooling off" the participants until the matter is resolved through peaceful negotiation under UN auspices.

Norway's Position for Scenario b

Due to the location of the conflict, the delegation of Norway is concerned with the potential spread of the conflict to the Middle East and Northern Africa. Norway is very knowledgeable of Middle East tensions as it helped broker the Oslo Peace Accords. As such, they can offer great insight into how this crisis could impact the rest of the region. They feel that only the international community is capable of crafting a lasting, peaceful settlement to this crisis. The OAU should be urged to take a role in negotiation, especially in partnership with the UN. Norway hopes to preserve the balance of power in the region through a swift resolution to this problem. The UN and OAU must remain pre-eminent in the settlement of this crisis. Furthermore, any proposal that recommends military intervention by the UN, or any third party, will be opposed unless it meets the strict conditions of UN Peace-keeping Guidelines, particularly the full agreement of all parties to the conflict. The delegation from Norway believes that non-military intervention is the best way to achieve peace. The international community must deal with this conflict swiftly, and Norway will use its skill as a mediator to help bring about a peaceful resolution. Norway usually sides with the UK, the US and other Western powers, but will seek to make partnerships with non-Western countries.

Kingdom of Norway

Norway's Position for Scenario c

Norway, like much of the international community, is very concerned about the recent fighting on the Rwanda-Zaire border. It does not want the current conflict to spread back to Burundi, Rwanda, or any of the more stable countries in the Great Lakes region. To this end, Norway will use its reputation as a behind-the-scenes negotiator to help create a resolution that both Zaire and Rwanda can agree on. Norway has done this on many occasions, such as when it helped to broker the Oslo Middle East Peace Accords. Norway also has a strong reputation of neutrality within the international community. Although it will tend to caucus with fellow European countries, Norway will make a point to talk to the African countries involved, in order to understand what sort of resolutions will be acceptable to all members of the Council. Norway will try to lead negotiations away from peace-keeping and more towards humanitarian relief for refugees. It sees refugee repatriation as the biggest challenge now facing Rwanda, and firmly believes that the UN must address this issue before it can accomplish anything through a peace-keeping operation. The Arusha Accords must be honored, and refugees must not be discriminated against. UN attempts at mediation are also a positive step forward. Norway believes that speeding up legal proceedings is imperative. Rwanda will not be stable until its legal system is reconstructed. Likewise, all countries should adhere to the International War Crime Tribunal, as war criminals who are being sheltered abroad must be brought to justice. Norway does agree with the Czech Republic that national reconciliation is of utmost importance, and it applauds efforts by any African country which wishes to host a Great Lakes peace conference.

Norway's Position for Scenario d

Since the end of World War II, there have been close ties between Norway and the former Yugoslavia. From the beginning of the Bosnian crisis, Norway has supported international efforts to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population. International support is essential to a lasting solution to the problems of the Balkan region. The UNHCR should maintain a strong presence in Doboj , as a signal that the international community has not given up on Bosnia. Norway is sympathetic to the plight of Bosnian refugees, as it has provided temporary protection for about 11,000 Bosnians. Yet it also supports Germany's actions to return refugees to Bosnia as quickly as possible, even if not all conditions for repatriation set out by UNHCR are met. Norway itself has had situations where immigrants or refugees have taken advantage of its socialist-style government; thus, Norway can empathize with the predicament that Germany finds itself in. Norway supports the idea that local authorities in Doboj should stop trying to block refugees from returning to their homes, which only impedes the repatriation process. Norway supports those resolutions which allow refugees to return to their homeland with as little friction as possible.

The Russian Federation

Russia's Position for Scenario a

Russia has no vested interest in the Guyana-Venezuela dispute, and therefore will remain neutral on the matter. This does not mean that Russia does not care, for it understands the potential strife of a protracted border dispute, having had many itself. Russia seeks peace in South America through mediated negotiation. It is Russia's intention to serve as an advisor to both of the nations, and to offer peaceful suggestions that could lead to a reduction of military forces in the area and a compromise. The first step is to remove the military presence from the area. This will make peaceful negotiations more effective. In addition, Russia will emphasize that immediate actions need to be taken to control terrorist and mercenary groups in the area. Russia will also try to influence the United Kingdom to withdraw its battleship from the area, as Russia sees such a move as a gratuitous show of British power. Finally, Russia is wary of China's role in the conflict. It seem to be supporting Guyana, though this is not confirmed. In the past, Russia has been wary of China's actions for they have tended to oppose Russia's goals. If they seem to be tilting the Security Council too heavily in favor of Guyana then Russia will consider coming down on the side of Venezuela to ensure an equal peace is forged.

Russia's Position for Scenario b

The Russian Federation realizes the political instability caused by the Nile River crisis, and sees the issue as an opportunity for its government to take a step forward in global diplomatic efforts. Russia feels that the issue must be resolved promptly and peacefully in order to prevent the escalation of the crisis. The Russian Federation supports both the "two-tiered" recommendation of the Secretary-General as well as the proposals put forth by the government of Egypt. Russia will try to persuade its Western allies to follow the recommendations of the Secretary-General, and intends to play a leading role in negotiating between Egypt and the other Permanent Members. Should the other Permanent Members choose not to support the Secretary-General's recommendations, Russia will tend to abstain from voting. Because it does want to help promote peace in the region, Russia will vote for any Security Council resolution that it feels is a step towards progress, even if the terms are not entirely Russian. The Russian Federation does intend to take a leading role in guiding the international community through this crisis, and seeks to be an advocate for Egypt's proposals. It will also raise the question of why neither Egypt nor Sudan brought the issue of the dam to the international community's attention before it was completed.

The Russian Federation

Russia's Position for Scenario c

Russia will be a forceful delegation in this Security Council session. This is largely because Russia has contributed 17 military observers to the UNAMIR mission in Rwanda, and Russia is a vocal player in international politics whenever its troops are involved. As a result, Russia will use its small donation to UNAMIR as grounds for acting as a negotiator for the current crisis. Its main allies on the Council will be the US and the UK, who are both concerned about the escalation of tensions in the Great Lakes region. Yet Russia will also find itself allied with the Czech Republic and Norway, both of whom should take active roles in lobbying for peace-keeping and negotiation, respectively. Russia will support a new monitoring mission if both Rwanda and Zaire agree to it, but it will encourage other countries to contribute most of the resources. Russia will also stress the importance of preserving the countries' national sovereignty in any mission that is created. Concerning the rebel movement in Eastern Zaire, Russia believes that the Zairian government should cope with the fighting without the intervention of the Security Council. Zaire's sovereignty would be violated if the UN were to become involved in Zaire's internal affairs. Russia will emphasize that all countries should comply with the International War Crime Tribunal, but will say that involved countries' sovereignty must be protected. Russia, then, will play a powerful role in this session. It will be a forceful negotiator which tries to rally the international community to help Zaire and Rwanda, while it tries to deflect most of that responsibility onto nations that are more capable of helping.

Russia's Position for Scenario d

As Russia has historical ties with the Slavic Bosnian Serb peoples, it has been very upset by countries who label the Bosnian Serbs as the sole aggressors in the war in the former Yugoslavia. Russia also disapproves of interfering too much in Bosnia, particularly when NATO takes actions against the Serbs. Although Russian membership in the Partnership for Peace, a NATO peace agreement, was confirmed in 1994, Russia's relationship with NATO remains tense. Russia is not keen on NATO expansion to former Soviet countries, particularly those which border Russia, such as Poland. Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary were all approved for NATO membership in June 1997, despite serious protest from the Russian government. Russia is resigned to NATO's peace-keeping role in Bosnia and has had troops involved in Bosnia alongside NATO, but believes SFOR should only intervene to keep the peace. SFOR should not force a settlement on either side. Russia's policy, then, will be one of protection for the Bosnian Serb population. Russia feels that Germany's efforts to forcibly repatriate Bosnian Muslims is unfair to the Bosnian Serbs who have moved into the Doboj region. The rights of the Bosnian Serb residents must be protected as well. Russia views the violence of the Bosnian Serb authorities as actions taken in self-defense, and will try to use its influence (and veto power, if necessary) on the Council to stop an anti-Bosnian Serb resolution from being passed. Russia will try to maintain peaceable relations with the large NATO countries while attempting to protect the rights of its Bosnian Serb allies. Finally, Russia will support a resolution which it feels is fair to both sides.

Republic of Rwanda

Rwanda's Position for Scenario a

Rwanda has identified itself with Guyana on the matter of the Guyanese-Venezuelan border conflict. Rwanda has experienced similar violence, both from surrounding neighbors and internal ethnic struggles, and understands the chaos that such violence causes. For the most part Rwanda's pro-Guyana point of view has agreed with the opinions of its trading partners in Europe, who hold an investment in Guyana's development of the Essequibo Valley. Rwanda would like to see Guyana continue to develop the Essequibo. Additionally, Rwanda would like to see Venezuela recall its troops, as continued war has little to offer for any side. Yet Rwanda's involvement in the conflict is one of sympathy, and it will not endorse any proposals which would affect its own political and economic well-being. Rwanda will be sensitive to the issue of political and civilian refugees, as it has experienced similar problems at home. It will also tend to side with the United States on most issues, as the US is Rwanda's main economic ally on the Council. Rwanda should continue to voice its opinion of what it sees as right, but it must keep in mind not to upset its powerful allies.

Rwanda's Position for Scenario b

The debilitating effects of the conflicts in Rwanda have crippled most of that nation's political and social systems. Therefore, the delegation from Rwanda believes that containing the conflict in the Nile River region should be the Security Council's top priority. This situation has the potential to flare beyond the borders of the nations in question, and therefore threatens regional security. The delegation of Rwanda fully supports efforts of the OAU to take a leading role in planning any and all actions to be taken by the Security Council. Furthermore, this delegation will oppose any proposal which calls for a Western-led force to intervene in the crisis. Rwanda is positive that, through discussion and mediation, this conflict will be resolved. However, all such deliberations must be carried out as soon as possible to prevent any eruption of violence to occur. Rwanda will also echo Russia's concern that Egypt and Sudan waited until such a late hour to voice their opposition to Ethiopia's dam.

Republic of Rwanda

Rwanda's Position for Scenario c

Rwanda is in a position of strength for this simulation, as it is able to vote on its own fate. The Rwandan delegation should be vocal about what it thinks would be best for Rwanda. The country is slowly rebuilding its infrastructure, and does not want a war with Zaire to stop its progress. Rwanda will thus be committed to passing a fair resolution, and one that does not harm its own growth as a state. Likewise, the issue of the Hutu refugees is of great importance to Rwanda. The new government has invited the refugees back to Rwanda, saying that a proper reconciliation can only begin when all of Rwanda's residents come back home. Yet the government does not want a massive-scale repatriation to occur, as that would only derail Rwanda's current growth and lead to more internal strife. Instead, Rwanda would like its Hutu refugees to return home slowly. It will not support a UN peace-keeping force which is based on Rwandan soil, as evidenced by Rwanda's strong desire to scale back the initial UNAMIR mission in April 1995. Rwanda, then, has several goals in this session: (1.) Avoid a conflict with Zaire, (2.) Provide for the safety of its Hutu refugees, (3.) Maintain the growth of its infrastructure, (4.) Avoid another UNAMIR-type operation, and (5.) Call on all countries to comply with the International Criminal Tribunal. Rwanda will encourage the international community to supply humanitarian aid and supplies. Finally, if any peace-keeping force is to be established, Rwanda believes that it should be firmly based on Zairian soil, as that is where the current conflict is taking place.

Rwanda's Position for Scenario d

Rwanda has been laboring under the heavy burden of its own refugee crisis since the genocide which occurred in 1994. Therefore, it strongly opposes Germany's forced repatriation of refugees, recognizing the security threat created by large numbers of returning refugees. Rwanda, frustrated by the extent to which outside countries have tried to intervene in the conflict within its own borders, will advocate Bosnia's supremacy and sovereignty in dealing with the violence in Doboj. SFOR personnel should help bring about reconciliation in Doboj, but should not dictate the terms of any such agreement. It will, however, back the work of the UNHCR and uphold the right of return for those refugees who wish to go back. Rwanda will be able to lend a voice of experience to the Security Council, as it is the only voting member who has recently endured a large refugee movement. It may be able to use this experience to craft a resolution which both helps Germany repatriate its Bosnian Muslim refugees, and helps the Republika Srpska deal with their return.

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Republic of South Africa

South Africa's Position for Scenario a

South Africa has major ties to several powerful nations currently sitting on the Security Council, so it will follow those countries' leads in resolving the Essequibo conflict. Most notably, South Africa's major trading partners include the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan. South Africa is also a great recipient of foreign aid—the largest donation coming from Japan for $1.3 billion, which finished arriving in 1996. South Africa has also received $600 million from the US and $150 million from the UK. South Africa can not afford to lose these financial donations, so it will look to these allies for guidance in the conflict and will hope that the dispute is resolved quickly. It would support either OAS or UN peace talks. South Africa has also invested heavily in the development of the Essequibo region and is concerned about the long-term stability of the territory, no matter who retains control of it. South Africa will tend to favor Guyana, as its original investment was made when Guyana still controlled the territory. Likewise, both the US and the UK are pro-Guyana. South Africa's stance may have to become more moderate if Japan is vocal in denouncing Guyana, since Japan is also a large trading partner. South Africa will watch its financial allies carefully and try to stay out of the limelight while trying to protect its financial investment in the Essequibo.

South Africa's Position for Scenario b

The volatile situation in the Nile River region is of great concern to South Africa. The South African government desires an equitable, swift and peaceful end to this crisis, and this message of goodwill must be conveyed to the three states involved. The delegation of South Africa feels that all efforts of its government must be in concert with other non-aligned countries and, most importantly, its African neighbors who sit on the Council. Desiring to be a constructive force in building a consensus within the Security Council, South Africa will try to act as a bridge between OAU countries and the non-African members of the Council. It is the hope of the delegation that any consensus should be in support of the Secretary-General's "two-tier" approach to solving the crisis. The parties involved must not take military action against each other. South Africa would like to see the OAU be the prime mediator of the conflict, but diplomatic help from the West would be of great service also. Likewise, South Africa will try to involve the US and the UK in any proposed treaty. While any proposal that recommends UN military intervention will be opposed by the South African government, it would not necessarily object to a UN resolution which calls for OAU peace-keepers to be deployed. Finally, the government would like to extend an invitation to host further negotiations in South Africa.

Republic of South Africa

South Africa's Position for Scenario c

South Africa has emerged as a leader among sub-Saharan African countries over the past ten years, and it will try to use its diplomatic influence to bring about a peaceful solution to the Zaire-Rwanda crisis. South Africa did not contribute troops to UNAMIR and has been reluctant to use its armed forces on any UN-sponsored peace-keeping mission. This policy will remain the same with regards to the current crisis. Instead of sending troops to the region, South Africa will likely urge the leaders of Zaire, Rwanda, and the individual warring parties to attend a peace conference in Johannesburg. South Africa would like to see the Zairian and Rwandan governments peacefully resolve this conflict themselves, and will endorse any resolution which enable them to do so. However, the delegation does understand that the conflict is a major threat to the security of many surrounding countries, and will urge the OAU and UN to take action if Zaire and Rwanda cannot avert a crisis. South Africa will tend to caucus with the other African members of (and visitors to) the Security Council in an attempt to create a pan-African resolution. If such a resolution is agreed upon, it will lobby the rest of the Council very hard in order to get it passed. South Africa will also be vocal in attempting to convince non-African countries to contribute humanitarian supplies to the refugees in the Great Lakes region. It will also urge all African countries to comply with the terms of the International War Crime Tribunal.

South Africa's Position for Scenario d

South Africa has historically been very interested in the affairs of Germany, and South Africa has continually recognized and supported German policy. Out of loyalty, a desire for continued business ties and close intergovernmental relations, South Africa supports Germany's desire to repatriate Bosnian refugees as quickly as possible. South Africa also believes that German's treatment of refugees remains an internal affair. South Africa will thus oppose any harsh UN attempts at stopping Germany's efforts at repatriation. South Africa also has major ties to several powerful nations currently sitting on the Security Council. Most notably, South Africa's major trading partners include the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan. South Africa is also a great recipient of foreign aid—the largest donation coming from Japan for $1.3 billion, which finished arriving in 1996. South Africa has also received $600 million from the US and $150 million from the UK. South Africa can not afford to lose these financial donations, so it will look to these allies for guidance in the conflict and will hope that the dispute is resolved quickly. South Africa will support intervention by NATO troops to keep the peace in Doboj. South Africa wants a peaceful resolution to which all parties agree, but it will vote for a strengthening of SFOR if it feels that military force must be used to quell the Bosnian crisis and allow for refugee repatriation.

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Republic of Uganda

Uganda's Position for Scenario a

Uganda, like some others on the Security Council, has no direct relation to, or motives in, the Essequibo Valley conflict that is taking place an ocean away. Rather, Uganda's direct concerns lie in dealing with its large refugee population, effectively governing its diverse citizenry, and most importantly maintaining a stable economy. In that respect, Uganda will look towards its main trading partners for guidance in this situation. The United States, the United Kingdom and France collectively make up over half of Uganda's external trade. Uganda would like to see the dispute between Venezuela and Guyana resolved as soon as possible, in the interests of world peace. Uganda will examine the proposals put forth by its three major trading partners and see if it can combine them into an acceptable proposal to all parties. Uganda feels that since it is not directly involved, it can perhaps provide a good diplomatic perspective that the Permanent Members may not see. Finally, as a member of the OAU, and knowing the benefit of regional organizations, Uganda would support pan-American efforts at diplomacy through the OAS.

Uganda's Position for Scenario b

Due to the relative proximity of the conflict, this issue poses a threat to Ugandan national security. For this reason, it is imperative that the situation not be allowed to escalate into a large-scale armed conflict. Furthermore, any armed conflict could have ramifications on Uganda's own political stability. Uganda is deeply concerned that a rise in violence may jeopardize its territorial sovereignty and regional security. The government of Uganda is willing to take any and all action to prevent such an occurrence. For these reasons, it may be prudent to call upon the Organization of the Islamic Conference to help facilitate the discussion on the Nile River crisis in conjunction with the OAU. By using the OAU as a mediator in any subsequent negotiations, the three Nile countries will be fully capable of resolving disputes between themselves without the unnecessary interference of the Security Council. Uganda will not support sanctions of any kind against any of the parties. It will urge the Ethiopian delegation to seriously consider the ramifications of its state's actions, but will stop short of actually calling for the demolition of the dam. Its allies will be South Africa, Egypt and Sudan.

Republic of Uganda

Uganda's Position for Scenario c

Uganda is on its way to becoming one of the most stable countries in Central Africa, and the current tensions between Zaire and Rwanda pose a threat to Uganda's long-term security and prosperity. For this reason Uganda will be affected by whatever resolution(s) the Security Council should pass. Uganda's presence as a non-permanent member of the Council is especially important considering its government's decision to aid the Tutsi RPF rebels throughout the 1990s—the rebels that eventually took over Rwanda in 1994, and whose victory led to the massive refugee flows of that summer. Uganda itself absorbed a few thousand Tutsi refugees during the slaughter of April 1994, but most of these refugees (and hundreds of thousands of Tutsis who had sought safety in Uganda before 1994) returned to Rwanda following the establishment of the new RPF-led government. Uganda and Rwanda will thus be close allies on the Council. It will push for an African-led resolution to the current conflict, and will try to get its allies to vote against any peace-keeping mission which stations Blue Helmets near Uganda's borders. As a pro-Tutsi country, Uganda is not concerned about receiving thousands of Hutu refugees. However, it will allow the UNHCR to set up relief stations along its borders to cope with a large movement of refugees out of Zaire. It will reaffirm its commitment to the Cairo Declaration, and will urge the other involved countries to do the same. Ideally, Uganda wants to see the current crisis resolved peacefully by African negotiators, and not have any resolution adversely impact Uganda's own continued development.

Uganda's Position for Scenario d

Uganda is presently viewed as one of the more promising countries in Africa. Over the past eighteen years, Uganda has made a relatively progressive transition from political upheaval to its present political stability. Peaceful elections are now held and, since 1979, its export market has increased at a dramatic rate. Uganda's history of internal turmoil and a constant refugee stream from Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire allow Uganda to better understand the complex refugee repatriation issue in Bosnia. Uganda is also known as one of the most generous host countries in the region for refugees. For this reason, Uganda is opposed to Germany's forceful repatriation, and empathizes with the Bosnian refugees. However, despite Uganda's relatively humanitarian stance towards its refugees, it does remain a one-party state, declaring that this is the only way it can keep control of its ethnically-diverse population. Consequently, Uganda feels that the Bosnian Serbs should be given a considerable amount of freedom to make decisions on how to implement the Dayton Accords within the Republika Srpska. It is Uganda's opinion that it is important for this conflict to be resolved internally as much as possible. For this reason, Uganda will tend to side with Laos, Colombia, and perhaps Russia.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United Kingdom's Position for Scenario a

The United Kingdom has historically been very interested in the affairs of Guyana. Guyana was a British colony until 1966. As a British colony, in 1899, Guyana was awarded the Essequibo region by an arbitration panel. The United Kingdom has continually recognized and supported Guyana's right to develop the Essequibo valley. Due to loyalty, continued business ties, close intergovernmental relations and outrage at Venezuela's blatant violation of national sovereignty, the United Kingdom has decided that a display of military force could cool off the situation in Guyana's favor. In accordance with this decision, an aircraft carrier and accompanying vessels have been sent to the northern coast of South America, within deployment range of the disputed area. The UK does not want to use force unless absolutely necessary. It wants its actions to serve as a warning. If further attacks are made on either side (but especially Venezuela) the UK would consider possible action. The UK also understands the dangerous situation it is in by lending support to Guyana. It does not want to irritate fellow Permanent Members, such as the US, by stepping on other spheres of influence, but it will use the Falkland Islands War of the early 1980s to serve as a precedent for its continued action in South America. In the negotiation process, the UK does not want to veto a peaceful resolution that both parties agree to, but the UK is likely to work towards an agreement that favors Guyana. The UK's main goals are to (1.) Make sure that the conflict advances no further, (2.)Ensure that Guyana's territorial integrity is maintained, and (3.) See that the conflict is resolved peacefully but that Venezuela is not rewarded for its actions.

United Kingdom's Position for Scenario b

The situation of the Nile valley poses a threat to the entire region, and could have a severe impact on the United Kingdom. Therefore, it is imperative to the United Kingdom that this situation be diffused through a negotiated settlement. The three nations must find a lasting legal framework to govern the Nile River, and should allow the UN to aid them in finding such a solution. Because of its historical involvement in the affairs of both Egypt and Sudan, the UK will seek to be a leader in the negotiations. As such, the UK does not feel that the OAU's involvement in the process should be sought. The UK does not believe that the OAU has established a strong enough record in diffusing African regional conflicts, and thinks that this crisis is too important to leave off the UN's agenda. Further, as this conflict has its roots in an environmental dispute, the UK does not feel that the OAU would necessarily be able to create any more effective resolutions than the UN itself. For these reasons, the UK will be a leader in the negotiations, and will try to throw its weight around the Security Council. Likewise, even as the UK will call on the other Permanent Members for help in negotiations, it will want any passed resolution to be a product of its own diplomatic efforts.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom's Position for Scenario c

The United Kingdom has allowed the other Permanent Members of the Security Council to take the lead in resolving the different crises in Rwanda. Although it will try to remain unaffected by any resolutions that are passed, the UK will be a strong negotiator during the session. The UK is one of Zaire's trading partners, but the quantity of goods shipped between the two countries is minimal. For this reason, the UK may decide to call for economic sanctions against Zaire and Rwanda if the UK feels that neither party is working towards peace. Such sanctions would hurt Zaire much more than they would impact the UK. The UK should only use this option if other countries are willing to obey the sanctions, and if Zaire is making no effort towards establishing peace. The UK delegation will side with the US and its other Western allies throughout the session. It will also support proposals put forth by the Russian delegation, especially any which strengthen or expand the International War Crimes Tribunal. Humanitarian resolutions, or resolutions which protect human rights in Zaire and Rwanda, will be endorsed by the UK delegation. The UK will be especially attentive to the suggestions of the African nations in the Council, and will use its Permanent Member status to try to persuade other countries to vote for resolutions that those countries propose. Finally, if the UK believes that there are too many divisions within the Security Council, it will call upon the OAU to handle the crisis.

United Kingdom's Position for Scenario d

In conjunction with its EU partners, Great Britain has put together a peace-keeping force as part of a NATO effort to stop the horrific violence in the former Yugoslavia. The British government settled 1,400 Bosnian refugees, but 4,600 remain in the UK without durable solutions. The British government is not forcing these people to return to their homes, but is offering help for return if needed. The UK supports all efforts to prevent violence and to uphold the terms of the Dayton Peace Accords. The British believe that refugees should be able to return to their home countries whenever possible, and that Germany should not force them to do so. The UK will stand with its NATO allies, namely the US and France, in objecting to Germany's forced repatriation. A large refugee flow back into Doboj might worsen the situation there, and may endanger the lives of British soldiers who are part of the SFOR mission. The UK would like to see a slow but steady repatriation under the watchful eye of NATO and SFOR. Finally, the UK feels strongly that the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should not be allowed to send troops into Bosnia-Herzegovina to support the Serbs in Doboj.

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The United States of America

United States' Position for Scenario a

The United States of America is very concerned about the actions of Venezuela and Guyana in South America. Traditionally, South American nations have been a source of concern for the United States as they are the closest nations to the US border and therefore have a more direct impact on US foreign relations. This was the subject of the Monroe Doctrine, which declared South American affairs to be solely within the interests of the US. The United States is very interested in seeing this conflict resolved as soon as possible with a minimum of bloodshed. The US would like the state of affairs in South America to return to normal so that the conduct of normal relations may resume. Towards this end, the US has chosen to remain neutral in the conflict and offer its services as a mediator. It would like to see a regional peace conference set up under the auspices of the OAS. The role of the US would be to offer new solutions and mediate proposals between Guyana and Venezuela. In relation to this, the US would not like to see any actions which cause more conflict between the nations. This includes the involvement of Costa Rican mercenaries, and the display of force by the UK. While the US does not want to come into conflict with the UK, the US does regard South American conflicts as a private domain. This particular issue will have to be approached carefully, as the US only desires to see peace brought to the region. The goals of the US are to (1) make sure that the conflict is ended, (2) begin regional peace negotiations, (3) remove outside influences on the conflict, and (4) create a fair settlement for both sides.

United States' Position for Scenario b

When looking at this conflict, the US has one major worry—the possibility that the dispute between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan may undermine the efforts of the United Sates in the Israel-Palestine peace process. In light of this, the delegation from the US regards this crisis with great alarm. A peaceful resolution to the crisis should be found by bringing Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia to the negotiating table. While the US supports the Secretary-General's report, it does feel that a stronger stance must be taken. The first step to solving the problem calls for the three disputing parties to agree to contain the crisis. The claims of all parties involved in the dispute must be acknowledged and addressed if any lasting settlement should occur. Also, it is imperative that Ethiopia cease, at least temporarily, operation of its dam. Due to the United States' present day relationship with Egypt, the US is prepared to initiate private talks between the two nations. If the US is forced to take sides in negotiations it will continue to support Egypt. Ideally, the US would like to see the Security Council engage itself in discussion with delegations from Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia. The US will avoid taking any strong actions, as it fears that doing so may jeopardize its diplomatic efforts in bringing about peace in Israel. However, the US will stand behind its allies on the Security Council, and can play an important role in bringing about a comprehensive resolution.

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The United States of America

United States' Position for Scenario c

The United States will play an important, yet limited role in the negotiations. The US has remained largely outside the affairs of African states ever since it withdrew its UNISOM II peace-keepers from Somalia in early 1994. The perceived failure of that mission, and an unwillingness to risk more American soldiers' lives in African peace-keeping missions, have left the US fairly quiet as Rwanda and Burundi fell apart. The US did contribute 1,600 humanitarian personnel to conduct "Operation Support Hope" in Rwanda in June 1994, but it has refrained from any long-term commitment of troops. Whatever its role in this conflict, the US does still command the most authority in the Council, and will play a very important role in negotiations. The US may endorse a new Rwanda peace-keeping mission, but it must be sure that such a mission has a clear and reasonable mandate. However, it will not contribute troops at this time. The US is also concerned about the threat that the displaced Hutu refugees pose to the overall security of Zaire and the Great Lakes region. The refugee camps should be monitored and stabilized, preferably by the UNHCR and OAU. Likewise, the US would support the sending of a UN mediator to Rwanda to help negotiations between the Hutus and Tutsis. Although it has supported the Zairian government in the past, the US will not go out of its way to protect Zaire in the current crisis. The US will be a large negotiator behind the scenes, and will let other nations take the lead in initiating any new peace-keeping missions in Rwanda.

United States' Position for Scenario d

The US administration has taken quite a beating over the issue of Bosnia in the past four years. The US's policy towards Bosnia-Herzegovina was originally one of inaction, until the slaughter of nearly 8,000 people in the UN "safe zone" at Srebrenica—a "safe area" which the US had helped to set up. The United States, as the principal driving force behind the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords, is committed to upholding its provisions. This also means that the US will be the driving force behind any resolutions. In order for Dayton to fully succeed, people must return to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Yet the US will not openly support Germany's forced repatriation, since the administration fears the harsh criticism which such an obvious breach of Dayton's humanitarian principles would incite from the US media and public. The US also has similar fears as those of the UK—a forced repatriation may complicate an already tedious situation in Doboj, and may compromise the safety of American SFOR troops. Instead, the US will put most of its support behind the work of the UNHCR to safely return Bosnians who desire to return and help them rebuild their lives. The US will veto any resolution which calls for Yugoslavia to intervene.

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Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Guyana's Position for Scenario a

A short while ago, Guyana finally put together a solid plan for developing the Essequibo Valley and using its natural resources. It took this plan to investors and managed to receive some solid financial backing. Investors such as France, South Africa, and China are supporting the project. Unfortunately, long-term rival Venezuela claimed once again that it owned the Essequibo Valley and has invaded. Guyana's small army, with some additional mercenary help, was unable to stop the invasion. Guyana has invested a lot of time in this project and refuses to see it fail. Guyana believes that it is the rightful owner of the Essequibo Valley, and that Venezuela has violated its national sovereignty. With its economy faltering, Guyana cannot afford a long delay in this project. Guyana will call upon the international community to institute justice and force Venezuela out of its territory. To accomplish this, it will seek help from its investors, allies and member states of the OAS. Guyana is indignant at Venezuela's invasion and refuses to surrender its rightful land.

Republic of Venezuela

Venezuela's Position for Scenario a

Venezuela has long since believed that the Essequibo region is the property of Venezuela and no other nation. This dispute with Guyana dates back over one hundred years, and Venezuela feels that it is high time that the question is settled once and for all. In accordance with this decision, Venezuela has sent troops into the Essequibo region and has acquired a significant amount of territory. The Guyanese army, even with Costa Rican mercenaries, provided little resistance. Venezuela understands that this may be considered a violation of national sovereignty by other nations, but it believes that the Essequibo region was part of Venezuelan territory to begin with. Venezuela will call upon all the support it can muster for its claims, especially from its allies. Venezuela asks that every OPEC and OAS member who favors its cause step forward and defend its actions. Venezuela has no intention of giving up the territory it has acquired. It is willing to admit that under world pressure, and the potential of armed conflict with many powerful nations, it may have to concede to an agreement. However, any negotiation process should begin and end with the fact that Venezuela acquires some of the Essequibo Valley permanently. This portion of land should not only be significant, it should also be rich in timber, minerals and oil. Preferably, this will be the land that Venezuela has already acquired by force.

Arab Republic of Egypt

Egypt's Position for Scenario b

The government of Egypt is deeply concerned with the actions of Ethiopia as the Blue Nile is of vital importance to Egypt's welfare and existence. Ethiopia is obligated, as a member state of the UN, not to take any unilateral action which will jeopardize "the cooperative character of the Nile River" as has been the traditional custom. Egypt will attempt to build support for the removal of the High Dam among the Western powers and also other riparian states, particularly those states that are on the Euphrates, Tigris and Jordanian rivers. Egypt will also reiterate its demand for the immediate return of normal water flow (within the 72-hour time limit) which is vital to its national livelihood. Although Egypt sympathizes with the conditions Ethiopia faces, Egypt cannot condone any project which affects Egypt's own sovereignty and economy. Egypt hopes to come to an end of this conflict soon, and is opposed to any international force within its borders. If Ethopia refuses to restore the water flow the Egyptian government will have no other option than to unleash air strikes. It will appeal to the US and UK for support in this eventuality.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Ethiopia's Position for Scenario b

The delegation of Ethiopia would like to point out that the Charter of the United Nations, while maintaining that member states should seek peaceful means to ending disputes, also states that friendly relations need to be based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples. To this extent, Ethiopia must be permitted to utilize all resources within its borders. Ethiopia regards the tributaries of the Nile that cross sizeable portions of its territory as being protected by Ethiopia's sovereignty. The dam it has constructed on the Blue Nile does not violate international regulations. Instead, Ethiopia believes that Egypt, by threatening air strikes, is in flagrant disregard of UN principles. Ethiopia's response to Egypt's threatening posture is solely defensive, and it does not seek war with its neighbors. The dam will provide a new source of electricity for most of the country, and will help to protect Ethiopia's limited natural resources. It will also help Ethiopia avoid the frequent droughts that harm its people and economy. Further, Ethiopia will say that it was provoked into building the dam as Egypt and Sudan have consistently excluded it from agreements concerning the sharing of the resources offered by the Nile. The dam will not discontinue operation, and Ethiopian troops and anti-aircraft installations will not be withdrawn until the threat of attack is ended. Ethiopia will maintain that any attempt to demolish the dam will violate Ethiopia's sovereignty.

Republic of the Sudan

Sudan's Position for Scenario b

Based on the unwarranted and unlawful actions taken by the Ethiopian government, Sudan stresses the need for an immediate withdrawal of Ethiopian military forces from the Nile River area and the destruction of the Ethiopian Anti-Aircraft Artillery that is positioned at the site of the High Dam on the Blue Nile. Sudan would like to maintain its relationship with Egypt throughout the duration of this conflict. With respect to the traditional non-alignment, Sudan believes this situation to be a regional concern that can be peacefully and conclusively settled by mediation. Any mediating board should have representation from the OAU and the Arab League. Sudan maintains the importance of the contributions of the OAU and the Arab League, and their conclusions should be binding on the final resolution put forth by the Security Council. Sudan will emphasize that it is necessary for its socio-economic welfare to have unprohibited access to the waters of the Nile River. The heavy dependence of Sudan's civilian population on the waters of the Nile River, has been intensified by persistent drought. The delegation of Sudan will demand the unconditional withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from Sudan's border, and that the High Dam of the Blue Nile cease operations. It will back Egyptian air-strikes if Ethiopia does not comply with its demands.

Republic of Burundi

Burundi's Position for Scenario c

Rwandan refugees have directly affected Burundi's national security, and the current rise in tension between Zaire and Rwanda is of huge concern to Burundi. For this reason, it has been invited to be a guest to the Security Council. Ever since the Hutu Government began hunting down Tutsis in early 1994, there has been a steady flow of refugees (Tutsi before May 1994, and Hutu afterwards) from Rwanda into Burundi and into Zaire. Many of the Burundian refugees have stayed at the same camps in Eastern Zaire as the Rwandan refugees. Rwandan refugees have depleted Burundi's few natural resources, and they have severely complicated efforts at national reconciliation following Burundi's own government collapse in 1993. Burundi wants assurances from the international community that the current tensions between Zaire and Rwanda will not spill over into Burundi—it will thus express its interest in seeing a peace-keeping force established. Burundi also condemns Zaire's practice of forcibly repatriating refugees, and wants the Council to pass a resolution preventing Zaire from doing so. Such actions by Zaire will only force hundreds of thousands of refugees into Burundi, where they do not belong. Burundi wants to see the Rwandan refugees head back to Rwanda, but it understands the complications of such a large refugee movement. It will also express its willingness to comply with the International War Crime Tribunal. Burundi will appeal for help from Uganda, South Africa, and the Permanent Members of the Council, and will call on all countries to provide humanitarian aid for the hundreds of thousands of refugees.

United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania's Position for Scenario c

The collapse of Rwanda and Burundi has had a profound effect on Tanzania's economy, society, and government. As of the end of 1996, over one million refugees from those two states had poured into northern Tanzania, making Tanzania one of the largest refugee recipient countries in the Great Lakes region. The influx of refugees disturbed much of northern Tanzania's economy, which was largely based on fishing and small-scale trading with the southern part of Rwanda. Tanzania's environment has also been threatened. Yet despite the many challenges that the Rwandan and Burundian refugees pose, Tanzania has remained a stable country which has tried to bring the fighting parties to the negotiating table. The Arusha Accords of 1993 were signed in Tanzania, and Tanzania was a regional leader in calling for sanctions against Burundi in order to speed up the reconciliation process there. Likewise, Tanzania is concerned about the disorder in Zaire. Tanzania has played the role of mediator quite effectively, and it will continue to act in this capacity as a participant on the Security Council. It will try to work with the delegations from Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, and Uganda in an effort to create a regional solution which would restore stability to the Great Lakes region. The delegation will stress the necessity of restoring order, and will also call for a multinational peace-keeping force to help implement any peace plan that the warring parties agree to. Additionally, Tanzania would voice its support of a UN or OAU monitoring group which would oversee refugee camps, even if it cannot vote on such a mission's behalf.

Republic of Zaire

Zaire's Position for Scenario c

Whereas Rwanda is slowly recovering from the bloodshed of 1994, Zaire is only beginning to cope with its effects. The hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees in Eastern Zaire have depleted the natural resources of the area and have destabilized several cities there. Large refugee camps, like Goma and Mugunga, are the new military bases for many ex-government Hutu troops—it is those troops that have led the Zairian Tutsi rebels to attack the refugee camps. In addition to the huge refugee population, Zaire must also now cope with a growing rebellion in the east. Zaire will defend its past policy of forced repatriation, saying that the refugees have directly led to the country's current state of chaos. It will also call for a resolution which demands that the Rwandan refugees start heading back to Rwanda, as Zaire is no longer able to act as an effective host country. Like Rwanda, however, Zaire will favor mediation before peace-keeping intervention. A peace-keeping force will only be supported by Zaire if it is the last, best chance at creating peace. Zaire will ignore any calls to extradite war criminals who have been indicted by the International War Crime Tribunal, as some of those indicted have actually been fighting alongside the Zairian Government army against the Tutsi rebels. Zaire will blame Rwanda for helping these rebels, and will only reaffirm its commitment to the Cairo Declaration if Rwanda does the same. Zaire will look to the US, a historical ally, for a stronger voice on the Security Council.

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia-Herzegovina's Position for Scenario d

Since the Dayton Accords, Bosnia-Herzegovina is one country divided into two political entities: the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. Although separate, they are both under the control of the federal government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which itself is governed by a rotating presidency comprised of three presidents representing each ethnic group. The federal government wants to avoid violence, and welcomes back all Bosniak refugees who want to return home. The federal leadership supports Dayton and seeks to implement its provisions, even though it is not a perfect settlement in the eyes of any of the three groups comprising Bosnia. Yet not all local authorities are cooperative, as demonstrated in Doboj, and many times the political leadership is silent if members of its own ethnic group is hindering the implementation of Dayton. The federal government is unified in the opinion that Germany should not forcibly repatriate Bosnian refugees, particularly when they cannot return to their homes safely. However, the leadership is divided on the issue of intervention by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—the Serbian leadership quietly encourages such a move, while the Croat and Muslim leadership vociferously oppose intervention. On the Security Council, the Bosnian Delegation will speak against such intervention. It will ask the US and other NATO countries for help in reducing the current tensions, saying that NATO's commitment to Dayton necessitates that it take some action. Bosnia will also criticize Germany for its actions, as Bosnia is even less capable of handling the demands of refugees than Germany itself claims to be.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

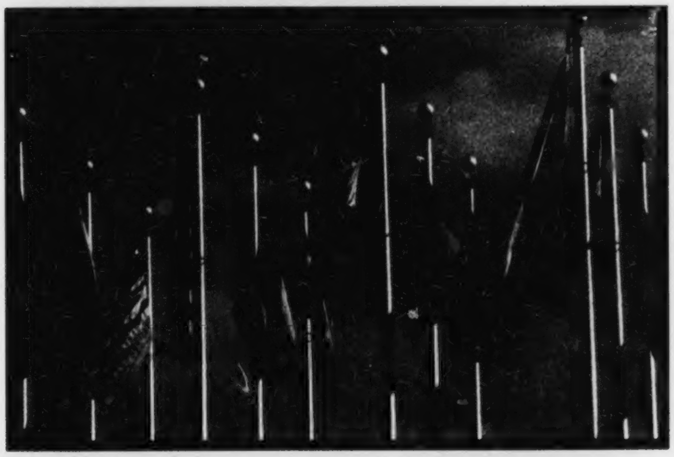
Yugoslavia's Position for Scenario d

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, dominated by Serb leadership which was very active during the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, has not been received well by the international community in the years since Dayton. The President has been accused of refusing to cooperate with the provisions of Dayton and, consequently, the United States and the European Union have enacted economic sanctions against Yugoslavia. These sanctions, along with a post-conflict economic depression, have caused great tension in the country. Great dissatisfaction exists among citizens with their government, resulting in huge protests in the streets. Yugoslavia, which has historically espoused the idea of a "Greater Serbia" comprised of all the ethnic Serbs in the former Yugoslavia, desires to protect the autonomy of the Bosnian Serbs in Doboj, but is unsure that it can afford such a bold political move when it is suffering such political turmoil at home. Yugoslavia has defended the position of the Serb authorities in Doboj, but has not indicated how it will respond to their request to intervene militarily. The government condemns Germany's actions to return Bosnian Muslims forcibly, including to Doboj, as this could further endanger the situation of the Serbs there. Yugoslavia will find its main ally is Russia, who has historically had close ties with Serbian leadership. Yugoslavia will also vociferously defend the rights of the Bosnian Serb population in Doboj.

Federal Republic of Germany

Germany's Position for Scenario d
Germany is very concerned about the increasing tension posed by the violence in Doboj. The German government would like the conflict to advance no farther, as well as see it resolved peacefully. The issue of refugee repatriation will have to be approached carefully to achieve long-term peace in the region. Germany fully supports the humanitarian provisions of the Dayton Accords, but its own national welfare is being harmed by the presence of so many refugees. It will defend its forced repatriation by saying that Germany is no longer able to handle the humanitarian needs posed by the Bosnian refugees—refugees which have been the targets of violent abuse in Germany. Germany believes that the refugees must resume their normal lives in Bosnia, since the war in the former Yugoslavia has now ended. Germany will thus urge Bosnian refugees to return to, and start rebuilding, their country. Although Germany has provided refuge to many people from its surrounding countries and from around the world, it maintains its stance that it can not act as a permanent immigration country, and that most refugees must eventually attempt to return home. It will urge the Council not to condemn its actions, but rather to focus on the conflict in Doboj, and the larger issue of civilian safety in the new Republika Srpska. To accomplish this, Germany will appeal to its Western allies for diplomatic support. As Germany is vying for a permanent seat on the Security Council, it will try to maintain good relations with the current Permanent Members. Germany will thus try to appease the Permanent Members while maintaining control over its internal refugee policies.

Country Packets



Bringing the World to Our Children

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Bosnian(s), Herzegovinian(s)

Flag Description: white with a large blue shield; the shield contains white fleurs-de-lis with a white diagonal band running from the upper hoist corner to the lower outer side

Languages: Serbo-Croatian 99%

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia

Area: 51,233 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries: Croatia 932 km, Serbia and Montenegro 527 km (312 km with Serbia, 215 km with Montenegro)

Coastline: 20 km

International disputes: none

Climate: hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast

Terrain: mountains and valleys

Natural resources: coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, forests, copper, chromium, lead, zinc

Land use: arable land: 20%, permanent crops: 2%, meadows and pastures: 25%, forest and woodland: 36%, other: 17%

Irrigated land: NA

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: air pollution from metallurgical plants; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; widespread casualties, water shortages, and destruction of infrastructure because of civil strife

Natural hazards: frequent and destructive earthquakes

International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection

Geographic note: as of January 1996, Bosnian Serb leaders continued to demand revisions to the territorial aspects of the Dayton Agreement, especially in Sarajevo.

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 2,656,240

note: all data dealing with population is subject to considerable error because of the dislocations caused by military action and ethnic cleansing

Age structure:
0-14 years: 20%
male 276,530 female 248,519
15-64 years: 68%
male 892,807 female 915,686
65 years and over: 12%
male 133,081 female 189,617

Population growth rate: -2.84%

Birth rate: 6.34 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 15.92 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
-18.82 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.96 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
43.2 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 56.11 years,
male: 51.16 female: 61.39

Total fertility rate:
1 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Serb 40%, Muslim 38%, Croat 22% (est.)

Religions: Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Catholic 15%, Protestant 4%, other 10%

Literacy: NA

GOVERNMENT

Government note: The US recognizes the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed by the Muslims and Croats in March 1994, remains in the implementation stages.

Type of government: Emerging Democracy

Capital: Sarajevo

Independence: April 1992 (from Yugoslavia)

National holiday: NA

Constitution: first promulgated in 1974 (under the Communists), amended 1989, 1990, and 1991; constitution of Muslim/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified April 1994; under the Dayton Agreement signed 21 November 1995, the Muslim/Croat Federation and the Serb republic government agreed to accept new basic principles in their constitutions

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President Alija IZETBEGOVIC (since 20 December 1990) was elected by a collective (seven-member) presidency (of which he is a member); the collective presidency is elected from among the National Assembly with at least two members drawn from each of the three main ethnic groups head of government: Prime Minister elected by the collective presidency and the National Assembly

Cabinet: there is an executive body of ministers with no formal name who are members of, and responsible to, the National Assembly

Legislative branch: Bicameral National Assembly

Chamber of Municipalities (Vijece Opeina): elections last held November-December 1990 (next to be held NA); seats - 110 total

Chamber of Citizens (Vijece Gradanstvo): elections last held November-December 1990 (next to be held NA); percent of vote by party NA; seats - 130 total

note: the new constitution signed as part of the Dayton agreement on 21 November 1995 provides for a new bicameral Parliamentary assembly which will consist of a House of Peoples with 15 delegates, two-thirds from the Muslim/Croat Federation and one-third from the Serbian republic, and a House of Representatives with 42 members, two-thirds from the Muslim/Croat Federation and one-third from the Serbian republic; elections are scheduled to be held six to nine months after the entry into force of the Dayton Agreement

Judicial branch: Supreme Court; Constitutional Court

Political parties: Civic Democratic Party (GDS), Party for Bosnia, Croatian Democratic Union of BiH (HDZ), Croatian Peasants' Party of BiH (HSS), Independent Serbian Democratic Par' (NSDS), Liberal Bosniak Organization (LBO)

Other political or pressure groups: NA

International organization participation: ECE, FAO,ILO, IMO, Interpol, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as the poorest republic in the old Yugoslav federation. Although agriculture has been almost all in private hands, farms have been small and inefficient, and the republic traditionally has been a net importer of food. Industry has been greatly overstaffed, one reflection of the rigidities of communist central planning and management. TITO had pushed the development of military industries in the republic with the result that Bosnia hosted a large share of Yugoslavia's defense plants. The bitter interethnic warfare in Bosnia caused production to plummet, unemployment and inflation to soar, and human misery to multiply. No economic statistics for 1992-95 are available, although output clearly has fallen substantially below the levels of earlier years and almost certainly is well below $1,000 per head. The country receives substantial amounts of humanitarian aid from the international community.

GDP real growth rate: NA

GDP per capita: $300

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA

Labor force: 1,026,254, by occupation: NA

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances, oil refining; much of capacity damaged or shut down

Industrial production growth rate: NA

Agriculture: wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables; livestock

Illicit drugs: NA

Exports: NA

commodities: NA, *partners:* NA

Imports: NA

commodities: NA, *partners:* NA

External debt: NA

Economic aid: recipient: ODA, NA

Currency: 1 dinar = 100 para; Croatian dinar used in Croat-held area, presumably to be replaced by new Croatian kuna; old and new Serbian dinars used in Serb-held area; hard currencies probably supplanting local currencies in areas held by Bosnian Government
Exchange rates: NA

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 1,021 km (electrified 795 km)
Highways: 21,168 km
paved: 11,436 km
unpaved: 9,732 km
Ports: Bosanski Brod
Airports: paved and unpaved - 24 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 727,000
Radio broadcast stations: AM 9, FM 2,
Radios: 840,000
Television broadcast stations: 6
Televisions: 1,012,094

DEFENSE FORCES

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Branches: Army
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 654,326
males fit for military service: 524,963
males reach military age (19) annually: 22,902
Defense expenditures: NA

Republic of Burundi

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Burundian(s)

Flag Description: divided by a white diagonal cross into red panels (top and bottom) and green panels (hoist side and outer side) with a white disk superimposed at the center bearing three red six-pointed stars outlined in green arranged in a triangular design (one star above, two stars below)

Languages: Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Central Africa, east of Zaire

Area: 27,830 sq km, comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries: Rwanda 290 km, Tanzania 451 km, Zaire 233 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

International disputes: none

Climate: temperate; warm; occasional frost in uplands; dry season from June to September

Terrain: hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in east, some plains

Natural resources: nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited), vanadium

Land use:
arable land: 43%, permanent crops: 8%
meadows and pastures: 35%, forest and woodland: 2%, other: 12%

Irrigated land: 720 sq km (1989 est.)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: soil erosion as a result of overgrazing and the expansion of agriculture into marginal lands; deforestation (little forested land remains because of uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel); habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

Natural hazards: flooding, landslides

International agreements: party to - Endangered Species; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

Geographic note: landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 5,943,057

Age structure:
0-14 years: 47%
male 1,404,375 female 1,398,228
15-64 years: 50%
male 1,454,545 female 1,527,644
65 years and over: 3%
male 62,955 female 95,310

Population growth rate: 1.54%

Birth rate: 43.02 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 15.15 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
-12.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: in a number of waves since October 1993, hundreds of thousands of refugees have fled the civil strife between the Hutu and Tutsi factions in Burundi and crossed into Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zaire; the refugee flows are continuing in 1996 as the ethnic violence persists

Sex ratio: 0.97 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
102.2 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 49.33 years
male: 48.28 female: 50.42

Total fertility rate:
6.55 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions:
Africans: Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%
Non-Africans: Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000

Religions: Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous beliefs 32%, Muslim 1%

Literacy:
total population: 35.3%
male: 49.3% female: 22.5%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Bujumbura

Independence: 1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Constitution: 13 March 1992; provides for establishment of a plural political system

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: universal adult

Executive branch:

Chief of State:(Currently amidst interim executive system) President from National Assembly for a four-year term (Last elections 1994)

Head of Government: Prime Minister

Cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by Prime Minister

Legislative branch: unicameral, National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale): election last held 29 June 1993 (next to be held NA)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties: Unity for National Progress (UPRONA); Burundi Democratic Front (FRODEBU); Organization of the People of Burundi (RBP); Socialist Party of Burundi (PSB); People's Reconciliation Party (PRP); opposition parties, legalized in March 1992, include Burundi African Alliance for the Salvation (ABASA); Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development (RADDES)

Other political or pressure groups: NA

International organization participation: ACP, AfDB, ECA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, Interpol, ISO, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Burundi is a landlocked, resource-poor country in an early stage of economic development. The economy is predominately agricultural with roughly 90% of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture. Its economic health depends on the coffee crop, which accounts for 80% of foreign exchange earnings. The ability to pay for imports therefore rests largely on the vagaries of the climate and the international coffee market. As part of its economic reform agenda, launched in February 1991 with IMF and World Bank support, Burundi is trying to diversify its agricultural exports, attract foreign investment in industry, and modernize government budgetary practices. Since October 1993 the nation has suffered from massive ethnic-based violence which has resulted in the death of perhaps 100,000 persons and the displacement of a million others; production has fallen sharply, and an impoverished and disorganized government can hardly implement these needed reform programs.

GDP real growth rate: 2.7%

GDP per capita: $600

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10%

Labor force: 1.9 million

by occupation: agriculture 93.0%, government 4.0%, industry and commerce 1.5%, services 1.5%

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing

Industrial production growth rate: NA

Agriculture: coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc; meat, milk, hides

Exports: $68 million (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: coffee 81%, tea, cotton, hides

partners: EC 57%, US 19%, Asia 1%

Imports: $203 million (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: capital goods 31%, petroleum products 15%, foodstuffs, consumer goods

partners: EC 45%, Asia 29%, US 2%

External debt: $1.05 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

Currency: 1 Burundi franc (FBu) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Burundi francs (FBu) per US$1 - 268.13

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 0 km

Highways: 14,473 km

paved: 1,028 km   unpaved: 13,445 km

Ports: Bujumbura

Airports: paved and unpaved - 3 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 7,200

Radio broadcast stations: AM 2, FM 2,

Radios: NA

Television broadcast stations: 1

Televisions: 4,500 (1993 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Army (includes naval and air units), paramilitary Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:
  males age 15-49: 1,312,458
  males fit for military service: 683,073
  males reach military age (16) annually: 67,990

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $25 million, 2.6% of GDP

Republic of Chile

General Info

Nationality: Chilean(s)

Flag Description: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; there is a blue square the same height as the white band at the hoist-side end of the white band; the square bears a white five-pointed star in the center; design was based on the US flag

Languages: Spanish

Geography

Location: Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean and South Pacific Ocean, between Argentina and Peru

Area: 756,950 sq km
comparative area: slightly smaller than twice the size of Montana
note: includes Isla de Pascua (Easter Island) and Isla Sala y Gomez

Land boundaries: Argentina 5,150 km, Bolivia 861 km, Peru 160 km

Coastline: 6,435 km

International disputes: short section of the southern boundary with Argentina is indefinite; Bolivia has wanted a sovereign corridor to the South Pacific Ocean since the Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Bolivia over Rio Lauca water rights; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory) partially overlaps Argentine and British claims

Climate: temperate; desert in north; cool and damp in south

Terrain: low coastal mountains; fertile central valley; rugged Andes in east

Natural resources: copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum

Land use:
arable land: 7%, permanent crops: 0%
meadows and pastures: 16%, forest and woodland: 21%, other: 56%

Irrigated land: 12,650 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment

Current issues: air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage; deforestation contributing to loss of biodiversity; soil erosion; desertification

Natural hazards: severe earthquakes; active volcanism; tsunamis

International agreements: party to - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage); Atacama Desert is one of world's driest regions

People

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 14,333,258

Age structure:
0-14 years: 29%
male 2,071,816 female 2,041,417
15-64 years: 65%
male 4,599,173 female 4,651,030
65 years and over: 6%
male 403,019 female 566,803

Population growth rate: 1.24%

Birth rate: 18.09 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 5.68 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.97 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
13.6 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth: total population: 74.49 years
male71.26 female: 77.72

Total fertility rate:
2.23 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: European and European-Indian 95%, Indian 3%, other 2%

Religions: Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 11%, Jewish

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 95.2%
male: 95.4% female: 95%

GOVERNMENT

Type of government: Republic
Capital: Santiago
Independence: 18 September 1810 (from Spain)
National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September (1810)
Constitution: 11 September 1980, effective 11 March 1981; amended 30 July 1989
Legal system: based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Executive branch:
Chief of State and Head of Government: President elected for a four-year term by popular vote (next to be held NA December 1997
Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the President
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Senate (Senado): election last held 11 December 1993 (next to be held NA December 1997); seats - (46 total, 38 elected)
Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados next to be held NA
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema), judges are appointed by the President, the President of the Supreme Court is elected by the 17-member court
Political parties: Coalition of Parties for Democracy (CPD) consists mainly of: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Socialist Party (PS), Party for Democracy (PPD), , Radical Party (PR); Union for the Progress of Chile (UPP) consists mainly of three parties: National Renewal (RN), Independent Democratic Union (UDI); Center Center Union (UCCP),
Other political or pressure groups: revitalized university student federations at all major universities; labor - United Labor Central (CUT) includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church
International organization participation: ECLAC, FAO, IADB, IAEA, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, LAIA, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UNU, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Economic overview: Chile has a prosperous, essentially free market economy, with the degree of government intervention varying according to the philosophy of the different regimes. Under the center-left government of President AYLWIN, which took power in March 1990, spending on social welfare rose steadily. At the same time business investment, exports, and consumer spending also grew substantially. The new President, FREI, who took office in March 1994, has emphasized social spending even more. Growth in real GDP in 1991-95 has averaged more than 6.5% annually, with an estimated one million Chileans having moved out of poverty in the last four years. Copper remains vital to the health of the economy; Chile is the world's largest producer and exporter of copper. Success in meeting the government's goal of sustained annual economic growth of 5% depends on world copper prices, the level of confidence of foreign investors and creditors, and the government's own ability to maintain a conservative fiscal stance.
GDP real growth rate: 8.5%
GDP per capita: $8,000
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.1%
Labor force: 4.728 million
by occupation: services 38.3% (includes government 12%), industry and commerce 33.8%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 19.2%, mining 2.3%, construction 6.4% (1990)
Unemployment rate: 5.4%
Industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles
Industrial production growth rate: 4.3%
Agriculture: wheat, corn, grapes, beans, sugar beets, potatoes, fruit, beef, poultry, wool; timber; 1991 fish catch of 6.6 million metric tons

Illicit drugs: a minor transshipment country for cocaine destined for the US and Europe; booming economy has made it more attractive to traffickers seeking to launder drug profits
Exports: $15.9 billion
Commodities: copper 41%, other metals and minerals 8.7%, wood products 7.1%, fish and fishmeal 9.8%, fruits 8.4% (1991)
Partners: EU 25%, US 15%, Asia 34%, Latin America 20% (1995 est.)
Imports: $14.3 billion
Commodities: capital goods 25.2%, spare parts 24.8%, raw materials 15.4%, petroleum 10%, foodstuffs 5.7%
Partners: EU 18%, US 25%, Asia 16%, Latin America 26%
External debt: $21.1 billion
Economic aid:
recipient: ODA, $62 million (1993)
Currency: 1 Chilean peso (Ch$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Chilean pesos (Ch$) per US$1 - 408.64

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 6,782 km
Highways: total: 79,593 km
paved: 10,984 km, unpaved: 68,609 km
Ports: Antofagasta, Arica, Chanarol, Coquimbo, Iquique, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas, San Antonio, San Vicente, Talcahuano, Valparaiso
Airports: paved and unpaved - 344 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 1.5 million (1994 est.)
Radios: NA
Television broadcast stations: 131
Televisions: 2.85 million (1992 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Army of the Nation, National Navy (includes Naval Air, Coast Guard, and Marines), Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile (National Police), Investigations Police
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 3,808,655
males fit for military service: 2,832,198
males reach military age (19) annually: 123,443
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $970 million, 2.0% of GDP

Republic of China

GENERAL

Nationality: Chinese

Flag Description: red with a large yellow five-pointed star and four smaller yellow five-pointed stars (arranged in a vertical arc toward the middle of the flag) in the upper hoist-side corner

Languages: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic divisions entry)

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam

Area: 9,596,960 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than the US

Land boundaries: Afghanistan 76 km, Bhutan 470 km, Burma 2,185 km, Hong Kong 30 km, India 3,380 km, Kazakstan 1,533 km, North Korea 1,416 km, Kyrgyzstan 858 km, Laos 423 km, Macau 0.34 km, Mongolia 4,673 km, Nepal 1,236 km, Pakistan 523 km, Russia (northeast) 3,605 km, Russia (northwest) 40 km, Tajikistan 414 km, Vietnam 1,281 km

Coastline: 14,500 km

International disputes: boundary with India in dispute; disputed sections of the boundary with Russia remain to be settled; boundary with Tajikistan in dispute; short section of the boundary with North Korea is indefinite; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; maritime boundary dispute with Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; claims Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai), as does Taiwan

Climate: extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

Terrain: mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese,molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest)

Land use: arable land: 10%, permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 31%, forest and woodland: 14%, other: 45%

Irrigated land: 478,220 sq km (1991)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: air pollution from the overwhelming use of high-sulfur coal as a fuel, produces acid rain which is damaging forests; water shortages experienced throughout the country, particularly in urban areas; future growth in water usage threatens to outpace supplies; water pollution from industrial effluents; much of the population does not have access to potable water; less than 10% of sewage receives treatment; deforestation; estimated loss of one-fifth of agricultural land since 1957 to soil erosion and economic development; desertification; trade in endangered species

Natural hazards: frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes; droughts

International agreements: party to - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada)

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 1,210,004,956

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26%

male 167,448,148 female 151,601,650

15-64 years: 67%

male 421,455,418 female 393,913,510

65 years and over: 7%

male 35,056,409 female 40,529,821
Population growth rate: 0.98%
Birth rate: 17.01 births/1,000 population
Death rate: 6.92 deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate:
-0.34 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Sex ratio: 1.06 male(s)/female
Infant mortality rate:
39.6 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 69.62 years
male: 68.33 female: 71.06
Total fertility rate:
1.81 children born/woman
Ethnic divisions: Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 8.1%
Religions: Daoism (Taoism), Buddhism, Muslim 2%-3%, Christian 1%
note: officially atheist, but traditionally pragmatic and eclectic
Literacy: total population: 81.5%
male: 89.9% female: 72.7%

GOVERNMENT

Type of government: Communist state
Capital: Beijing
Independence: 221 BC (unification under the Qin or Ch'in Dynasty 221 BC; Qing or Ch'ing Dynasty replaced by the Republic on 12 February 1912; People's Republic established 1 October 1949)
National holiday: National Day, 1 October (1949)
Constitution: most recent promulgated 4 December 1982
Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal law; rudimentary civil code in effect since 1 January 1987; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil, administrative, criminal, and commercial law
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
Chief of State: President and Vice President elected by the National People's Congress (next to be held NA 1998)
Head of Government: nominated by the President, decided by the National People's Congress; Vice Premiers
Nominated by the President, decided by the National People's Congress
Cabinet: State Council appointed by the National People's Congress (NPC)
Legislative branch: unicameral
CCP is the only party but there are also independents; seats - (2,977 total) (elected at county or xian level)
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court, judges appointed by the National People's Congress
Political parties: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), eight registered small parties controlled by CCP
Other political or pressure groups: such meaningful opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions, usually within the party and government organization, that vary by issue
International organization participation: AfDB, AsDB, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, ITU, LAIA (observer), Mekong Group, MINURSO, NAM (observer), UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNITAR, UNOMIL, UNTSO, UNU, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO (applicant)

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Economic overview: Beginning in late 1978 the Chinese leadership has been trying to move the economy from a sluggish Soviet-style centrally planned economy to one that is more market-oriented, but still within a rigid political framework of Communist Party control. To this end the authorities switched to a system of household responsibility in agriculture in place of the old collectivization, increased the authority of local officials and plant managers in industry, permitted a wide variety of small-scale enterprise in services and light manufacturing, and opened the economy to increased foreign trade and investment. The result has been a strong surge in production. Agricultural output doubled in the 1980s, and industry also posted major gains, especially in coastal areas near Hong Kong and opposite Taiwan, where foreign investment and modern production methods helped spur output of both domestic and export goods. GDP has more than tripled since1978. On the darker side, the leadership has often experienced in its hybrid system the worst results of socialism (bureaucracy, lassitude, corruption) and of capitalism (windfall gains and stepped-up inflation). Beijing thus has periodically backtracked, retightening central controls at intervals. In 1992-95 annual growth of GDP accelerated, particularly in the coastal areas - averaging more than 10% annually according to official figures. In late 1993 China's leadership approved additional long-term reforms aimed at giving still more play to market-oriented institutions and at strengthening the center's control over the financial system; state enterprises would continue to dominate many key industries in what was now termed "a socialist market economy." In 1995 inflation dropped sharply, reflecting tighter monetary policies and stronger measures to control food prices. At the same time, the government struggled to (a) collect revenues due from provinces, businesses, and individuals; (b) reduce extortion and other economic crimes; and (c) keep afloat the large state-owned enterprises, most of which had not participated in the vigorous expansion of the economy. From 60 to 100 million surplus rural workers are adrift between the villages and the cities, many subsisting through part-time low-pay jobs. Popular resistance, changes in central policy, and loss of authority by rural cadres have weakened China's population control program, which is essential to the nation's long-term economic viability. One of the most dangerous long-term threats to continued rapid economic growth is the deterioration in the environment, notably air pollution, soil erosion, and the steady fall of the water table especially in the north. The amount of arable land continues to decline because of erosion and economic development, the cumulative loss since the Communist takeover in 1949 being more than 15%. The next few years will witness increasing tensions between a highly centralized political system and an increasingly decentralized economic system.

GDP real growth rate: 10.3%

GDP per capita: $2,900

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10.1% (December 1995 over December 1994)

Labor force: 583.6 million (1991)

by occupation: agriculture and forestry 60%, industry and commerce 25%, construction and mining 5%, social services 5%, other 5%

Unemployment rate: 5.2% in urban areas; substantial underemployment

Industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles and apparel, petroleum, cement, chemical fertilizers, consumer durables, food processing, autos, consumer electronics, telecommunications

Industrial production growth rate: 13.4%

Agriculture: rice, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, cotton, other fibers, oilseed; pork and other livestock products; fish

Illicit drugs: major transshipment point for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle; growing domestic drug abuse problem

Exports: $148.8 billion

commodities: garments, textiles, footwear, toys, machinery and equipment (1994)

partners: Hong Kong, Japan, US, Germany, South Korea, Singapore

Imports: $132.1 billion

commodities: industrial machinery, textiles, plastics, telecommunications equipment, steel bars, aircraft

partners: Japan, Taiwan, US, Hong Kong, South Korea, Germany

External debt: $92 billion

Economic aid:

donor: to less developed countries

recipient: ODA, $1.977 billion

Currency: 1 yuan (¥) = 10 jiao

Exchange rates: yuan (¥) per US$1 - 8.3186

note: beginning 1 January 1994, the People's Bank of China quotes the midpoint rate against the US dollar based on the previous day's prevailing rate in the interbank foreign exchange market

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: total: 58,399 km

Highways: 1.029 million km

paved: 170,000 km, unpaved: 859,000 km

Airports: paved and unpaved - 204 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 20 million (1994 est.)
Radio broadcast stations: AM 274, FM NA,
Radios: 216.5 million (1992 est.)
Television broadcast stations: 202
Televisions: 75 million

DEFENSE

Branches: People's Liberation Army (PLA), which includes the Ground Forces, Navy (includes Marines and Naval Aviation), Air Force, Second Artillery Corps (the strategic missile force), People's Armed Police (internal security troops, nominally subordinate to Ministry of Public Security, but included by the Chinese as part of the "armed forces" and considered to be an adjunct to the PLA in wartime)

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 352,506,948
males fit for military service: 194,589,216
males reach military age (18) annually: 9,763,916

Defense expenditures: the officially announced but suspect figure is 70.2 billion yuan, NA% of GDP (1995 est.); note - conversion of the defense budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

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Republic of Colombia

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Colombian(s)

Flag: Description: three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double-width), blue, and red; similar to the flag of Ecuador, which is longer and bears the Ecuadorian coat of arms superimposed in the center

Languages: Spanish

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Panama and Venezuela, and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Ecuador and Panama

Area: 1,138,910 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than three times the size of Montana

note: includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, Serrana Bank, and Serranilla Bank

Land boundaries: Brazil 1,643 km, Ecuador 590 km, Panama 225 km, Peru 2,900 km, Venezuela 2,050 km

Coastline: 3,208 km (Caribbean Sea 1,760 km, North Pacific Ocean 1,448 km)

International disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Venezuela in the Gulf of Venezuela; territorial dispute with Nicaragua over Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank

Climate: tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands

Terrain: flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds

Land use: arable land: 4%, permanent crops: 2%, meadows and pastures: 29% forest and woodland: 49%, other: 16%

Irrigated land: 5,150 sq km (1989 est.)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: deforestation; soil damage from overuse of pesticides; air pollution, especially in Bogota, from vehicle emissions

Natural hazards: highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; occasional earthquakes; periodic droughts

International agreements: party to - Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Tropical Timber 94

Geographic note: only South American country with coastlines on both North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 36,813,161

Age structure:
0-14 years: 32%
male 5,948,599 female 5,806,450
15-64 years: 64%
male 11,496,931 female 11,890,875
65 years and over: 4%
male 741,788 female 928,518

Population growth rate: 1.66%

Birth rate: 21.34 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 4.65 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: -0.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.98 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate: 25.8 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 72.81 years
male: 69.97 female: 75.73

Total fertility rate: 2.35 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Indian 3%, Indian 1%

Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

Literacy: total population: 91.3%
male: 91.2% female: 91.4%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogota

Independence: 20 July 1810 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Constitution: 5 July 1991

Legal system: based on Spanish law; a new criminal code modeled after US procedures was enacted in 1992-93; judicial review of executive and legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: President elected for a four-year term by popular vote; election last held 29 May 1994 (next to be held NA May 1998)

Cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso)

Senate (Senado): elections last held 13 March 1994 (next to be held NA March 1998)

House of Representatives (Camara de Representantes): elections last held 13 March 1994 (next to be held NA March 1998) seats - 161 total

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justical),

Political parties: Liberal Party (PL), Conservative Party(PC), New Democratic Force (NDF), Democratic Alliance M-19 (AD/M-19)

Other political or pressure groups: three insurgent groups are active in Colombia - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC); National Liberation Army (ELN); and dissidents of the recently demobilized People's Liberation Army (EPL/D)

International organization participation: ECLAC, FAO, G- 3, G-10, IADB, IAEA, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, LAIA, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNU, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Boasting a diversified and stable economy, Colombia has enjoyed Latin America's most consistent record of growth over the last several decades. Gross domestic product (GDP) has expanded every year for more than 25 years, and unlike many other South American countries, Colombia did not default on any of its official debts during the "lost decade" of the 1980s. Since 1990, when Bogota introduced a comprehensive reform program that opened the economy to foreign trade and investment, GDP growth has averaged more than 4% annually. Growth has been fueled in recent years by the expansion of the construction and financial service industries and an influx of foreign capital. Some foreign investors have been deterred by an inadequate energy and transportation infrastructure and the violence stemming from drug trafficking and persistent rural guerrilla warfare, but direct foreign investment, especially in the oil industry, is still rising at a rapid rate. Although oil consequently is overtaking coffee as the main legal export, earnings from illicit drugs probably exceed those from any other export. Nonpetroleum economic growth has been slowing, however, in part because the tight monetary policies adopted to offset the inflationary impact of high capital inflows and rising government spending have slowed local sales and investment. Business confidence also has been damaged by a political crisis stemming from allegations that senior government officials, including President SAMPER, solicited contributions from drug traffickers during the 1994 election campaign. The slow down in the growth of labor-intensive industries such as manufacturing has caused a small rise in unemployment and interfered with President SAMPER'S plans to lower the country's poverty rate, which has remained at about 40% despite the expanding economy. Nevertheless, the booming oil sector, growing foreign investment, and the fundamental stability of the economy promise to keep growth positive for the foreseeable future, barring severe, unpredictable shocks from developments in the political or international arenas.

GDP real growth rate: 5.3%

GDP per capita: $5,300

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 19.5%

Labor force: 12 million

by occupation: services 46%, agriculture 30%, industry 24% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 9.5%

Industries: textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement, gold, coal, emeralds

Industrial production growth rate: 3.5%

Agriculture: coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseed,vegetables; forest products; shrimp farming

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of coca, opium poppies, and cannabis; about 50,900 hectares of coca under cultivation in 1995; the world's largest processor of coca derivatives into cocaine; supplier of cocaine to the US and other international drug markets; active aerial eradication program seeks to virtually eliminate coca and opium crops by 1997

Exports: $10.5 billion

commodities: petroleum, coffee, coal, bananas, fresh cut flowers

partners: US 39%, EC 25.7%, Japan 2.9%, Venezuela 8.5%

Imports: $13.5 billion

commodities: industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products

partners: US 36%, EC 18%, Brazil 4%, Venezuela 6.5%, Japan 8.7%

External debt: $14 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA, $30 million

Currency: 1 Colombian peso (Col$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: Colombian pesos (Col$) per US$1 - 1,011.11

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 3,386 km

Highways: 107,200 km

paved: 12,600 km, unpaved: 94,600 km

Waterways: 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

Ports: Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Leticia, Puerto Bolivar, San Andres, Santa Marta, Tumaco, Turbo

Airports: paved and unpaved - 986 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 1.89 million (1986 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 413, FM 217 shortwave 28

Radios: NA

Television broadcast stations: 33

Televisions: 5.5 million (1993 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Army (Ejercito Nacional), Navy (Armada Nacional, includes Marines and Coast Guard), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Colombiana), National Police (Policia Nacional)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 10,067,538

males fit for military service: 6,774,105

males reach military age (18) annually: 346,372

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2 billion, 2.8% of GDP

Republic of Costa Rica

General Info

Nationality: Costa Rican(s)

Flag Description: five horizontal bands of blue (top), white, red (double width), white, and blue, with the coat of arms in a white disk on the hoist side of the red band

Languages: Spanish (official), English spoken around Puerto Limon

Geography

Location: Middle America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Nicaragua and Panama

Area: 51,100 sq km
comparative area: slightly smaller than West Virginia
note: includes Isla del Coco

Land boundaries: total: 639 km
border countries: Nicaragua 309 km, Panama 330 km

Coastline: 1,290 km

International disputes: none

Climate: tropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: coastal plains separated by rugged mountains

Natural resources: hydropower potential

Land use: arable land: 6%, permanent crops: 7%, meadows and pastures: 45% forest and woodland: 34%, other: 8%

Irrigated land: 1,180 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment

Current issues: deforestation, largely a result of the clearing of land for cattle ranching; soil erosion

Natural hazards: occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season; active volcanoes

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation

People

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 3,463,083

Age structure:
0-14 years: 35%
male 612,624 female 582,566
15-64 years: 61%
male 1,061,703 female 1,038,403
65 years and over: 4%
male 77,773 female 90,014

Population growth rate: 2.06%

Birth rate: 23.84 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 4.14 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
0.92 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 1.02 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
13.5 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.72 years
male: 73.31 female: 78.24

Total fertility rate:
2.9 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: white (including mestizo) 96%, black 2%, Indian 1%, Chinese 1%

Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

Literacy: total population: 94.8%
male: 94.7% female: 95%

Government

Type of Government: Democratic Republic

Capital: San Jose

Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution: 9 November 1949

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President elected for four-year terms by universal suffrage; election last held 6 February 1994 (next to be held NA February 1998)

Cabinet: Cabinet selected by the President

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa): elections last held 6

February 1994 (next to be held NA February 1998) seats - 61 total

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema), justices are elected for eight-year terms by the Legislative Assembly

Political parties: National Liberation Party (PLN), Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC), Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), New Republic Movement (MNR), People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Democratic Force Party (FD)

Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD), Liberation Party affiliate; Confederated Union of Workers (CUT), Communist Party affiliate; Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers (CATD), Communist Party affiliate; Chamber of Coffee Growers; National Association for Economic Development (ANFE); Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL), rightwing militants; National Association of Educators (ANDE); Federation of Public Service Workers (FTSP)

International organization participation: ECLAC, FAO, IADB, IAEA, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, LAIA(observer), OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNU, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTrO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Economic overview: Costa Rica's basically stable and progressive economy depends especially on tourism and the export of bananas, coffee, and other agricultural products. Recent trends have been disappointing. Economic growth slipped from 4.3% in 1994 to 2.5% in 1995, the lowest rate of growth since 1991's 2.1%. Inflation rose dramatically to 22.5% from 13.5% in 1994, well above the government's own projection of 18%. Unemployment rose from 4.0% in 1994 to 5.2% in 1995, and substantial underemployment continues. These economic woes are likely to be exacerbated in 1996 by a standby arrangement reached with the IMF on 29 November 1995. To restore fiscal balance, the government agreed to curb inflation, reduce the fiscal deficit, increase domestic savings, and improve public sector efficiency while increasing the role of the private sector. Costa Rica signed a free trade agreement with Mexico in 1994.

GDP real growth rate: 2.5%

GDP per capita: $5,400

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22.5%

Labor force: 868,300 by occupation: industry and commerce 35.1%, government and services 33%, agriculture 27%, other 4.9%

Unemployment rate: 5.2%
much underemployment

Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products

Industrial production growth rate: 10.5%

Agriculture: coffee, bananas, sugar, corn, rice, beans, potatoes; beef; timber (depletion of forest resources has resulted in declining timber output)

Illicit drugs: transshipment country for cocaine and heroin from South America; illicit production of cannabis on small, scattered plots

Exports: $2.4 billion
commodities: coffee, bananas, textiles, sugar
partners: US, Germany, Italy, Guatemala, El Salvador, Netherlands, UK, France

Imports: $3 billion
commodities: raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum
partners: US, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Germany

External debt: $4 billion

Economic aid:
recipient: ODA

Currency: 1 Costa Rican colon (C) = 100 centimos

Exchange rates: Costa Rican colones (C) per US$1 - 193.93

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 950 km
note: the entire system was scheduled to be shut down on 31 June 1995 because of insolvency

Highways: 35,560 km
paved: 5,608 km, unpaved: 29,952 km

Ports: Caldera, Golfito, Moin, Puerto Limon, Puerto Quepos, Puntarenas

Airports: paved and unpaved - 145 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 281,042 (1983 est.)
Radio broadcast stations:
AM 71, FM 0, shortwave 13
Radios: NA
Television broadcast stations: 18
Televisions: 340,000 (1993 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Civil Guard, Coast Guard, Air Section, Rural Assistance Guard; note - the Constitution prohibits armed forces
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 917,566
males fit for military service: 616,420
males reach military age (18) annually: 33,504 (1996 est.)
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $55 million, 2.0% of GDP

Czech Republic

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Czech(s)
note: 300,000 Slovaks declared themselves Czech citizens in 1994
Flag Description: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side (almost identical to the flag of the former Czechoslovakia)
Languages: Czech, Slovak

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Central Europe, southeast of Germany
Area: 78,703 sq km
comparative area: slightly smaller than South Carolina
Land boundaries: Austria 362 km, Germany 646 km, Poland 658 km, Slovakia 214 km
Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)
International disputes: Liechtenstein claims restitution for 1,600 sq km of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; Sudeten German claims for restitution of property confiscated in connection with their expulsion after World War II versus the Czech Republic claims that restitution does not precede February 1948 when the Communists seized power; unresolved property issues with Slovakia over redistribution of property of the former Czechoslovak federal government
Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters
Terrain: Bohemia in the west consists of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; Moravia in the east consists of very hilly country
Natural resources: hard coal, soft coal, kaolin, clay, graphite
Land use: NA
Irrigated land: NA

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: air and water pollution in areas of northwest Bohemia and in northern Moravia around Ostrava present health risks; acid rain damaging forests
Catural hazards: NA
International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea
Geographic note: landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between the North European Plain and the Danube in central Europe

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 10,321,120
Age structure:
0-14 years: 18%
male 965,861 female 918,745
15-64 years: 68%
male 3,519,753 female 3,524,913
65 years and over: 14%
male 526,841 female 865,007
Population growth rate: -0.03%
Birth rate: 10.39 births/1,000 population
Death rate: 10.89 deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate:
0.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Sex ratio: 0.94 male(s)/female
Infant mortality rate:
8.4 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.76 years
male: 70.08 female: 77.65
Total fertility rate:
1.38 children born/woman
Ethnic divisions: Czech 94.4%, Slovak 3%, Polish 0.6%, German 0.5%, Gypsy 0.3%, Hungarian 0.2%, other 1%
Religions: atheist 39.8%, Roman Catholic 39.2%, Protestant 4.6%, Orthodox 3%, other 13.4%
Literacy: total population: 99%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government:
Parliamentary Democracy
Capital: Prague
Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 8 May; Founding of the Republic, 28 October

Constitution: ratified 16 December 1992; effective 1 January 1993

Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to bring it in line with Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) obligations and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President elected for a five-year term by the Parliament (next to be held NA January 1998)

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the President

Cabinet: Cabinet was appointed by the President on recommendation of the Prime Minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlament)

Senate (Senate): elections to be held 15-16 November 1996 (next to be held NA); seats (81 total)

Chamber of Deputies (Snemovna Poslancu): (next to be held 31 May-1 June 1996) seats - 200 total governing coalition

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, chairman and deputy chairmen are appointed by the President; Constitutional Court, chairman and deputy chairmen are appointed by the President

Political parties:

Governing coalition: Civic Democratic Party (ODS, Christian Democratic Party, KDS, Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), Christian Democratic Union/Czech People's Party (KDU-CSL),

Opposition: Czech Social Democrats (CSSD - left opposition), Left Bloc (LB - left opposition), Communist Party (KSCM - left opposition), Liberal Social Union (LSU - left opposition), (LSNS - center party), Bohemian-Moravian Center Union (CMUS - center party), Assembly for the Republic (SPR-RSC - right radical)

Other political or pressure groups: Czech-Moravian Chamber of Trade Unions; Civic Movement

International organization participation: EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, OECD, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UNOMIL, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WIPO,WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: The Czech Republic, which separated from Slovakia on 1 January 1993, emerged from recession with 2.6% growth in 1994 and 5% growth in 1995. Inflation in 1994-95 was cut in half; unemployment was kept at about 3%; the budget was balanced; and exports were reoriented to the EU. Prague's mass privatization program, including its innovative distribution of ownership shares to Czech citizens via "coupon vouchers," has made the most rapid progress in Eastern Europe. About 80% of the economy is wholly or partially in private hands. Because of its progress on reform, the Czech Republic in 1995 became the first post-Communist member of the OECD. Its solid economic performance also led Standard and Poor's to upgrade the country's sovereign credit rating to "A" and attracted nearly $5.3 billion in direct foreign investment to Czech industry between 1990 and September 1995. The Czech crown became convertible for current account transactions in October 1995. Czech companies increasingly are using the international capital market to fund capital investment, and foreign currency reserves totaled $13.9 billion at the end of 1995. Prague's biggest macroeconomic concern now is limiting the inflationary effect of these large capital inflows. The Czech economy also still faces microeconomic problems. Prague has promised to strengthen its bankruptcy law and improve the transparency of stock market operations in 1996, but some changes probably will not take effect until some time after the parliamentary elections of mid-1996 and will depend largely on voluntary compliance. Prague forecasts a balanced budget, 5.5% GDP growth, 2.8% unemployment, and 8.1% inflation for 1996.

GDP real growth rate: 5%
GDP per capita: $10,200
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.1%
Labor force: 5.389 million
by occupation: industry 37.9%, agriculture 8.1%, construction 8.8%, communications and other 45.2%
Unemployment rate: 2.9%
Industries: fuels, ferrous metallurgy, machinery and equipment, coal, motor vehicles, glass, armaments
Industrial production growth rate: 12.9%
Agriculture: grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, pigs, cattle, poultry; forest products
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and Latin American cocaine to Western Europe
Exports: $17.4 billion
commodities: manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, minerals, metals, agricultural products
partners: Germany 32.4%, Slovakia 16.1%, Austria 6.7%, Poland 5.3%, Italy 4%, Russia 3.3%, Netherlands 2.8%, France 2.6%, UK 2.2%, Hungary 2.1%, US 1.8%, Belgium 1.5%
Imports: $21.3 billion
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, agricultural products
partners: Germany 26%, Slovakia 13.2%, Russia 9.2%, Austria 7%, Italy 5.6%, France 4.1%, US 3.8%, Poland 3.1%, Netherlands 2.9%, UK 2.9%, Switzerland 2.1%, Belgium 2.0%
External debt: $14.9 billion
Economic aid:
recipient: ODA, $27 million
Currency: 1 koruna (Kc) = 100 haleru
Exchange rates: koruny (Kcs) per US$1 - 26.967

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 9,413 km
Highways: 55,557 km
Ports: Decin, Prague, Usti nad Labem
Airports: paved and unpaved - 116 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 3,349,539
Radio broadcast stations: NA
Radios: NA
Television broadcast stations: NA
Televisions: NA

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Railroad Units
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 2,724,607
males fit for military service: 2,074,331
males reach military age (18) annually: 88,418
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $931 million, 2.5% of GDP

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

GENERAL INFO

Flag Description: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and red with a yellow pentagram and single yellow rays emanating from the angles between the points on a light blue disk centered on the three bands; Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa, and the colors of her flag were so often adopted by other African countries upon independence that they became known as the pan-African colors

Nationality: Ethiopian(s)

Languages: Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Guaraginga, Somali, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Eastern Africa, west of Somalia

Area: 1,127,127 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries: Djibouti 337 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 830 km, Somalia 1,626 km, Sudan 1,606 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

International disputes: southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden

Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation

Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley

Natural resources: small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash

Land use: arable land: 12%, permanent crops: 1%, meadows and pastures: 41% forest and woodland: 24%,other: 22%

Irrigated land: 1,620 sq km (1989 est.)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; famine

Natural hazards: geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; frequent droughts

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

Geographic note: landlocked - entire coastline along the Red Sea was lost with the de jure independence of Eritrea on 27 April 1993

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 Estimates)

Population: 57,171,662

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46%
male 13,116,158 female 13,080,276
15-64 years: 51%
male 14,782,995 female 14,624,779
65 years and over: 3%
male 728,808 female 838,646

Population growth rate: 2.72%

Birth rate: 46.05 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 17.53 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
-1.36 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: repatriation of Ethiopians who fled to Sudan, Kenya and Somalia for refuge from war and famine in earlier years, is expected to continue in 1996; entry into Ethiopia of Sudanese and Somalis fleeing the fighting in their own countries is also continuing in 1996

Sex ratio: : 1 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
122.8 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 46.85 years
male: 45.71 female: 48.02

Total fertility rate:
7 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Oromo 40%, Amhara and Tigrean 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

Religions: Muslim 45%-50%, Ethiopian Orthodox 35%-40%, animist 12%, other 5%

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1995 est.)
total population: 35.5%
male: 45.5% female: 25.3%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Federal Republic

note: on 28 May 1991 the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) toppled the authoritarian government of MENGISTU Haile-Mariam and took control in Addis Ababa; a new constitution was promulgated in December 1994 and national and regional popular elections were held in May and June 1995

Capital: Addis Ababa

Independence: oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years

National holiday: National Day, 28 May (1991) (defeat of Mengistu regime)

Constitution: new constitution promulgated in December 1994

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President elected by the Council of People's Representatives following the elections of legislators in May and June 1995

Head of Government: Prime Minister designated by the party in power, EPRDF, following the elections of legislators in May and June 1995

Cabinet: Council of Ministers as provided in the December 1994 constitution; ministers are selected by the Prime Minister and approved by the Council of People's Representatives

Legislative branch: bicameral legislature

Federal Council: upper chamber, having NA members, represents the ethnic interests of the regional governments and is elected by the regional assemblies

Council of People's Representatives: lower chamber, having 550 members, elected by popular vote

note: both bodies have five-year terms of office; regional and national popular elections were held in May and June 1995; results - EPRDF swept nearly all seats

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, judges are elected by the national legislature

Political parties: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)

Other political or pressure groups: Oromo Liberation Front (OLF); All Amhara People's Organization; Southern Ethiopia People's Democratic Coalition; numerous small, ethnic-based groups have formed since MENGISTU'S resignation, including several Islamic militant groups

International organization participation: AfDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, , ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNU, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 Estimates)

Economic overview: Ethiopia continues to face difficult economic problems as one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa. Its economy is based on agriculture, which accounts for about half of GDP, 90% of exports, and 80% of total employment; coffee generates 60% of export earnings. The agricultural sector suffers from frequent periods of drought, poor cultivation practices, and deterioration of internal security conditions. The manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on inputs from the agricultural sector. Over 90% of large-scale industry, but less than 10% of agriculture, is state-run. The government is considering selling off a portion of state-owned plants and is implementing reform measures that are gradually liberalizing the economy. A major medium-term problem is the improvement of roads, water supply, and other parts of an infrastructure badly neglected during years of civil strife.

GDP real growth rate: 2.7%

GDP per capita: $400

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10%

Labor force: 18 million

by occupation: agriculture and animal husbandry 80%, government and services 12%, industry and construction 8%

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metals processing, cement

Industrial production growth rate: NA

Agriculture: cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, sugarcane, potatoes, other vegetables; hides, cattle, sheep, goats

Illicit drugs: transit hub for heroin originating in Southwest and Southeast Asia and destined for Europe and North America as well as cocaine destined for markets in southern Africa; cultivates qat (chat) for local use and regional export

Exports: $296 million

commodities: coffee, leather products, gold

partners: Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy

Imports: $972 million

commodities: capital goods, consumer goods, fuel

partners: US, Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan

External debt: $3.7 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA, $1.036 billion

Currency: 1 birr (Br) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: birr (Br) per US$1 - 6.3200

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: total: 681 km

(Ethiopian segment of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad)

Highways: total: 24,127 km
paved: 3,289 km
unpaved: 20,838 km

Ports: none; Ethiopia is landlocked but by agreement with Eritrea may use the ports of Assab and Massawa

Airports: paved and unpaved - 58 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 100,000 (1983 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 4, FM 0

Radios: 9.9 million (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 1

Televisions: 100,000 (1993 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Ground Forces, Air Force, Police

note: following the secession of Eritrea, Ethiopia's naval facilities remained in Eritrea's possession; current reorganization plans do not include a navy

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 12,912,144

males fit for military service: 6,707,180

males reach military age (18) annually: 583,724

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $140 million, 4.1% of GDP

Arab Republic of Egypt

GENERAL INFO

Flag Description: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with the national emblem (a shield superimposed on a golden eagle facing the hoist side above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Yemen, which has a plain white band; also similar to the flag of Syria that has two green stars and to the flag of Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band

Nationality: Egyptian(s)

Languages: Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip

Area: 1,001,450 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries: Gaza Strip 11 km, Israel 255 km, Libya 1,150 km, Sudan 1,273 km

Coastline: 2,450 km

International disputes: administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 sq km, tensions over this disputed area began to escalate in 1992 and remain high

Climate: desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

Terrain: vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

Land use: arable land: 3%, permanent crops: 2%, meadows and pastures: 0%, forest and woodland: 0%, other: 95%

Irrigated land: 25,850 sq km (1989 est.)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown sands; increasing soil salinization below Aswan High Dam; desertification; oil pollution threatening coral reefs, beaches, and marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides, raw sewage, and industrial effluents; very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Nile which is the only perennial water source; rapid growth in population overstraining natural resources

Natural hazards: periodic droughts; frequent earthquakes, flash floods, landslides, volcanic activity; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring; dust storms, sandstorms

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

Geographic note: controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, shortest sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; size, and juxtaposition to Israel, establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 Estimates)

Population: 63,575,107

Age structure:

0-14 years: 37%
male 11,970,197 female 11,462,689
15-64 years: 60%
male 19,127,696 female 18,738,304
65 years and over: 3%
male 1,028,916 female 1,247,305

Population growth rate: 1.91%

Birth rate: 28.18 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 8.7 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
-0.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 1.02 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
72.8 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 61.43 years
male: 59.51 female: 63.46

Total fertility rate:
3.58 children born/woman

336

Ethnic divisions: Eastern Hamitic stock (Egyptians, Bedouins, and Berbers) 99%, Greek, Nubian, Armenian, other European (primarily Italian and French) 1%

Religions: Muslim (mostly Sunni) 94% (official estimate), Coptic Christian and other 6% (official estimate)

Literacy: total population: 51.4%
male: 63.6% female: 38.8%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Cairo

Independence: 28 February 1922 (from UK)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 23 July (1952)

Constitution: 11 September 1971

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

Chief of State: The President is nominated, for a six year term and that nomination must then be validated by a national, popular referendum

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the President

Cabinet: Cabinet was appointed by the President

Legislative branch: bicameral

People's Assembly (Majlis al-Cha'b): elections last held 29 November 1995 (next to be held NA 2000); seats - 454 total, 444 elected, 10 appointed by the President

Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura): functions only in a consultative role; elections last held 7 June 1995 (next to be held NA); seats - 264 total, 176 elected, 88 appointed by the President

Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court

Political parties: National Democratic Party (NDP), is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are as follows: New Wafd Party (NWP), Socialist Labor Party (SLP),

note: formation of political parties must be approved by government

Other political or pressure groups: despite a constitutional ban against religious-based parties, the technically illegal Muslim Brotherhood constitutes MUBARAK's potentially most significant political opposition; MUBARAK tolerated limited political activity by the Brotherhood for his first two terms, but has moved more aggressively in the past year to block its influence; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

International organization participation: AfDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAS (observer), OAU, , UN, UNAVEM III, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UNOMIL, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UPU, , WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Half of Egypt's GDP originates in the public sector, most industrial plants being owned by the government. Overregulation holds back technical modernization and foreign investment. Even so, the economy grew rapidly during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but in 1986 the collapse of world oil prices and an increasingly heavy burden of debt servicing led Egypt to begin negotiations with the IMF for balance-of-payments support. Egypt's first IMF standby arrangement, concluded in mid-1987, was suspended in early 1988 because of the government's failure to adopt promised reforms. Egypt signed a follow-on program with the IMF and also negotiated a structural adjustment loan with the World Bank in 1991. In 1991-93 the government made solid progress on administrative reforms such as liberalizing exchange and interest rates, but resisted implementing major structural reforms like streamlining the public sector. As a result, the economy has not gained enough momentum to tackle the growing problem of unemployment. Egypt made uneven progress in implementing the successor programs it signed onto in late 1993 with the IMF and World Bank; currently it is negotiating another successor program with the IMF. President MUBARAK has cited population growth as the main cause of the country's economic troubles. The addition of about 1.2 million people a year to the already huge population of 63 million exerts enormous pressure on the 5% of the land area available for agriculture along the Nile.

GDP real growth rate: 4%

GDP per capita: $2,760

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.4%

Labor force: 16 million

by occupation: government, public sector enterprises, and armed forces 36%, agriculture 34%, privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises 20%

note: shortage of skilled labor; 2.5 million Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab states

Unemployment rate: 20%

Industrial production growth rate: NA

Agriculture: cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats; annual fish catch about 140,000 metric tons

Illicit drugs: a transit point for Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian heroin and opium moving to Europe and the US; popular transit stop for Nigerian couriers; large domestic consumption of hashish from Lebanon and Syria

Exports: $5.4 billion

commodities: crude oil and petroleum products, cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals

partners: EU, US, Japan

Imports: $15.2 billion

commodities: machinery and equipment, foods, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods

partners: US, EU, Japan

External debt: $33.6 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA, $1.713 billion

Currency: 1 Egyptian pound (£E) = 100 piasters

Exchange rates: Egyptian pounds (£E) per US$1 - 3.4

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 4,751 km

Highways: total: 47,387 km

paved: 34,593 km unpaved: 12,794 km

Ports: Alexandria, Al Ghardaqah, Aswan, Asyut, Bur Safajah, Damietta, Marsa Matruh, Port Said, Suez

Airports: total paved and unpaved: 80

Heliports: 2

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 2.2 million (1993)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 39, FM 6

Radios: NA

Television broadcast stations: 41

Televisions: 5 million

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 16,530,460

males fit for military service: 10,723,011

males reach military age (20) annually: 660,453

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $3.5 billion, 8.2% of GDP

French Republic

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: French

Flag Description: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), white, and red; known as the French Tricouleur (Tricolor); the design and colors are similar to a number of other flags, including those of Belgium, Chad, Ireland, Cote d'Ivoire, and Luxembourg; the official flag for all French dependent areas

Languages: French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and languages

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Western Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, between Belgium and Spain southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Spain

Area: 547,030 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Colorado

note: includes only metropolitan France (which includes Corsica), but excludes the overseas administrative divisions

Land boundaries: Andorra 60 km, Belgium 620 km, Germany 451 km, Italy 488 km, Luxembourg 73 km, Monaco 4.4 km, Spain 623 km, Switzerland 573 km

Coastline: 3,427 km (mainland 2,783 km, Corsica 644 km)

International disputes: Madagascar claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; Seychelles claims Tromelin Island; Suriname claims part of French Guiana; Mexico claims Clipperton Island; territorial claim in Antarctica (Adelie Land); Saint Pierre and Miquelon is focus of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France; claims Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New Caledonia

Climate: generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean

Terrain: mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in east

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, timber, zinc, potash

Land use: arable land: 32%, permanent crops: 2%, meadows and pastures: 23% forest and woodland: 27%, other: 16%

note: includes Corsica

Irrigated land: 14,850 sq km (1993 est.);

note - includes Corsica

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: some forest damage from acid rain; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from urban wastes, agricultural runoff

Natural hazards: flooding

International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: largest West European nation; occasional strong, cold, dry, north-to-northwesterly wind known as mistral

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 58,317,450

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19.04%

male 5,688,505 female 5,417,355

15-64 years: 65.62%

male 19,147,369 female 19,120,935

65 years and over: 15.34%

male 3,589,100 female 5,354,186

Population growth rate: 0.34%

Birth rate: 10.82 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 9.27 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

1.88 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: : 0.95 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:

5.3 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.93 years

male: 73.98 female: 82.11

Total fertility rate: 1.49 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities

Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim (North African workers) 1%, unaffiliated 6%

Literacy: total population: 99%

GOVERNMENT

Type of government: Republic

Capital: Paris

Independence: 486 (unified by Clovis)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962, amended to comply with provisions of EC Maastricht Treaty in 1992; amended to tighten immigration laws 1993

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but not legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; **universal**

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President elected for a seven-year term by direct universal (next to be held by May 2002);

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the President

Cabinet: the Council of Ministers was appointed by the President on the suggestion of the Prime Minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement), Senate (Senat): (next elections to be held September 1998)nine-year term, elected by thirds every three years (321 total; 296 metropolitan France, 13 for overseas departments and territories, and 12 for French nationals abroad)

National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale): (next elections to be held NA 1998); seats - 577 total

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Appeals (Cour de Cassation), judges are appointed by the President from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary

Political parties: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Union for French Democracy (UDF - coalition of PR, FD, RAD, PSD), Republican Party (PR), Democratic Force (FD), Radical (RAD), Socialist Party (PS), Left Radical Movement (MRG), Communist Party (PCF), National Front (FN), The Greens,

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail - CGT) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail - CFDT) about 800,000 members (est.); independent labor union (Force Ouvriere) 1 million members (est.); independent white-collar union Confederation Generale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais - CNPF or Patronat)

International organization participation: EBRD, ECA (associate), ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESCAP, FAO, G- 5, G- 7, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, NATO, OAS(observer), OECD, UN, UN Security Council, UNAVEM III, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNITAR, UNMIH, UNOMIG, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UNTSO, UNU, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: One of the four West European trillion-dollar economies, the French economy features considerable - albeit diminishing - state control over its capitalistic market system. In running important industrial segments (railways, airlines, electricity, telecommunications), administrating an exceptionally generous social welfare system, and staffing an enormous bureaucracy, the state spends about 55% of GDP. France has substantial agricultural resources and a diversified modern industrial sector. Large tracts of fertile land, the application of modern technology, and subsidies have combined to make it the leading agricultural producer in Western Europe. Largely self-sufficient in agricultural products, France is a major exporter of wheat and dairy products. The industrial sector generates about one-quarter of GDP, and the growing services sector has become crucial to the economy. Following stagnation and recession in 1991-93, French GDP expanded 2.4% in 1994 and in 1995. Persistently high unemployment still poses a major problem for the government, as will the need to cut back on welfare benefits and bureaucratic budgets. Paris remains committed to maintaining the franc-deutsche mark parity, which has kept French interest rates high at the expense of jobs. Although the pace of economic and financial integration within the European Union has slowed down, integration will remain a major force in France, shaping the fortunes of the various economic sectors over the next few years.

GDP real growth rate: 2.4%
GDP per capita: $20,200
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.7%
Labor force: 24.17 million
by occupation: services 61.5%, industry 31.3%, agriculture 7.2% (1987)
note: includes Corsica
Unemployment rate: 11.7%
Industries: steel, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, mining, textiles, food processing, tourism
Industrial production growth rate: 2.6%
Agriculture: wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish catch of 850,000 metric tons ranks among world's top 20 countries and is all used domestically
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for South American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin
Exports: $235.5 billion
commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing
partners: Germany 17.1%, Italy 9.3%, Spain 7.1%, Belgium-Luxembourg 8.7%, UK 9.9%, Netherlands 4.6%, US 7.0%, Japan 2.0%, Russia 0.5%
Imports: $229.3 billion
commodities: crude oil, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products
partners: Germany 17.8%, Italy 10.1%, US 8.5%, Netherlands 4.9%, Spain 8.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 9.1%, UK 7.9%, Japan 3.7%, Russia 1.2%
External debt: $300 billion
Economic aid:
donor: ODA, $7.915 billion
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.0056

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 33,891 km
Highways: 1,511,200 km
paved: 811,200 km unpaved: 700,000 km
note: includes Corsica
Ports: Bordeaux, Boulogne, Cherbourg, Dijon, Dunkerque, La Pallice, Le Havre, Lyon, Marseille, Mullhouse, Nantes, Paris, Rouen, Saint Nazaire, Saint Malo, Strasbourg
Airports: paved and unpaved - 460 total
Heliports: 3

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 35 million
Radio broadcast stations: AM 41, FM 800 shortwave 0
Radios: 49 million
Television broadcast stations: 846
note: Eutelsat receive-only TV service
Televisions: 29.3 million

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Navy (includes Naval Air), Air Force and Air Defense, National Gendarmerie
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 14,782,577
males fit for military service: 12,299,651
males reach military age (18) annually: 383,252
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $47.7 billion, 2.5% of GDP

Federal Republic of Germany

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: German(s)
Flag Description: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and yellow
Languages: German

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark
Area: 356,910 sq km
comparative area: slightly smaller than Montana
note: includes the formerly separate Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Berlin, following formal unification on 3 October 1990
Land boundaries: Austria 784 km, Belgium 167 km, Czech Republic 646 km, Denmark 68 km, France 451 km, Luxembourg 138 km, Netherlands 577 km, Poland 456 km, Switzerland 334 km
Coastline: 2,389 km
International disputes: none
Climate: temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm, tropical foehn wind; high relative humidity
Terrain: lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south
Natural resources: iron ore, coal, potash, timber, lignite, uranium, copper, natural gas, salt, nickel
Land use: arable land: 34%, permanent crops: 1%, meadows and pastures: 16% forest and woodland: 30%, other: 19%
Irrigated land: 4,800 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: emissions from coal-burning utilities and industries and lead emissions from vehicle exhausts (the result of continued use of leaded fuels) contribute to air pollution; acid rain, resulting from sulfur dioxide emissions, is damaging forests; heavy pollution in the Baltic Sea from raw sewage and industrial effluents from rivers in eastern Germany
Natural hazards: NA
International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Desertification,
Geographic note: strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 83,536,115
Age structure:
0-14 years: 16.15%
male 6,928,750 female 6,563,026
15-64 years: 68.52%
male 29,339,780 female 27,902,549
65 years and over: 15.33%
male 4,658,014 female 8,143,996
Population growth rate: 0.67%
Birth rate: 9.66 births/1,000 population
Death rate: 12.21 deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate:
8.25 migrant(s)/1,000.population
Sex ratio: 0.96 male(s)/female (1996 est.)
Infant mortality rate:
6 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.95 years
male: 72.8 female: 79.27
Total fertility rate:
1.3 children born/woman
Ethnic divisions: German 95.1%, Turkish 2.3%, Italians 0.7%, Greeks 0.4%, Poles 0.4%, other 1.1% (made up largely of people fleeing the war in the former Yugoslavia)
Religions: Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 37%, unaffiliated or other 18%
Literacy: total population: 99%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Federal Republic
Capital: Berlin
note: the shift from Bonn to Berlin will take place over a period of years, with Bonn retaining many administrative functions and several ministries
Independence: 18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945 following World War II; Federal Republic of Germany

(FRG or West Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 and included the former UK, US, and French zones; German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany) proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former USSR zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October 1990; all four power rights formally relinquished 15 March 1991

National holiday: German Unity Day (Day of Unity), 3 October (1990)

Constitution: 23 May 1949, known as Basic Law; became constitution of the united German people 3 October 1990

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President elected by the Federal Convention including members of the Bundestag and an equal number of members elected by the Land Parliaments

Head of Government: Chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag

Cabinet: Cabinet was appointed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor

Legislative branch: bicameral chamber (no official name for the two chambers as a whole) Federal Assembly (Bundestag): election last held 16 October 1994 (next to be held by NA 1998);seats - (usually 656) total, but 672 for the 1994 term

Federal Council (Bundesrat): State governments are directly represented by votes; each has 3 to 6 votes depending on size and are required to vote as a block; current composition: votes - 68 total

Judicial branch: Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht), half the judges are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat

Political parties: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU), Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SPD), Alliance '90/Greens, Republikaner, Communist Party (DKP)

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

International organization participation: AfDBAsDB, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G- 5, G- 7, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN,UN Security Council (temporary), UNAMIR, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNOMIG, UNPROFOR, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers area 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Germany, the world's third-most powerful economy, faces its own unique problem of bringing its eastern area up to scratch after 45 years of communist rule. Despite substantial progress toward economic integration, the eastern states will continue to rely on subsidies from the federal government into the next century. Assistance to the east of about $100 billion annually has helped the region average nearly 8% annual economic growth since 1991, even though the overall German economy has averaged less than 2% growth. The economic recovery in the east as been led by the construction industries, with growth increasingly supported by the service sectors and light manufacturing industries. Western Germany, which accounts for 90% of overall German GDP and has three times the per capita income of eastern Germany, is perennially the first- or second-largest exporter, after the US, in the world. Nonetheless, business and political leaders have in recent years become increasingly concerned about Germany's apparent decline in attractiveness as a business location. They cite the increasing preference of German companies to locate manufacturing facilities - long the strength of the postwar economy - to foreign countries, including the US, rather than in Germany, so they can be closer to their markets and avoid Germany's high production costs. The conditions under which European economic integration - especially movement toward a single European currency - will proceed will be another key issue facing Germany in the next few years.

GDP real growth rate:
Germany: 1.8%
western: 1.5%
eastern: 6.3%

GDP per capita:
Germany: $17,900
western: $21,100
eastern: $6,600

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
western: 2%
eastern: 2%

Labor force: 36.75 million
by occupation: industry 41%, agriculture 6%, other 53% (1987)

Unemployment rate:
western: 8.7%
eastern: 14.9%

Industries:
western: among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages eastern: metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum refining

Industrial production growth rate:
western: 2.8%

Agriculture:
western: potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbage; cattle, pigs, poultry
eastern: wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; pork, beef, chicken, milk, hides

Illicit drugs: source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and Latin American cocaine for West European markets

Exports: $437 billion
commodities: manufactures 89.3% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.5%, raw materials 2.7%, fuels 1.3%
partners: EC 47.9% (France 11.7%, Netherlands 7.4%, Italy 7.5%, UK 7.7%, Belgium-Luxembourg 6.6%), EFTA 15.5%, US 7.7%, Eastern Europe 5.2%, OPEC 3.0%

Imports: $362 billion
commodities: manufactures 75.1%, agricultural products 10.0%, fuels 8.3%, raw materials 5.0%
partners: EC 46.4% (France 11.3%, Netherlands 8.4%, Italy 8.1%, UK 6.0%, Belgium-Luxembourg 5.7%), EFTA 14.3%, US 7.3%, Japan 6.3%, Eastern Europe 5.1%, OPEC 2.6%

External debt: NA

Economic aid:
donor: ODA, $6.954 billion

Currency: 1 deutsche mark (DM) = 100 pfennige

Exchange rates: deutsche marks (DM) per US$1 - 1.4617

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 43,966 km
note: in addition to the DB system there are 54 privately-owned industrial or excursion railways, ranging in route length from 2 km to 632 km, with a total length of 3,465 km (1995)

Highways: 636,282 km
paved: 531,018 km, unpaved: 105,264 km

Ports: Berlin, Bonn, Brake, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Cologne, Dresden, Duisburg, Emden, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Kiel, Lubeck, Magdeburg, Mannheim, Rostock, Stuttgart

Airports: paved and unpaved: 617

Heliports: 55

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 44 million

Radio broadcast stations:
western: AM 80, FM 470
eastern: AM 23, FM 17

Radios: 70 million (1991 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 246
note - there are 15 Russian repeaters in eastern Germany

Televisions: 44.8 million

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Navy (includes Naval Air Arm), Air Force, Border Police, Coast Guard

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 21,540,919
males fit for military service: 18,537,347
males reach military age (18) annually: 449,292

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $42.8 billion, 1.5% of GDP

Co-operative Republic of Guyana

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Guyanese

Flag Description: green with a red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) superimposed on a long yellow arrowhead; there is a narrow black border between the red and yellow, and a narrow white border between the yellow and the green

Languages: English, Amerindian dialects

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Suriname and Venezuela

Area: 214,970 sq km
comparative area: slightly smaller than Idaho

Land boundaries: Brazil 1,119 km, Suriname 600 km, Venezuela 743 km

Coastline: 459 km

International disputes: all of the area west of the Essequibo River claimed by Venezuela; Suriname claims area between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Kutari Rivers (all headwaters of the Courantyne)

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to mid-August, mid-November to mid-January)

Terrain: mostly rolling highlands; low coastal plain; savanna in south

Natural resources: bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

Land use: arable land: 3%, permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 6% forest and woodland, : 83% other: 8%

Irrigated land: 1,300 sq km (1989 est.)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: water pollution from sewage and agricultural and industrial chemicals; deforestation

Natural hazards: flash floods are a constant threat during rainy seasons

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 712,091

Age structure:
0-14 years: 33%
male 118,796 female 114,327
15-64 years: 63%
male 224,219 female 222,562
65 years and over: 4%
male 14,582 female 17,605

Population growth rate: -0.9%

Birth rate: 19.03 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 9.55 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
-18.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: : 1.01 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
51.4 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 60.1 years
male: 57.55 female: 62.78

Total fertility rate:
2.19 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: East Indian 51%, black and mixed 43%, Amerindian 4%, European and Chinese 2%

Religions: Christian 57%, Hindu 33%, Muslim 9%, other 1%

Literacy: total population: 98.1%
male: 98.6% female: 97.5%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Georgetown

Independence: 26 May 1966 (from UK)

National holiday: Republic Day, 23 February (1970)

Constitution: 6 October 1980

Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: Executive President is elected by the majority party in the National Assembly after legislative elections, which must be held within five years

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the President

Cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the President; is responsible to the legislature

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: (next to be held in 1997); seats - 65 total, 53 elected

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Judicature

Political parties: People's Progressive Party (PPP), People's National Congress (PNC), Good and Green Georgetown (GGG), Working People's Alliance (WPA), Democratic Labor Movement (DLM), People's Democratic Movement (PDM), National Democratic Front (NDF), The United Force (TUF; United Republican Party (URP), National Republican Party (NRP), Guyana Labor Party (GLP),

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress (TUC); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC)

note: the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

International organization participation: ECLAC, FAO, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,UNIDO, UNMIH, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Economic overview: In 1995, Guyana, one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, posted its fifth straight year of economic growth of 5% or better, with the advance led by gold mining and by production of rice, sugar, and forestry products for export. Favorable factors include recovery in the key agricultural and mining sectors, a more favorable atmosphere for business initiative, a more realistic exchange rate, a sharp drop in the inflation rate, and the continued support of international organizations. Serious underlying economic problems will continue. Electric power has been in short supply and constitutes a major barrier to future gains in national output. The government must persist in efforts to manage its $2 billion external debt, control inflation, and extend the privatization program.

GDP real growth rate: 5.1%

GDP per capita: $2,200

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.1%

Labor force: 268,000

by occupation: industry and commerce 44.5%, agriculture 33.8%, services 21.7%

note: public-sector employment amounts to 60%-80% of the total labor force

Unemployment rate: 12%

Industries: bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining

Industrial production growth rate: 5.6%

Agriculture: sugar, rice, wheat, vegetable oils; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; development potential exists for fishing and forestry

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for narcotics from South America - primarily Venezuela - to the US and Europe; producer of cannabis

Exports: $453 million

commodities: sugar, bauxite/alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses

partners: UK 33%, US 31%, Canada 9%, France 5%, Japan 3%

Imports: $456 million

commodities: manufactures, machinery, petroleum, food

partners: US 37%, Trinidad and Tobago 13%, UK 11%, Italy 8%, Japan 5%

External debt: $2.2 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

Currency: 1 Guyanese dollar (G$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Guyanese dollars (G$) per US$1 - 140.3

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 88 km

Highways: 7,621 km

paved: 547 km, unpaved: 7,074 km

Ports: Bartica, Georgetown, Linden, New Amsterdam, Parika

Airports: paved and unpaved - 47 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 33,000

Radio broadcast stations: AM 4, FM 3, shortwave 1

Radios: 398,000

Television broadcast stations: 0

Televisions: 32,000

346

DEFENSE

Branches: Guyana Defense Force (GDF; includes Ground Forces, Coast Guard, and Air Corps), Guyana People's Militia (GPM), Guyana National Service (GNS)

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 197,548
males fit for military service: 149,646

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $7 million, 1.7% of GDP

Japan

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Japanese

Flag Description: white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center

Languages: Japanese

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Eastern Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, east of the Korean Peninsula

Area: 377,835 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than California

note: includes Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-gunto), Daito-shoto, Minami-jima, Okinotori-shima, Ryukyu Islands (Nansei-shoto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto)

Land boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 29,751 km

International disputes: islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; Liancourt Rocks disputed with South Korea; Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands) claimed by China and Taiwan

Climate: varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Land use: 13%, permanent crops: 1% meadows and pastures: 1%, forest and woodland: 67%, other: 18%

Irrigated land: 28,680 sq km (1989)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life; Japan's appetite for fish and tropical timber is contributing to the depletion of these resources in Asia and elsewhere

Natural hazards: many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; tsunamis

International agreements: party to - Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: strategic location in northeast Asia

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates.)

Population: 125,449,703

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16%

male 10,121,414 female 9,644,243

15-64 years: 69%

male 43,624,464 female 43,359,249

65 years and over: 15%

male 7,737,781 female 10,962,552

Population growth rate: 0.21%

Birth rate: 10.19 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 7.71 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: -0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: : 0.96 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate: 4.4 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.55 years

male: 76.57 female: 82.68

Total fertility rate: 1.46 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Japanese 99.4%, other 0.6% (mostly Korean)

Religions: observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including Christian 0.7%)

Literacy: total population: 99%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Independence: 660 BC (traditional founding by Emperor Jimmu)

National holiday: Birthday of the Emperor, 23 December (1933)

Constitution: 3 May 1947

Legal system: modeled after European civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: Emperor (AKIHITO) is a constitutional monarch

Head of Government: Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister designated by the Diet and appointed by the Emperor

Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Diet (Kokkai)

House of Councillors (Sangi-in): half of the members elected every three years to six-year terms; (next to be held NA 1998) 252 total, with 126 up for election

House of Representatives (Shugi-in): all members elected every four years to four-year terms; (next to be held by July 1997) 511 total seats

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, chief justice is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the cabinet, all other justices are appointed by the cabinet

Political parties: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP), Sakigake (Harbinger), Shinshinto (New Frontier Party, NFP), Japan Communist Party (JCP) Komeito (Clean Government Party, CGP), Japan New Party (JNP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and several minor groups; Heisei-kai is a joint bloc of Shinshinto and Komei members;

International organization participation: AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, G- 2, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAS (observer), OECD, OSCE (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNRWA, UNU, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (roughly 1% of GDP) have helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank of second most powerful economy in the world. One notable characteristic of the economy is the working together of manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors in closely knit groups called keiretsu. A second basic feature has been the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force; this guarantee is slowly eroding. Industry, the most important sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. The much smaller agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world. Usually self-sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 50% of its requirements of other grain and fodder crops. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. For three decades overall economic growth had been spectacular: a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s and 1980s. Growth came to a halt in 1992-95 largely because of the aftereffects of overinvestment during the late 1980s and contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets. At yearend 1995, the financial structure is shaky with banks holding hundreds of billions of dollars of suspect assets. At the same time, the continued basic strength of the economy has been reflected in substantial trade surpluses, sizable foreign investments, and remarkably low rates of unemployment, inflation, and social disorder. The crowding of the habitable land area and the aging of the population are two major long-run problems.

GDP real growth rate: 0.3%

GDP per capita: $21,300

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -0.1%

Labor force: 65.87 million (December 1994)

by occupation: trade and services 54%, manufacturing, mining, and construction 33%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 7%, government 3%, other 3% (1988)

Unemployment rate: 3.1% (1995)

Industries: among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of steel and non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy electrical equipment, construction and mining equipment, motor vehicles and parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment, machine tools, automated production systems, locomotives and railroad rolling stock, ships, chemicals; textiles, processed foods

Industrial production growth rate: 3.3%

Agriculture: rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs; world's largest fish catch of 10 million metric tons in 1991

Exports: $442.84 billion

commodities: manufactures 97% (including machinery 46%, motor vehicles 20%, consumer electronics 10%)

partners: Southeast Asia 38%, US 27%, Western Europe 17%, China 5%

Imports: $336.09 billion

commodities: manufactures 52%, fossil fuels 20%, foodstuffs and raw materials 28%

partners: Southeast Asia 25%, US 22%, Western Europe 16%, China 11%

External debt: NA

Economic aid:

donor: ODA, $11.259 billion

note: ODA and OOF commitments $143 billion

Currency: yen (¥)

Exchange rates: yen (¥) per US$1 - 105.84

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 26,506 km

Highways: 1,112,844 km

paved: 790,119 km, unpaved: 322,725 km

Ports: Akita, Amagasaki, Chiba, Hachinohe, Hakodate, Higashi-Harima, Himeji, Hiroshima, Kawasaki, Kinuura, Kobe, Kushiro, Mizushima, Moji, Nagoya, Osaka, Sakai, Sakaide, Shimizu, Tokyo, Tomakomai

Airports: paved and unpaved - 164 total

Heliports: 11

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 64 million

Radio broadcast stations: AM 318, FM 58,

Radios: 97 million

Television broadcast stations: 12,350

Televisions: 100 million

DEFENSE

Branches: Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (Army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (Navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (Air Force)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 31,833,691

males fit for military service: 27,322,517

males reach military age (18) annually: 858,912

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $50.2 billion, 1% of GDP

Laos People's Democratic Republic

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Laotian(s)

Flag description: three horizontal bands of red (top), blue (double width), and red with a large white disk centered in the blue band

Languages: Lao (official), French, English, and various ethnic languages

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Southeastern Asia, northeast of Thailand

Area: 236,800 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Utah

Land boundaries: 5,083 km, Burma 235 km, Cambodia 541 km, China 423 km, Thailand 1,754 km, Vietnam 2,130 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

International disputes: boundary dispute with Thailand

Climate: tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

Land use: arable land: 4%, permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 3% forest and woodland: 58%, other: 35%

Irrigated land: 1,554 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; a majority of the population does not have access to potable water

Natural hazards: floods, droughts, and blight

International agreements: party to - Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 4,975,772

Age structure:

0-14 years: 45%
male 1,142,825 female 1,114,628
15-64 years: 51%
male 1,237,660 female 1,316,591
65 years and over: 4%
male 75,748 female 88,320

Population growth rate: 2.81%

Birth rate: 41.94 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 13.83 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.98 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
96.8 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 52.69 years
male: 51.14 female: 54.31

Total fertility rate:
5.87 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Lao Loum (lowland) 68%, Lao Theung (upland) 22%, Lao Soung (highland) including the Hmong ("Meo") and the Yao (Mien) 9%, ethnic Vietnamese/Chinese 1%

Religions: Buddhist 60%, animist and other 40%

Literacy: total population: 56.6%
male: 69.4%, female: 44.4%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Communist state

Capital: Vientiane

Independence: 19 July 1949 (from France)

National holiday: National Day, 2 December (1975) (proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic)

Constitution: promulgated 14 August 1991

Legal system: based on traditional customs, French legal norms and procedures, and Socialist practice

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President elected for a five-year term by the National Assembly

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed for a five-year term by the President with the approval of the National Assembly

Cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the President, approved by the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: members elected for five-year terms (next to be held NA 1997) seats - 85 total

Judicial branch: People's Supreme Court, the President of the People's Supreme Court is elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Vice President of the People's Supreme Court and the judges are appointed by the National Assembly Standing Committee

Political parties: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), other parties proscribed

Other political or pressure groups: non-communist political groups proscribed; most opposition leaders fled the country in 1975

International organization participation: ACCT, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Intelsat (nonsignatory user), Interpol, IOC, ITU, Mekong Group, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO (observer)

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: The government of Laos - one of the few remaining official communist states - has been decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise since 1986. The results, starting from an extremely low base, have been striking - growth has averaged 7.5% annually since 1988. Even so, Laos is a landlocked country with a primitive infrastructure. It has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, and limited external and internal telecommunications. Electricity is available in only a few urban areas. Subsistence agriculture accounts for half of GDP and provides 80% of total employment. The predominant crop is rice. In non-drought years, Laos is self-sufficient overall in food, but each year flood, pests, and localized drought cause shortages in various parts of the country. For the foreseeable future the economy will continue to depend on aid from the IMF and other international sources; aid from the former USSR/Eastern Europe has been cut sharply. As in many developing countries, deforestation and soil erosion will hamper efforts to maintain the high rate of GDP growth.

GDP real growth rate: 8%

GDP per capita: $1,100

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20%

Labor force: 1 million-1.5 million

by occupation: agriculture 80%

Unemployment rate: 21%

Industries: tin and gypsum mining, timber, electric power, agricultural processing, construction

Industrial production growth rate: 7.5%

Agriculture: sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane, cotton; water buffalo, pigs, cattle, poultry

Illicit drugs: world's third largest opium producer (180 metric tons from nearly 20,000 hectares in1995); heroin producer; increasingly used as transshipment point for heroin produced in Burma; illicit producer of cannabis

Exports: $278 million

commodities: electricity, wood products, coffee, tin, garments

partners: Thailand, Japan, France, Germany, Netherlands

Imports: $486 million

commodities: food, fuel oil, consumer goods, manufactures

partners: Thailand, China, Japan, France, US

External debt: $2 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

Currency: 1 new kip (NK) = 100 at

Exchange rates: new kips (NK) per US$1 - 920 (1995

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 0 km

Highways: 14,130 km

paved: 2,261 km, unpaved: 11,869 km

Ports: none

Airports: 39

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 6,600

Radio broadcast stations: AM 10, FM 0,

Radios: 560,000 (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 2

Televisions: 32,000 (1993 est.)

352

DEFENSE

Branches: Lao People's Army (LPA; includes riverine naval and militia elements), Air Force,National Police Department

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 1,087,264
males fit for military service: 586,664
males reach military age (18) annually: 53,250

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $105 million, 8.1% of GDP

Kingdom of Norway

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Norwegian(s)

Flag Description: red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Languages: Norwegian (official)

note: small Lapp and Finnish speaking minorities

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Northern Europe, bordering the North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden

Area: 324,220 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries: Finland 729 km, Sweden 1,619 km, Russia 167 km

Coastline: 21,925 km (includes mainland 3,419 km, large islands 2,413 km, long fjords, numerous small islands, and minor indentations 16,093 km)

International disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land); maritime boundary dispute with Russia over portion of Barents Sea

Climate: temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior; rainy year-round on west coast

Terrain: glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north

Natural resources: petroleum, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 3%, permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 0%, forest and woodland: 27% , other: 70%

Irrigated land: 950 sq km (1989)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: water pollution; acid rain damaging forests and adversely affecting lakes, threatening fish stocks; air pollution from vehicle emissions

Natural hazards: NA

International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban,Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands ; signed, but not ratified - Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented coastline; strategic location adjacent to sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest coastlines in world; Norway and Turkey only NATO members having a land boundary with Russia

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 4,383,807

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19%

male 434,848 female 411,668

15-64 years: 65%

male 1,446,746 female 1,396,150

65 years and over: 16%

male 288,789 female 405,606

Population growth rate: 0.48%

Birth rate: 11.96 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 10.68 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

3.57 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.98 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:

4.9 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.53 years

male: 74.63 female: 80.61 years

Total fertility rate: 1.63 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic), Lapps (Sami) 20,000

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran 87.8% (state church), other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3.8%, none 3.2%, unknown 5.2% (1980)

Literacy: total population: 99%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Independence: 26 October 1905 (from Sweden)

National holiday: Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)

Constitution: 17 May 1814, modified in 1884

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: King (HARALD V, since 17 January 1991) is a hereditary monarch; Heir Apparent (Crown Prince HAAKON MAGNUS)

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the King with the approval of the Storting

Cabinet: State Council appointed by the King with the approval of the Storting

Legislative branch: modified unicameral Parliament (Storting) which, for certain purposes, divides itself into two chambers

Storting: (next to be held NA September 1997); seats - 165 total

note: for certain purposes, the Storting divides itself into two chambers and elects one-fourth of its membership to an upper house or Lagting

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hoyesterett), justices appointed by the King

Political parties: Labor Party, Conservative Party, Center Party, Christian People's Party, Socialist Left, Norwegian Communist, Progress Party, Liberal

International organization participation: AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, Interpol, NATO, OECD, OSCE, UN, UNAVEM III, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Norway has a mixed economy involving a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The government controls key areas, such as the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises), and extensively subsidizes agriculture, fishing, and areas with sparse resources. Norway also maintains an extensive welfare system that helps propel public sector expenditures to more than 50% of GDP and results in one of the highest average tax burdens in the world (46%). A small country with a high dependence on international trade, Norway is basically an exporter of raw materials and semiprocessed goods, with an abundance of small- and medium-sized firms, and is ranked among the major shipping nations. The country is richly endowed with natural resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on its oil sector. Norway imports more than half its food needs. Economic growth, only 1.6% in 1993, moved up to 5.5% in 1994 and remained strong in 1995. Oslo opted to stay out of the EU during a referendum in November 1994.

GDP real growth rate: 4.5%

GDP per capita: $24,500

Labor force: 2.13 million

by occupation: services 71%, industry 23%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 6%

Unemployment rate: 8% (including people in job-training programs)

Industries: petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing

Industrial production growth rate: 7.4%

Agriculture: oats, other grains; beef, milk; livestock output exceeds value of crops; among world's top 10 fishing nations; fish catch of 1.76 million metric tons in 1989

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for drugs shipped via the CIS and Baltic states for the European market

Exports: $34.7 billion

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 43%, metals and products 11%, foodstuffs (mostly fish) 9%, chemicals and raw materials 25%, natural gas 6.0%, ships 5.4%

partners: EU 77.8% (UK 20.8%, Germany 12.4%, France 8.12%), Sweden 9.4%, US 6.7%, Japan 1.9%

Imports: $27.3 billion

commodities: machinery and equipment and manufactured consumer goods 54%, chemicals and other industrial inputs 39%, foodstuffs 6%

partners: EU 68.9% (Germany 13.9%, UK 10.4%, Denmark 7.4%), Sweden 15%, US 7.4%, Japan 6.0% (1994)

External debt: NA

Economic aid:

donor: ODA, $1.014 billion

Currency: 1 Norwegian krone (NKr) = 100 oere

Exchange rates: Norwegian kroner (NKr) per US$1 - 6.4160

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 4,027 km

Highways: total: 88,922 km
paved: 61,356 km unpaved: 27,566 km

Pipelines: refined products 53 km

Ports: Bergen, Drammen, Flora, Hammerfest, Harstad, Haugesund, Kristiansand, Larvik,

note: the government has created an internal register, the Norwegian International Ship Register (NIS), as a subset of the Norwegian register; ships on the NIS enjoy many benefits of flags of convenience and do not have to be crewed by Norwegians

Airports: paved and unpaved - 102 total

Heliports: 1

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 2.39 million (1986 est.)

note - Norway shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Sweden)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 46, FM 493 (350 private and 143 government)

Radios: 3.3 million (1993 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 54 (repeaters 2,100)

Televisions: 1.5 million (1993 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy (includes Coast Artillery and Coast Guard), Royal Norwegian Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 1,125,302
males fit for military service: 937,309
males reach military age (20) annually: 28,328

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $3.7 billion, 2.9% of GDP

Republic of Rwanda

[illegible]

Flag Descrip[illegible] bands of red, [illegible] and green with a large black letter R centered in the yellow band, uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Guinea, which has a plain yellow band

Languages: Kinyarwanda (official), French (official), Kiswahili (Swahili) used in commercial centers

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Central Africa, east of Zaire

Area: 26,340 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries: Burundi 290 km, Tanzania 217 km, Uganda 169 km, Zaire 217 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

International disputes: none

Climate: temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Terrain: mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east

Natural resources: gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), natural gas, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 29%, permanent crops: 11%, meadows and pastures: 18% forest and woodland: 10%, other: 32%

Irrigated land: 40 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment

Current issues: deforestation results from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion

Natural hazards: periodic droughts; the volcanic Virunga mountains are in the northwest along the border with Zaire

International agreements: party to - Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: landlocked; predominantly rural population

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 6,853,359

note: genocide and civil war in 1994 killed more than 1 million Rwandans and forced more than 2 million to flee to neighboring countries

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46%

male 1,582,928 female 1,573,536

15-64 years: 51%

male 1,734,716 female 1,772,722

65 years and over: 3%

male 78,854 female 110,603

Population growth rate: 16.49%

Birth rate: 38.83 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 20.33 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: 146.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: since April 1994, more than two million refugees have fled the civil strife between the Hutu and Tutsi factions in Rwanda and crossed into Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania; close to 800,000 Rwandan Tutsis who fled civil strife in earlier years have returned to Rwanda, and 90,000 of the Hutu refugees are going home despite the perceived danger of doing so; the ethnic violence continues and in 1996 could produce further refugee flows as well as discourage returns

Sex ratio: 0.98 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate: 118.8 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 40.12 years

male: 39.72 female: 40.53

Total fertility rate: 5.99 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Hutu 80%, Tutsi 19%, Twa (Pygmoid) 1%

Religions: Roman Catholic 65%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 1%, indigenous beliefs and other 25%

Literacy: total population: 60.5%

male: 69.8% female: 51.6%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic Presidential system

Capital: Kigali

Independence: 1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Constitution: 18 June 1991

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: universal adult

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President Pasteur BIZIMUNGU (since 19 July 1994); installed by force by the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front; no date set for elections; President is normally elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage; Vice President Maj. Gen. Paul KAGAME (since NA)

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the President

Cabinet: Council of Ministers was appointed by the President

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale): sworn in on 25 November 1994; seats - 70 total

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, consists of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State in joint session

Political parties: significant parties include: Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), Democratic Republican Movement (MDR), Liberal Party (PL) Democratic and Socialist Party (PSD); Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Islamic Democratic Party (PDI); National Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND), former ruling party

Other political or pressure groups: Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA), the RPF military wing, Maj. Gen. Paul KAGAME, commander; Rally for the Democracy and Return (RDR)

International organization participation: AfDB, ECA, FAO, IBRD, ILO, IMF, Interpol, OAU, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Rwanda is a poor African nation suffering bitterly from ethnic-based civil war. The agricultural sector dominates the economy; coffee and tea normally make up 80%-90% of total exports. The amount of fertile land is limited, however, and deforestation and soil erosion continue to create problems. Manufacturing focuses mainly on the processing of agricultural products. Weak international prices since 1986 have caused the economy to contract and per capita GDP to decline. A structural adjustment program with the World Bank began in October 1990. Ethnic-based insurgency since 1990 has devastated wide areas, especially in the north, and displaced hundreds of thousands of people. A peace accord in mid-1993 temporarily ended most of the fighting, but resumption of large-scale civil warfare in April 1994 in the capital city Kigali and elsewhere has been taking thousands of lives and severely affecting short-term economic prospects. The economy suffers massively from failure to maintain the infrastructure, looting, neglect of important cash crops, and lack of health care facilities. GDP in 1994 may have dropped by as much as half. The further decline of GDP in 1995 was much smaller and was more than offset by aid from the outside. Because of the severe damage to real property and the decline in public discipline, recovery of domestic production toward previous levels is proceeding slowly.

GDP real growth rate: -2.7%

GDP per capita: $400

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 64%

Labor force: 3.6 million

by occupation: agriculture 93%, government and services 5%, industry and commerce 2%

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin, cement, agricultural processing, small-scale beverage production, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Industrial production growth rate: -50%

Agriculture: coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes, livestock

Exports: $52 million

commodities: coffee 63%, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

partners: Germany, Belgium, Italy, Uganda, UK, France, US

Imports: $37 million

commodities: textiles, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

partners: US, Belgium, Germany, Kenya, Japan

External debt: $873 million

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

note: in October 1990 Rwanda launched a Structural Adjustment Program with the IMF; since September 1991, the EC has given $46 million and the US $25 million in support of this program

Currency: 1 Rwandan franc (RF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Rwandan francs (RF) per US$1 - 401.27

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 0 km

Highways: 13,173 km
paved: 1,186 km unpaved: 11,987 km

Ports: Cyangugu, Gisenyi, Kibuye

Airports: paved and unpaved - 7 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 6,400 (1983 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 1, FM 1,

Radios: 630,000 (1993 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 1

Televisions: NA

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 1,582,656
males fit for military service: 805,722

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $112.5 million, 7% of GDP

Russian Federation

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Russian(s)
Flag Description: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red
Languages: Russian, other

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Northern Asia (that part west of the Urals is sometimes included with Europe), bordering the Arctic Ocean, between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean
Area: 17,075,200 sq km
comparative area: slightly more than 1.8 times the size of the US
Land boundaries: Azerbaijan 284 km, Belarus 959 km, China (southeast) 3,605 km, China (south) 40 km, Estonia 290 km, Finland 1,313 km, Georgia 723 km, Kazakstan 6,846 km, North Korea19 km, Latvia 217 km, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast) 227 km, Mongolia 3,441 km, Norway 167 km, Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast) 206 km, Ukraine 1,576 km
Coastline: 37,653 km
International disputes: inherited disputes from former USSR including sections of the boundary with China; islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; Caspian Sea boundaries are not yet determined; potential dispute with Ukraine over Crimea; Estonia claims over 2,000 sq km of Russian territory in the Narva and Pechora regions; the Abrene section of the border ceded by the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to Russia in 1944; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation
Climate: ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast
Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions
Natural resources: wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, and many strategic minerals, timber
note: formidable obstacles of climate, terrain, and distance hinder exploitation of natural resources
Land use: arable land: 8%
permanent crops: NEGL%, meadows and pastures: 5%. forest and woodland: 45% other: 42%
Irrigated land: 56,000 sq km (1992)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: air pollution from heavy industry, emissions of coal-fired electric plants, and transportation in major cities; industrial and agricultural pollution of inland waterways and sea coasts; deforestation; soil erosion; soil contamination from improper application of agricultural chemicals; scattered areas of sometimes intense radioactive contamination
Natural hazards: permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development; volcanic activity in the Kuril Islands; volcanoes and earthquakes on the Kamchatka Peninsula
International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Later, Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Law of the Sea
Geographic note: largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world; despite its size, much of the country lacks proper soils and climates (either too cold or too dry) for agriculture

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 148,178,487
Age structure:
0-14 years: 21%
male 15,792,573 female 15,213,854
15-64 years: 67%
male 48,145,679 female 51,125,902

65 years and over: 12%
male 5,403,066 female 12,497,413
Population growth rate: -0.07%
Birth rate: 10.15 births/1,000 population
Death rate: 16.34 deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate:
5.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Sex ratio: 0.88 male(s)/female
Infant mortality rate:
24.7 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 63.24 years
male: 56.51 female: 70.31
Total fertility rate:
1.42 children born/woman
Ethnic divisions: Russian 81.5%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 3%, Chuvash 1.2%, Bashkir 0.9%, Byelorussian 0.8%, Moldavian 0.7%, other 8.1%
Religions: Russian Orthodox, Muslim, other
Literacy: total population: 98%
male: 100% female: 97%

GOVERNMENT

Type of government:Federation
Capital: Moscow
Independence: 24 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
National holiday: Independence Day, June 12 (1990)
Constitution: adopted 12 December 1993
Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
Chief of State: President elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage under the constitution of 12 December 1993, but subsequent Presidents will serve a four-year. No Vice-President
Head of Government: Premier and Chairman of the Russian Federation Government, First Deputy Premiers and First Deputy Chairmen of the Government appointed by the President on approval of the Dumas
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly
Federation Council: 178 seats, filled ex-officio by the top executive and legislative officials in each of the 89 federal administrative units (oblasts, krays, republics, autonomous okrugs and oblasts, and the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg)
State Duma: (next to be held NA December 1999); percent of vote received by parties clearing the 5% threshold entitle them to a proportional share of the 225 party list seats
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, judges are appointed by the Federation Council on recommendation of the President; Supreme Court (highest court for criminal, civil, and administrative cases), judges are appointed by the Federation Council on recommendation of the President; Superior Court of Arbitration (highest court that resolves economic disputes), judges are appointed by the Federation Council on recommendation of the President
Political parties:
pro-market democrats: Our Home Is Russia, Yabloko Bloc, Russia's Democratic Choice Party, Forward, Russia!
centrists/special interest parties: Congress of Russian Communities, Women of Russia
anti-market and/or ultranationalist parties: Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, Agrarian Party, Power To the People, Russian Communist Workers' Party
note: some 269 political parties, blocs, and associations tried to gather enough signatures to run slates of candidates in the 17 December 1995 Duma elections; 43 succeeded
Other political or pressure groups: NA
International organization participation: EBRD, ECE, ESCAP, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), OAS (observer), UN, UN Security Council, UNAMIR, UNAVEM III, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNITAR, UNMIH, UNOMIG, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Russia, a vast country with a wealth of natural resources, a well-educated population, and a diverse industrial base, continues to experience formidable difficulties in moving from its old centrally planned economy to a modern-market economy. The break-up of the USSR into 15 successor states in late 1991 destroyed major economic links that have been only partially replaced. As a result of these dislocations and the failure of the government to implement a rigorous and consistent reform program, output in Russia has dropped by one-third since 1990 (instead of the one-half previously estimated). On the one hand, President YELTSIN's government has made substantial strides in converting to a market economy since launching its economic reform program in January 1992 by freeing nearly all prices, slashing defense spending, eliminating the old centralized distribution system, completing an ambitious voucher privatization program in 1994, establishing private financial institutions, and decentralizing foreign trade. On the other hand, Russia has made little progress in a number of key areas that are needed to provide a solid foundation for the transition to a market economy; and the strong showing of the communists and nationalists in the Duma elections in December 1995 casts a shadow over prospects for further reforms. In 1995, the new cash privatization program went slower than planned. The state claims that the nonstate sector produced approximately 70% of GDP in 1995, up from 62% in 1994, although these figures apparently include many enterprises that have only nominally moved out of state control. Moscow has been slow to develop the legal framework necessary to fully support a market economy and to encourage foreign investment. Stockholder rights remain ill-defined and the Duma has yet to adopt a land code that would allow development of land markets as sources of needed capital. Russia's securities market remains largely unregulated and suffers from the lack of a comprehensive securities law. In addition, Moscow has yet to develop a social safety net that would allow faster restructuring by relieving enterprises of the burden of providing social benefits for their workers. Most rank-and-file Russians perceive they are worse off because of growing crime and health problems, the drop in real wages, the great rise in wage arrears, and the widespread threat of unemployment. The number of Russians living below the official poverty level rose by 10% to 36.6 million people, or 25% of the population. The decline in output slowed during 1995, and some sectors showed signs of a turnaround; analysts forecast the resumption of growth in 1996 - at a low rate. Russian official data, which fail to capture a considerable portion of private sector output and employment, show that GDP declined by 4% in 1995, as compared with a 15% decline in 1994. Despite continued declines in agricultural and industrial production, unemployment climbed only slowly to about 8% of the work force by yearend because government policies aimed at softening the impact of reforms have created incentives for enterprises to keep workers on the rolls even as production slowed to a crawl. Moscow renewed tightened financial policies in early 1995 and succeeded in reducing monthly consumer price inflation from 18% in January to about 3% in December, the lowest monthly rate since the beginning of reform. According to official trade statistics, Russia ran a $19.9 billion trade surplus for 1995, up from $15.9 billion in 1994. It continued to shift its trade away from the other former Soviet republics toward the West, with the CIS countries' share of Russian trade falling to 22% in 1995. Russia made good progress with official and commercial creditors in 1995 in resolving the issue of its $105 billion in Soviet-era debts. When completed, these Paris Club and London Club rescheduling agreements will reduce Russia's repayment liabilities from $20 billion to less than $5 billion annually through the end of the decade. Capital flight reportedly continued to be a problem in 1995, with billions of additional dollars in assets being moved abroad, primarily to bank accounts in Europe.

GDP real growth rate: -4%

GDP per capita: $5,300

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% monthly average

Labor force: 85 million

by occupation: production and economic services 83.9%, government 16.1%

Unemployment rate: 8.2% with considerable additional underemployment

Industries: complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; shipbuilding; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables, textiles, foodstuffs, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate: -3%

Agriculture: grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, vegetables, fruits (because of its northern location does not grow citrus, cotton, tea, and other warm climate products); meat, milk

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for domestic consumption; government has active eradication program; used as transshipment point for Asian and Latin American illicit drugs to Western Europe and Latin America

Exports: $77.8 billion

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures

partners: Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

Imports: $57.9 billion

commodities: machinery and equipment, consumer goods, medicines, meat, grain, sugar, semi-finished metal products

partners: Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

External debt: $130 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA, $2.8 billion

note: US commitments, including Ex-Im $14 billion (1990-95); other countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments $125 billion

Currency: 1 ruble (R) = 100 kopeks

Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 4,640

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 154,000 km;

note - 87,000 km in common carrier service (38,000 km electrified); 67,000 km serve specific industries and are not available for common carrier use

Highways: 934,000 km (including 445,000 km which serve specific industries or farms and are not available for common carrier use)

Ports: Arkhangel'sk, Astrakhan', Kaliningrad, Kazan', Khabarovsk, Kholmsk, Krasnoyarsk, Moscow, Murmansk, Nakhodka, Nevel'sk, Novorossiysk, Petropavlovsk, St. Petersburg, Rostov, Sochi, Tuapse, Vladivostok, Volgograd, Vostochnyy, Vyborg

Airports: paved and unpaved 2,517 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 25.4 million

Radio broadcast stations: NA,

note - about 1,050 (including AM, FM, and shortwave) radio broadcast stations throughout the country

Radios: 50 million

Television broadcast stations: 7,183

Televisions: 54.85 million

DEFENSE

Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Forces, Air Defense Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 38,673,991

males fit for military service: 30,224,738

males reach military age (18) annually: 1,105,004

Defense expenditures: NA

note: the Intelligence Community estimates that defense spending in Russia fell by about 20% in real terms in 1995, reducing Russian defense outlays to about one-fifth of peak Soviet levels in the late1980s

Republic of South Africa

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: South African(s)

Flag Description: two equal width horizontal bands of red (top) and blue separated by a central green band which splits into a horizontal Y, the arms of which end at the corners of the hoist side, embracing a black isoceles triangle from which the arms are separated by narrow yellow bands; the red and blue bands are separated from the green band and its arms by narrow white stripes

Languages: 11 official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa

Area: 1,219,912 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

Land boundaries: Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 855 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

Coastline: 2,798 km

International disputes: Swaziland has asked South Africa to open negotiations on reincorporating some nearby South African territories that are populated by ethnic Swazis or that were long ago part of the Swazi Kingdom

Climate: mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Natural resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 10%, permanent crops: 1%, meadows and pastures: 65% forest and woodland: 3%, other: 21%

Irrigated land: 11,280 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage threatens to outpace supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification

Natural hazards: prolonged droughts

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea

Geographic note: South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 41,743,459 (July 1996 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 36%
male 7,578,639 female 7,428,123
15-64 years: 60%
male 12,356,753 female 12,516,467
65 years and over: 4%
male 744,806 female 1,118,671

Population growth rate: 1.76%

Birth rate: 27.91 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 10.32 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.98 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
48.8 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 59.47 years
male: 57.21 female: 61.8

Total fertility rate:
3.43 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: black 75.2%, white 13.6%, Colored 8.6%, Indian 2.6%

Religions: Christian (most whites and Coloreds and about 60% of blacks), Hindu (60% of Indians), Muslim 2%

Literacy: total population: 81.8%
male: 81.9% female: 81.7%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judicial)

Independence: 31 May 1910 (from UK)

National holiday: Freedom Day, 27 April

Constitution: 27 April 1994 (interim constitution, replacing the constitution of 3 September 1984); note - on 8 May 1996, the Constitutional Assembly voted 421 to two to pass a new constitution which, after certification by the Constitutional Court, will gradually go into effect over a three-year period and come into full force with the next national elections in April 1999

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: President,and Deputy Executive Presidents elected by the National Assembly

note: any political party that wins 20% or more of the National Assembly votes in a general election is entitled to name a deputy executive President; moreover, any party that wins 20 or more seats in the National Assembly is entitled to become a member of the governing coalition; currently, the ANC, the IFP, and the NP constitute a Government of National Unity (GNU)

Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the President

Legislative branch: bicameral

National Assembly: (next to be held NA April 1999), seats - 400 total

Senate: the Senate is composed of members who are nominated by the nine provincial parliaments (which are elected in parallel with the National Assembly) and has special powers to protect regional interests, including the right to limited self-determination for ethnic minorities; seats - 90 total

note: when the National Assembly meets in joint session with the Senate to consider the provisions of the constitution, the combined group is referred to as the Constitutional Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties: African National Congress (ANC), National Party (NP), Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Freedom Front (FF),Democratic Party (DP),Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP),

note: in addition to these seven parties which received seats in the National Assembly, 11 other parties won votes in the national elections in April 1994

Other political or pressure groups: NA

International organization participation: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO,WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Economic overview: Many of the white one-seventh of the South African population enjoy incomes, material comforts, and health and educational standards equal to those of Western Europe. In contrast, most of the remaining population suffers from the poverty patterns of the Third World, including unemployment and lack of job skills. The main strength of the economy lies in its rich mineral resources, which provide two-thirds of exports. Economic developments for the remainder of the 1990s will be driven largely by the new government's attempts to improve black living conditions, to set the country on a steady export-led growth path, and to cut back the enormous numbers of unemployed. The economy in recent years has absorbed less than 5% of the more than 300,000 workers entering the labor force annually. Local economists estimate that the economy must grow between 5% and 6% in real terms annually to absorb all of the new entrants, much less reduce the accumulated total.

GDP real growth rate: 3.3%

GDP per capita: $4,800

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.7%

Labor force: 14.2 million economically active

by occupation: services 35%, agriculture 30%, industry 20%, mining 9%, other 6%

Unemployment rate: 32.6%

Industries: mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, foodstuffs

Industrial production growth rate: NA

Agriculture: corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; cattle, poultry, sheep, wool, milk, beef

Illicit drugs: transshipment center for heroin and cocaine; cocaine consumption on the rise; world's largest market for illicit methaqualone, usually imported illegally from India through various east African countries; illicit cultivation of marijuana

Exports:$27.9 billion

commodities: gold 27%, other minerals and metals 20%-25%, food 5%, chemicals 3%

partners: Italy, Japan, US, Germany, UK, other EU countries, Hong Kong

Imports: $27 billion

commodities: machinery 32%, transport equipment 15%, chemicals 11%, oil, textiles, scientific instruments

partners: Germany, US, Japan, UK, Italy

External debt: $22 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

note: current aid pledges include US $600 million over three years ending in 1996; UK $150 million over three years; Australia $21 million over three years; Japan $1.3 billion over two years ending in 1996; EU $833 million over five years

Currency: 1 rand (R) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: rand (R) per US$1 - 3.6417

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 21,431 km

Highways: 182,329 km

paved: 55,428 km unpaved: 126,901 km

Ports: Cape Town, Durban, East London, Mosselbaai, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha

Airports: paved and unpaved: 667 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 5,206,235 (1993 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 14, FM 286,

Radios: 12.1 million (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 67

Televisions: 3.45 million

DEFENSE

Branches: South African National Defense Force (SANDF; includes Army, Navy, Air Force, and Medical Services), South African Police Service (SAPS)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 10,686,976

males fit for military service: 6,502,265

males reach military age (18) annually: 424,854 (1996 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.9 billion, 2.2% of GDP

Republic of Sudan

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Sudanese

Flag Description : three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

Languages: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English

note: program of Arabization in process

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea

Area: 2,505,810 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Land boundaries: Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Eritrea 605 km, Ethiopia 1,606 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km, Zaire 628 km

Coastline: 853 km

International disputes: administrative boundary with Kenya does not coincide with international boundary; administrative boundary with Egypt does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 sq km, tensions over this disputed area began to escalate in 1992 and remain high

Climate: tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season (April to October)

Terrain: generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in east and west

Natural resources: petroleum; small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold

Land use: arable land: 5%, permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 24%, forest and woodland: 20%, other: 51%

Irrigated land: 18,900 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: inadequate supplies of potable water; wildlife populations threatened by excessive hunting; soil erosion; desertification

Natural hazards: dust storms

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection,

Geographic note: largest country in Africa; dominated by the Nile and its tributaries

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 Estimates)

Population: 31,547,543

Age structure:
0-14 years: 46%
male 7,389,616 female 7,080,044
15-64 years: 52%
male 8,219,080 female 8,172,544
65 years and over: 2%
male 387,961 female 298,298

Population growth rate: 3.48%

Birth rate: 41.08 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 11.46 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
5.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 1.03 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:
76 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 55.12 years
male: 54.2 female: 56.09

Total fertility rate:
5.89 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%

Religions: Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian 5% (mostly in south and Khartoum)

Literacy: total population: 46.1%
male: 57.7% female: 34.6%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: transitional - previously ruling military junta; new constitution to be drafted by the National Assembly

Capital: Khartoum

note: on 14 February 1994, the 9 states comprising Sudan were divided into 26 new states

Independence: 1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

Constitution: 12 April 1973, suspended following coup of 6 April 1985; interim constitution of 10 October 1985 suspended following coup of 30 June 1989; new constitution to be drafted following national elections held in March 1996

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; as of 20 January 1991, the now defunct Revolutionary Command Council imposed Islamic law in the northern states; the council is still studying criminal provisions under Islamic law; Islamic law applies to all residents of the northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: universal, but noncompulsary

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: President was elected to a five-year term by popular vote; election last held 6-17 March 1996 (next to be held NA 2001)

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elections last held 6-17 March 1996 (next to be held NA) seats - 400 total, 275 directly elected, and 125 elected by a supra assembly of interest groups known as the National Congress; note - March 1996 elections were held on a nonparty basis and parties are to be banned in the new National Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court; Special Revolutionary Courts

Political parties: none; banned following 30 June 1989 coup

Other political or pressure groups: National Islamic Front, Hasan al-TURABI

International organization participation: AfDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNU, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Sudan is buffeted by civil war, chronic political instability, adverse weather, high inflation, a drop in remittances from abroad, and counterproductive economic policies. The private sector's main areas of activity are agriculture and trading, with most private industrial investment predating 1980. Agriculture employs 80% of the work force. Industry mainly processes agricultural items. Sluggish economic performance over the past decade, attributable largely to declining annual rainfall, has reduced levels of per capita income and consumption. A large foreign debt and huge arrears continue to cause difficulties. In 1990 the International Monetary Fund took the unusual step of declaring Sudan noncooperative because of its nonpayment of arrears to the Fund. After Sudan backtracked on promised reforms in 1992-93, the IMF threatened to expel Sudan from the Fund. To avoid expulsion, Khartoum agreed to make payments on its arrears to the Fund, liberalize exchange rates, and reduce subsidies, measures it has partially implemented. The government's continued prosecution of the civil war and its growing international isolation continued to inhibit growth in the nonagricultural sectors of the economy during 1995. Agricultural production in 1995, while fairly good, was not up to the bumper crop level of 1994.

GDP real growth rate: 0%

GDP per capita: $800

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 66%

Labor force: 8.9 million

by occupation: agriculture 80%, industry and commerce 10%, government 6%

note: labor shortages for almost all categories of skilled employment (1983 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30%

Industries: cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining

Industrial production growth rate: 6.8%

Agriculture: cotton, oilseed, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic; sheep

Exports: $535 million

commodities: cotton 24%, livestock/meat 13%, gum arabic 11%

partners: EU 39%, Saudi Arabia 19%, Japan 9%, US 3%

Imports: $1.1 billion

commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, medicines and chemicals, textiles *partners:* EU 31%, Libya 19%, Egypt 5%, Saudi Arabia 5%, US 5%

External debt: $18 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA, $387 million

Currency: 1 Sudanese pound (£Sd) = 100 piastres

Exchange rates: Sudanese pounds (£Sd) per US$1 - official rate: 750.0

note: the market rate is a unified exchange rate determined by a committee of local bankers, without official intervention, and is quoted uniformly by all commercial banks

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 5,516 km

Highways: total: 19,885 km

paved: 1,989 km unpaved: 17,896 km

Ports: Juba, Khartoum, Kusti, Malakal, Nimule, Port Sudan, Sawakin

Airports: paved and unpaved - 56 total

Heliports: 1

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 77,215 (1983 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 11, FM 0, shortwave 0

Radios: 6.67 million (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 3

Televisions: 2.06 million (1992 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Popular Defense Force Militia

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 7,152,884

males fit for military service: 4,399,445

males reach military age (18) annually: 329,460 (1996 est.)

Defense expenditures: NA

United Republic of Tanzania

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Tanzanian(s)

Flag Description: divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is blue

Languages: Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguju (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages

note: Kiswahili (Swahili) is the mother tongue of Bantu people living in Zanzibar and nearby coastal Tanzania; although Kiswahili is Bantu in structure and origin, its vocabulary draws on a variety of sources, including Arabic and English, and it has become the lingua franca of central and eastern Africa; the first language of most people is one of the local languages

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya and Mozambique

Area: 945,090 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than twice the size of California

note: *includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba,* and Zanzibar

Land boundaries: Burundi 451 km, Kenya 769 km, Malawi 475 km, Mozambique 756 km, Rwanda 217 km, Uganda 396 km, Zambia 338 km

Coastline: 1,424 km

International disputes: boundary dispute with Malawi in Lake Nyasa; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it has been informally reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands

Terrain: plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Natural resources: hydropower potential, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

Land use: arable land: 5%, permanent crops: 1%, meadows and pastures: 40% forest and woodland: 47%, other: 7%

Irrigated land: 1,530 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture

Natural hazards: the tsetse fly and lack of water limit agriculture; flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season

International agreements: party to - Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification

Geographic note: Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 29,058,470

Age structure:

0-14 years: 45%

male 6,536,911 female 6,576,752

15-64 years: 52%

male 7,360,370 female 7,739,500

65 years and over: 3%

male 396,128 female 448,809

Population growth rate: 1.15%

Birth rate: 41.31 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 19.47 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: -10.36 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: the total number of Rwandan and Burundian refugees in Tanzania is about 750,000

Sex ratio: 0.97 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate: 105.9 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 42.34 years

male: 40.95 female: 43.78

Total fertility rate: 5.67 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions:

mainland: native African (95% Bantu, consisting of well over 100 tribes) 99%, Asian, European, and Arab 1%

Zanzibar: Arab, mixed Arab and native African, native African

Religions:

mainland: Christian 45%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 20%

Zanzibar: Muslim more than 99%

Literacy: total population: 67.8%

male: 79.4% female: 56.8%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Dar es Salaam

note: some government offices have been transferred to Dodoma, which is planned as the new national capital by the end of the 1990s

Independence: 26 April 1964; Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UK-administered UN trusteeship); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (from UK); Tanganyika united with Zanzibar 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; renamed United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964

National holiday: Union Day, 26 April (1964)

Constitution: 25 April 1977; major revisions October 1984

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: elected for a five-year term by popular vote; election last held 29 October-19 November 1995 (next to be held 29 October 2000) Vice President election last held 22 October 1995 (next to be held 22October 2000)

Head of Government: Prime Minister appointed by the President

Cabinet: Cabinet was appointed by the President from the members of the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Bunge): (next to be held 29 October 2000); seats - 274 total, 232 elected CCM 186, opposition parties 46; of the 42 seats which are not elected some are filled by Presidential appointment and others are designated by law for specific officials

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal; High Court

Political parties: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM or Revolutionary Party), Civic United Front (CUF), National Convention for Construction and Reform (NCCR), Union for Multiparty Democracy (UMD), Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA), Democratic Party (unregistered United Democratic Party - UDP)

International organization participation: AfDB, ECA, FAO, G- 6, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMOInterpol, OAU, UN, UNAVEM III, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for 58% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 90% of the work force. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated crops to only 5% of the land area. Industry accounts for 8% of GDP and is mainly limited to processing agricultural products and light consumer goods. The economic recovery program announced in mid-1986 has generated notable increases in agricultural production and financial support for the program by bilateral donors. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's deteriorated economic infrastructure. Growth in 1991-94 has featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private sector growth and investment.

GDP real growth rate: 2.7%

GDP per capita: $800

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 25%

Labor force: 13.495 million

by occupation: agriculture 90%, industry and commerce 10%

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond and gold mining, oil refining, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products, fertilizer

Industrial production growth rate: 9.3%

Agriculture: coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashews, tobacco, cloves (Zanzibar), corn, wheat, cassava (tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Illicit drugs: growing role in transshipment of Southwest Asian heroin destined for European and US markets

Exports: $462 million

commodities: coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, cashew nuts, sisal

partners: Germany, UK, Japan, Netherlands, Kenya, Hong Kong, US

Imports: $1.4 billion

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

partners: Germany, UK, US, Japan, Italy, Denmark

External debt: $6.7 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

Currency: 1 Tanzanian shilling (TSh) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Tanzanian shillings (TSh) per US$1 - 558.18

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 3,569 km

Highways: 55,600 km

paved: 20,572 km

unpaved: 35,028 km

Ports: Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Lindi, Mkoani, Mtwara, Musoma, Mwanza, Tanga, Wete, Zanzibar

Airports: paved and unpaved 111

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 137,000

Radio broadcast stations: AM 12, FM 4,

Radios: 640,000 (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 2

Televisions: 45,000

DEFENSE

Branches: Tanzanian People's Defense Force (TPDF; includes Army, Navy, and Air Force), paramilitary Police Field Force Unit, Militia

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 6,499,244

males fit for military service: 3,765,193

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $69 million

372

Republic of Uganda

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Ugandan(s)

Flag Description: six equal horizontal bands of black (top), yellow, red, black, yellow, and red; a white disk is superimposed at the center and depicts a red-crested crane (the national symbol) facing the hoist side

Languages: English (official), Luganda, Swahili, Bantu languages, Nilotic languages

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Eastern Africa, west of Kenya

Area: 236,040 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: 2,698 km

border countries: Kenya 933 km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km, Zaire 765 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

International disputes: none

Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Terrain: mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, limestone, salt

Land use: arable land: 23%

permanent crops: 9%, meadows and pastures: 25%, forest and woodland: 30% other: 13%

Irrigated land: 90 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching is widespread

Natural hazards: NA

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed,but not ratified - Desertification

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 20,158,176

Age structure:

0-14 years: 50%

male 5,006,615 female 4,972,831

15-64 years: 48%

male 4,842,908 female 4,874,471

65 years and over: 2%

male 231,156 female 230,195

Population growth rate: 2.24%

Birth rate: 45.92 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 20.72 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

-2.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: Uganda is host to refugees from a number of neighboring countries, including Zaire, Sudan, and Rwanda; probably in excess of 100,000 southern Sudanese fled to Uganda during the past year; many of the 8,000 Rwandans who took refuge in Uganda have returned home

Sex ratio: 1 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:

99.4 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 40.29 years

male: 39.98 female: 40.6

Total fertility rate:

6.61 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: Baganda 17%, Karamojong 12%, Basogo 8%, Iteso 8%, Langi 6%, Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Bunyoro 3%, Batobo 3%, European, Asian, Arab 1%, other 23%

Religions: Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%

Literacy: total population: 61.8%

male: 73.7% female: 50.2%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Kampala

Independence: 9 October 1962 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

Constitution: 8 October 1995; adopted by the interim, 284-member Constituent Assembly, charged with debating the draft constitution that had been proposed in May 1993; the Constituent Assembly was dissolved on promulgation of the constitution in October 1995

Legal system: in 1995, the government restored the legal system to one based on English common law and customary law and reinstituted a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: President [Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI] (since seizing power 29 January 1986); election last held 9 May 1996 note - this was the first popular direct Presidential election since independence in 1962

Head of Government: Prime Minister

Cabinet: Cabinet, appointed by the President

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elections last held in 1988; note: the National Assembly was dissolved in July 1985 following a military coup and was succeeded on 1 February 1986 by the interim National Resistance Council, initially consisting of 23 appointed members, but by early-1989 enlarged to 278 members, of whom 210 were indirectly elected; the National Resistance Council, which had served as Uganda's acting legislature for more than 10 years, was dissolved on 15 June 1996 to prepare for the popular election of a new legislature on 27 June 1996 in keeping with the provisions of the new constitution

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal; High Court

Political parties: only officially recognized party - National Resistance Movement (NRM); note: Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), and Conservative Party (CP), continue to exist but the new constitution confirms the suspension of political party activity until 2001

Other political or pressure groups: Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); West Nile Bank Front (WNBF)

International organization participation: AfDB, EADB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, Interpol, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee is the major export crop and accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986 the government - with the support of foreign countries and international agencies - has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. In 1990-94, the economy turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, and gradually improving domestic security. The economy again prospered in 1995 with rapid growth, low inflation, growing foreign investment, a trimmed bureaucracy, and the continued return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs.

GDP real growth rate: 7.1%

GDP per capita: $900

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.1%

Labor force: 8.361 million

by occupation: agriculture 86%, industry 4%, services 10%

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement

Industrial production growth rate: 15%

Agriculture: coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry

Exports: $424 million

commodities: coffee 97%, cotton, tea

partners: US 25%, UK 18%, France 11%, Spain 10%

Imports: $870 million

commodities: petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transportation equipment, food

partners: Kenya 25%, UK 14%, Italy 13%

External debt: $3.2 billion

Economic aid: *recipient:* ODA
Currency: 1 Ugandan shilling (USh) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Ugandan shillings (USh) per US$1 - 1,032.6

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 1,241 km single track
Highways: 30,320 km
paved: 3,480 km, unpaved: 26,840 km
Ports: Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell
Airports: paved and unpaved - 21 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 54,900
Radio broadcast stations: AM 10, FM 0,
Radios: 2.04 million
Television broadcast stations: 9
Televisions: 193,000

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Wing
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 4,359,286
males fit for military service: 2,365,157
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $56 million, 1.7% of budget

United Kingdom

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Briton(s)

Flag Description: blue with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland) which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland); known as the Union Flag or Union Jack; the design and colors (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including dependencies, Commonwealth countries, and others

Languages: English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Western Europe, islands including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France

Area: 244,820 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Oregon

note: includes Rockall and Shetland Islands

Land boundaries: Ireland 360 km

Coastline: 12,429 km

International disputes: Northern Ireland question with Ireland; Gibraltar question with Spain; Argentina claims Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); Argentina claims South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Mauritius claims island of Diego Garcia in British Indian Ocean Territory; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, and Ireland (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area); territorial claim in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory)

Climate: temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current; more than one-half of the days are overcast

Terrain: mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast

Natural resources: coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica

Land use: arable land: 29%
permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 48%, forest and woodland: 9%
other: 14%

Irrigated land: 1,570 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants contribute to air pollution; some rivers polluted by agricultural wastes and coastal waters polluted because of large-scale disposal of sewage at sea

Natural hazards: NA

International agreements: party to - Air Pollution Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Desertification

Geographic note: lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and now linked by tunnel under the English Channel; because of heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 58,489,975

Age structure:
0-14 years: 20%
male 5,853,545 female 5,565,153
15-64 years: 65%
male 19,050,420 female 18,797,406
65 years and over: 15%
male 3,753,361 female 5,470,090

Population growth rate: 0.22%

Birth rate: 13.12 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 11.24 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
0.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.96 male(s)/female (1996 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
6.4 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.41 years
male: 73.78 female: 79.17

Total fertility rate:
1.82 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: English 81.5%, Scottish 9.6%, Irish 2.4%, Welsh 1.9%, Ulster 1.8%, West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other 2.8%

Religions: Anglican 27 million, Roman Catholic 9 million, Muslim 1 million, Presbyterian 800,000, Methodist 760,000, Sikh 400,000, Hindu 350,000, Jewish 300,000 (1991 est.)

note: the UK does not include a question onreligion in its census

Literacy: total population: 99%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy

Capital: London

Independence: 1 January 1801 (United Kingdom established)

National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State: Queen (ELIZABETH II) is a hereditary monarch; Heir Apparent (Prince CHARLES, son of the queen)

Head of Government: Prime Minister is the leader of the party which holds the majority in the House of Commons and must have the consent of the monarch

Cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

House of Lords: consists of a 1,200-member body, four-fifths are hereditary peers, two archbishops, 24 other senior bishops, serving and retired Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, other life peers, Scottish peers

House of Commons: (elections last held April 1997) 17.9%, seats - 651 total

Conservative +Labor + Liberal Democratic + other

Judicial branch: House of Lords, several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are appointed by the monarch for life

Political parties: Conservative and Unionist Party; Labor Party, Liberal Democrats (LD), Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland),

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress; Confederation of British Industry; National Farmers' Union; Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

International organization participation: AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, ECA (associate), ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, FAO, G- 5, G- 7, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, NATO, OECD, UN, UN Security Council, UNAVEM III, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNITAR, UNOMIG, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UNU, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: The UK is one of the world's great trading powers and financial centers, and its economy ranks among the four largest in Western Europe. The economy is essentially capitalistic; over the past 13 years the ruling Tories have greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only about 1% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves, and primary energy production accounts for 12% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance, now employing only 25% of the work force. The economy registered 3.9% GDP growth in 1994, the best rate for six years, but slipped back to 2.7% in 1995. Exports and manufacturing output have been the primary engines of growth. Unemployment is gradually falling. Inflation is at a tolerable 3%. A major economic policy question for the UK in the 1990s is the terms on which it participates in the financial and economic integration of Europe.

GDP real growth rate: 2.7%

GDP per capita: $19,500

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.1%

Labor force: 28.048 million

by occupation: services 62.8%, manufacturing and construction 25.0%, government 9.1%, energy 1.9%, agriculture 1.2%

Unemployment rate: 8%

Industries: production machinery including machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing, textiles, clothing, and other consumer goods

Industrial production growth rate: 1.9%

Agriculture: cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; fish

Illicit drugs: gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market; producer of synthetic drugs; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin; money-laundering center

Exports: $200.4 billion

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semi-finished goods, transport equipment

partners: EU countries 56.4% (Germany 12.7%, France 9.9%, Netherlands 7.0%), US 13.1%

Imports: $221.9 billion

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

partners: EU countries 54.9% (Germany 14.6%, France 10.0%, Netherlands 6.7%), US 12.2%

External debt: $16.2 billion

Economic aid:

donor: ODA, $2.908 billion

Currency: 1 British pound (£) = 100 pence

Exchange rates: British pounds (£) per US$1 - 0.6535

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 17,561 km

Highways: 386,243 km

Ports: Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Grangemouth, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Medway, Sullom Voe, Tees, Tyne

Airports: paved and unpaved: 388 total

Heliports: 10

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 29.5 million (1987 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 225, FM 525

Radios: 70 million

Television broadcast stations: 207 (repeaters 3,210)

Televisions: 20 million

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Royal Navy (includes Royal Marines), Royal Air Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49: 14,515,077

males fit for military service: 12,102,431

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $35.1 billion, 3.1% of GDP

United States of America

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: American(s)

Flag Description: thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small white five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars; the 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; known as Old Glory; the design and colors have been the basis for a number of other flags including Chile, Liberia, Malaysia, and Puerto Rico

Languages: English, Spanish (spoken by a sizable minority)

GEOGRAPHY

Location: North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Canada and Mexico

Area: 9,372,610 sq km

comparative area: about one-half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about one-half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly smaller than China; about two and one-half times the size of Western Europe

note: includes only the 50 states and District of Columbia

Land boundaries: Canada 8,893 km (including 2,477 km with Alaska), Cuba 29 km (US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay), Mexico 3,326 km

note: Guantanamo Naval Base is leased by the US and thus remains part of Cuba

Coastline: 19,924 km

International disputes: maritime boundary disputes with Canada (Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Machias Seal Island); US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased from Cuba and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease; Haiti claims Navassa Island; US has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Republic of Marshall Islands claims Wake Island

Climate: mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida and arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains

Terrain: vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii

Natural resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber

Land use: arable land: 20%,permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 26%, forest and woodland: 29%,other: 25%

Irrigated land: 181,020 sq km (1989 est.)

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: air pollution resulting in acid rain in both the US and Canada; the US is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; very limited natural fresh water resources in much of the western part of the country require careful management; desertification

Natural hazards: tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic coast; tornadoes in the midwest; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in northern Alaska is a major impediment to development

International agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Biodiversity, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes,

Geographic note: world's fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada, and China)

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 266,476,278

Age structure:
0-14 years: 22%
male 29,718,390 female 28,335,934
15-64 years: 65%
male 86,225,056 female 87,411,573
65 years and over: 13%
male 13,850,234 female 20,021,655

Population growth rate: 0.91%

Birth rate: 14.8 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 8.8 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: 3.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 0.96 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate: 6.7 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.95 years
male: 72.65 female: 79.41 years

Total fertility rate: 2.06 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: white 83.4%, black 12.4%, Asian 3.3%, Native American 0.8%

Religions: Protestant 56%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2%, other 4%, none 10%

Literacy: total population: 97%
male: 97% female: 97%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Federal Republic; strong democratic tradition

Capital: Washington, DC

Independence: 4 July 1776 (from England)

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Constitution: 17 September 1787, effective 4 March 1789

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: President and Vice President were elected for four-year terms by a college of representatives elected directly from each state

Cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the President with Senate approval

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress

Senate: seats - 100 total; Republican + Democratic Party

House of Representatives: seats - 435 total; Republican + Democratic party

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, justices are appointed for life by the President with confirmation by the Senate

Political parties: Republican Party, Democratic Party, several other parties of minor political significance

International organization participation: AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, FAO, G- 2, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, NATO, OAS, OECD, UN, UN Security Council, UNCRO, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNITAR, UNMIH, UNOMIG, UNPREDEP, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UNTSO, UNU, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: The US has the most powerful, diverse, and technologically advanced economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of $27,500, the largest among major industrial nations. In this market-oriented economy, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and government purchases of goods and services are made predominantly in the marketplace. US business firms enjoy considerably greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, lay off surplus workers, and develop new products. At the same time, they face higher barriers to entry in their rivals' home markets than the barriers to entry of foreign firms in US markets. In all economic sectors, US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, medical equipment, and aerospace, although their advantage has steadily narrowed since the end of World War II. The onrush of technology largely explains the gradual development of a "two-tier labor market" in which those at the bottom lack the education and professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. The years 1994-95 witnessed moderate gains in real output, low inflation rates, and a drop in unemployment below 6%. The capture of both houses of Congress by the Republicans in the elections of 8 November 1994 has intensified the debate over how the US should address its major economic problems. These problems include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical costs of an aging population, sizable budget and trade deficits, and stagnation of family income in the lower economic groups. The outlook for 1996 is for continued moderate growth, low inflation, and about the same level of unemployment.

GDP real growth rate: 2.1%

GDP per capita: $27,500

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.5%

Labor force: 132.304 million (includes unemployed)
by occupation: managerial and professional 28.3%, technical, sales and administrative support 30.0%, services 13.5%, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and crafts 25.3%, farming, forestry, and fishing 2.8%

Unemployment rate: 5.6%

Industries: leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining

Industrial production growth rate: 5.4%

Agriculture: wheat, other grains, corn, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; forest products; fish

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for domestic consumption with 1987 production estimated at 3,500 metric tons or about 25% of the available marijuana; ongoing eradication program aimed at small plots and greenhouses has not reduced production

Exports: $578 billion
commodities: capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products
partners: Western Europe 24.3%, Canada 22.1%, Japan 10.5%

Imports: $751 billion
commodities: crude oil and refined petroleum products, machinery, automobiles, consumer goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages
partners: Canada, 19.3%, Western Europe 18.1%, Japan 18.1%

External debt: NA

Economic aid:
donor: ODA, $9.721 billion

Currency: 1 United States dollar (US$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:
British pounds: (£) per US$ - 0.6535 Canadian dollars: (Can$) per US$ - 1.3666
French francs: (F) per US$ - 5.0056 Italian lire: (Lit) per US$ - 1,583.8
Japanese yen: (¥) per US$ - 105.84 German deutsche marks: (DM) per US$ - 1.4617

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: total: 240,000 km mainline routes (nongovernment owned)

Highways: total: 6,284,488 km
paved: 5,574,341 km
unpaved: 710,147 km

Ports: Anchorage, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Duluth, Hampton Roads, Honolulu, Houston, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Port Canaveral, Portland (Oregon), Prudhoe Bay, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, Tampa, Toledo

Airports: paved and unpaved - 13,387 total

Heliports: 63

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 182.558 million (1987 est.)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 4,987, FM 4,932

Radios: 540.5 million (1992 est.)

Television broadcast stations: 1,092
(in addition, there are about 9,000 cable TV systems)

Televisions: 215 million (1993 est.)

DEFENSE

Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (includes Marine Corps), Department of the Air Force

note: the Coast Guard falls under the Department of Transportation, but in wartime reports to the Department of the Navy

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 69,302,573
males fit for military service: NA
males reach military age (18) annually: 1,864,580 (1996 est.)

Defense expenditures: $272.2 billion, 3.8% of GDP

Republic of Venezuela

General Info

Nationality: Venezuelan

Flag Description: three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), blue, and red with the coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band and an arc of seven white five-pointed stars centered in the blue band

Languages: Spanish (official), native dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

Geography

Location: Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, between Colombia and Guyana

Area: 912,050 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of California

Land boundaries: border countries: Brazil 2,200 km, Colombia 2,050 km, Guyana 743 km

Coastline: 2,800 km

International disputes: claims all of Guyana west of the Essequibo River; maritime boundary dispute with Colombia in the Gulf of Venezuela

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain: Andes Mountains and Maracaibo Lowlands in northwest; central plains (llanos); Guiana Highlands in southeast

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydropower, diamonds

Land use: arable land: 3%, permanent crops: 1%, meadows and pastures: 20% forest and woodland: 39%, other: 37%

Irrigated land: 2,640 sq km

Environment

Current issues: sewage pollution of Lago de Valencia; oil and urban pollution of Lago de Maracaibo; deforestation; soil degradation; urban and industrial pollution, especially along the Caribbean coast

Natural hazards: subject to floods, rockslides, mud slides; periodic droughts

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified - Hazardous Wastes

Geographic note: on major sea and air routes linking North and South America

People

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 21,983,188

Age structure:

0-14 years: 35%

male 3,946,196 female 3,704,561

15-64 years: 61%

male 6,702,404 female 6,666,626

65 years and over: 4%

male 442,659 female 520,742

Population growth rate: 1.89% (1996 est.)

Birth rate: 24.39 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 5.09 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

-0.36 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio: 1.02 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:

29.5 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.09 years

male: 69.11 female: 75.29

Total fertility rate:

2.87 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: mestizo 67%, white 21%, black 10%, Amerindian 2%

Religions: nominally Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant 2%

Literacy: total population: 91.1%

male: 91.8% female: 90.3%

Government

Type of Government: Republic

Capital: Caracas

Independence: 5 July 1811 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July (1811)

Constitution: 23 January 1961

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: President elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage; election last held 5 December 1993 (next to be held

December 1998)

Cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the President

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica)

Senate (Senado): elections last held 5 December 1993 (next to be held NA December 1998) seats - 53 total

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): elections last held 5 December 1993 (next to be held NA December 1998); seats - 203 total

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia), magistrates are elected by both chambers in joint session

Political parties: National Convergence (Convergencia), Social Christian Party (COPEI), Democratic Action (AD), Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Radical Cause (La Causa R)

Other political or pressure groups: FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group; Venezuelan Confederation of Workers (CTV, labor organization dominated by the Democratic Action); VECINOS groups

International organization participation: ECLAC, FAO,G- 3, G-10, IADB, IAEA, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, LAIA, OAS, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD,UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNU, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are1995 estimates)

Economic overview: The petroleum sector continues to dominate the economy, accounting for roughly 25% of GDP, 70% of total merchandise exports, and 45% of government revenue. According to preliminary Venezuelan government figures, real GDP grew 2.2% in 1995, largely on the strength of 6% growth in the petroleum sector. Non-oil private sector GDP registered only a 0.8% gain in 1995, however, reflecting difficult domestic operating conditions, including a virtual cut-off of foreign exchange disbursements in the fourth quarter; the government has used foreign exchange controls to conserve reserves since mid-1994. The CALDERA administration is currently negotiating with the IMF for a $3 billion standby agreement; it is unclear whether Caracas is willing to take the tough steps - including a substantial increase in gasoline prices - needed to seal a deal. Most private forecasters predict a difficult 1996, including flat or declining GDP, continued inflationary pressure, a tight foreign exchange situation, and potentially severe budget difficulties for the government.

GDP real growth rate: 2.2%

GDP per capita: $9,300

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 57%

Labor force: 7.6 million

by occupation: services 63%, industry 25%, agriculture 12%

Unemployment rate: 11.7%

Industries: petroleum, iron ore mining, construction materials, food processing, textiles, steel, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly

Industrial production growth rate: 0.5%

Agriculture: corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee; beef, pork, milk, eggs; fish

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, opium, and coca leaf for the international drug trade on a small scale; however, large quantities of cocaine and heroin transit the country from Colombia; important money-laundering hub; active aerial eradication program primarily targeting opium

Exports: $18.3 billion

commodities: petroleum 72%, bauxite and aluminum, steel, chemicals, agricultural products, basic manufactures

partners: US and Puerto Rico 55%, Japan, Netherlands, Italy

Imports: $11.6 billion

commodities: raw materials, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, construction materials

partners: US 40%, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Canada

External debt: $40.1 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA, $46 million

Currency: 1 bolivar (Bs) = 100 centimos

Exchange rates: bolivares (Bs) per US$1 - 288.690

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 584 km
(336 km single track; 248 km privately owned)

Highways: 93,472 km
paved: 29,954 km unpaved: 63,518 km

Ports: Amuay, Bajo Grande, El Tablazo, La Guaira, La Salina, Maracaibo, Matanzas, Palua, Puerto Cabello, Puerto la Cruz, Puerto Ordaz, Puerto Sucre, Punta Cardon

Airports: paved and unpaved: 377 total

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 1.44 million

Radio broadcast stations: AM 181, FM 0, shortwave 26

Radios: 9.04 million

Television broadcast stations: 59

Televisions: 3.3 million

DEFENSE

Branches: National Armed Forces (Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales or FAN) includes Ground Forces or Army (Fuerzas Terrestres or Ejercito), Naval Forces (Fuerzas Navales or Armada), Air Force (Fuerzas Aereas or Aviacion), Armed Forces of Cooperation or National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion or Guardia Nacional)

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 5,856,391
males fit for military service: 4,235,519
males reach military age (18) annually: 236,084

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $902 million, 1.4% of GDP

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

GENERAL INFO

Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been formally recognized as a state by the US; the US view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has dissolved and that none of the successor republics represents its continuation.

Nationality: Serb(s) and Montenegrin(s)

Flag: Divided into three horizontal bands, blue on top, white in the middle and red on the bottom.

Languages: Serbo-Croatian 95%, Albanian 5%

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Area: 102,350 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Kentucky

note: Serbia has a total area and a land area of 88,412 sq km making it slightly larger than Maine; Montenegro has a total area of 13,938 sq km and a land area of 13,724 sq km making it slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries: Albania 287 km (114 km with Serbia, 173 km with Montenegro), Bosnia and Herzegovina 527 km (312 km with Serbia, 215 km with Montenegro), Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia (north) 241 km, Croatia (south) 25 km, Hungary 151 km, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 221 km, Romania 476 km

note: the internal boundary between Montenegro and Serbia is 211 km

Coastline: 199 km (Montenegro 199 km, Serbia 0 km)

International disputes: disputes with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia over Serbian populated areas; Albanian majority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbian republic

Climate: in the north, continental climate (cold winter and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); central portion, continental and Mediterranean climate; to the south, Adriatic climate along the coast, hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall inland

Terrain: extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountain and hills; to the southwest, extremely high shoreline with no islands off the coast

Natural resources: oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold, pyrite, chrome

Land use: arable land: 30%, permanent crops: 5%, meadows and pastures: 20%, forest and woodland: 25%, other: 20%

Irrigated land: NA

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: pollution of coastal waters from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution from industrial wastes dumped into the Sava which flows into the Danube

Natural hazards: destructive earthquakes

International agreements: NA

Geographic note: controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and the Near East; strategic location along the Adriatic coast

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 Estimates)

Population: total population: 10,614,558
Montenegro: 635,442
Serbia: 9,979,116

Age structure:
Serbia - 0-14 years: 21%
male 1,104,274 female 1,026,994
Serbia - 15-64 years: 66%
male 3,332,809 female 3,293,788
Serbia - 65 years and over: 13%
male 515,001 female 706,250

Population growth rate:
Montenegro: 0.39%
Serbia: 0.39%

Birth rate:
Serbia: 13.98 births/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
Serbia: 0.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio:
Serbia - all ages: 0.98 male(s)/female
Infant mortality rate:
Serbia: 22.9 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:
Serbia - total population: 71.98 years
male: 68.97 female: 75.22
Total fertility rate:
Serbia: 2 children born/woman
Ethnic divisions: Serbs 63%, Albanians 14%, Montenegrins 6%, Hungarians 4%, other 13%
Religions: Orthodox 65%, Muslim 19%, Roman Catholic 4%, Protestant 1%, other 11%

GOVERNMENT

note: Serbia and Montenegro has self-proclaimed itself the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia," but the US view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has dissolved and that none of the successor republics represents its continuation
Type of Government: Republic
Capital: Belgrade
National holiday: St. Vitus Day, 28 June
Constitution: 27 April 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system
Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal
Executive branch:
Chief of State: President elected for a four-year term by the Federal Assembly
Head of Government: Prime Minister nominated by the President
Cabinet: Federal Executive Council
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly
Chamber of Republics: (next to be held NA 1996) seats - 40 total, 20 Serbian, 20 Montenegrin, seats are filled on a proportional basis to reflect the composition of the legislatures of the republics of Montenegro and Serbia
Chamber of Citizens: (next to be held NA 1996)seats - 138 total, 108 Serbian, 30 Montenegrin
Judicial branch: Savezni Sud (Federal Court), judges are elected by the Federal Assembly; Constitutional Court, judges are elected by the Federal Assembly
Political parties: Serbian Socialist Party (SPS, former Communist Party)Serbian Radical Party (SRS), Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO), Democratic Party (DS)
Other political or pressure groups: NA

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: The swift collapse of the Yugoslav federation in 1991 has been followed by highly destructive warfare, the destabilization of republic boundaries, and the breakup of important interrepublic trade flows. Serbia and Montenegro faces major economic problems; output has dropped sharply, particularly in 1993. Like the other former Yugoslav republics, it depended on its sister republics for large amounts of energy supplies and manufactures. Wide differences in climate, mineral resources, and levels of technology among the republics accentuated this interdependence, as did the communist practice of concentrating much industrial output in a small number of giant plants. The breakup of many of the trade links, the sharp drop in output as industrial plants lost suppliers and markets, and the destruction of physical assets in the fighting all have contributed to the economic difficulties of the republics. One singular factor in the economic situation of Serbia and Montenegro is the continuation in office of a communist government that is primarily interested in political and military mastery, not economic reform. Hyperinflation ended with the establishment of a new currency unit in June 1993; prices were relatively stable in 1994. Reliable statistics are hard to come by; the GDP estimate of $2,000 per capita is extremely rough. The economy is recovering extremely slowly following the suspension of UN sanctions in December 1995.
GDP real growth rate: 4%
GDP per capita: $2,000
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20%
Labor force: 2,640,909
by occupation: industry, mining 40%
Unemployment rate: more than 40%
Industries: machine building (aircraft, trucks, and automobiles; armored vehicles and weapons; electrical equipment; agricultural machinery), metallurgy

(steel, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, chromium, antimony, bismuth, cadmium), mining (coal, bauxite, nonferrous ore, iron ore, limestone), consumer goods (textiles, footwear, foodstuffs, appliances), electronics, petroleum products, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals

Industrial production growth rate: NA

Agriculture: cereals, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, olives; cattle, sheep, goats

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin moving to Western Europe on the Balkan route

Exports: NA

commodities: prior to the breakup of the federation, Yugoslavia exported machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, food and live animals, raw materials

partners: prior to the imposition of UN sanctions trade partners were the other former Yugoslav republics, Italy, Germany, other EC, the FSU countries, East European countries, US

Imports: NA

commodities: prior to the breakup of the federation, Yugoslavia imported machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, manufactured goods, chemicals, food and live animals, raw materials including coking coal for the steel industry

partners: prior to the imposition of UN sanctions trade partners were the other former Yugoslav republics, the FSU countries, EC countries (mainly Italy and Germany), East European countries, US

External debt: $4.2 billion

Economic aid:

recipient: ODA

Currency: 1 Yugoslav New Dinar (YD) = 100 paras

Exchange rates: Yugoslav New Dinars (YD) per US $1 - official rate: 1.5; black market rate: 2 to 3 (early 1995)

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 3,960 km

Highways: total: 46,019 km

paved: 26,949 km unpaved: 19,070 km

Ports: Bar, Belgrade, Kotor, Novi Sad, Pancevo, Tivat

Airports: paved and unpaved - 44 total (Serbia 39, Montenegro 5)

total: 44 (Serbia 39, Montenegro 5)

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones: 700,000

Radio broadcast stations: AM 26, FM 9

Radios: 2.015 million

Television broadcast stations: 18

Televisions: 1 million

DEFENSE

Branches: People's Army (includes Ground Forces with internal and border troops, Naval Forces, and Air and Air Defense Forces), Civil Defense

Manpower availability:

Serbia - males age 15-49: 2,546,549

Serbia - males fit for military service: 2,041,239 (1996 est.)

Defense expenditures: 245 billion dinars, 4% to 6% of GDP (1992 est.); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Republic of Zaire

GENERAL INFO

Nationality: Zairian(s)

Flag Description: light green with a yellow disk in the center bearing a black arm holding a red flaming torch; the flames of the torch are blowing away from the hoist side; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Languages: French (official), Lingala (a lingua franca trade language), Kingwana (a dialect of Kiswahili or Swahili), Kikongo, Tshiluba

GEOGRAPHY

Location: Central Africa, northeast of Angola

Area: 2,345,410 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than one-fourth the size of US

Land boundaries: Angola 2,511 km, Burundi 233 km, Central African Republic 1,577 km, Congo 2,410 km, Rwanda 217 km, Sudan 628 km, Uganda 765 km, Zambia 1,930 km

Coastline: 37 km

International disputes: Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it has been informally reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled; long section with Congo along the Congo river is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

Climate: tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier in southern highlands; cooler and wetter in eastern highlands; north of Equator - wet season April to October, dry season December to February; south of Equator - wet season November to March, dry season April to October

Terrain: vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east

Natural resources: cobalt, copper, cadmium, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron ore, coal, hydropower potential

Land use: arable land: 3%, permanent crops: 0%, meadows and pastures: 4% forest and woodland: 78%, other: 15%

Irrigated land: 100 sq km

ENVIRONMENT

Current issues: poaching threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; deforestation; 1.2 million Rwandan refugees are responsible for significant deforestation, soil erosion, and wildlife poaching in eastern Zaire

Natural hazards: periodic droughts in south; volcanic activity

International agreements: party to - Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, signed, but not ratified - Desertification

Geographic note: straddles Equator; very narrow strip of land that controls the lower Congo river and is only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean; dense tropical rain forest in central river basin and eastern highlands

PEOPLE

(Numbers are 1996 estimates)

Population: 46,498,539

Age structure:

0-14 years: 48%

male 11,161,347 female 11,124,583

15-64 years: 49%

male 11,197,097 female 11,783,524

65 years and over: 3%

male 539,775 female 692,213

Population growth rate: 1.67% (1996 est.)

Birth rate: 48.1 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 16.9 deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

-14.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: in 1994, more than one million refugees fled into Zaire to escape the fighting between the Hutus and the Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi; a small number of these returned to their homes in 1995 despite fear of the ongoing violence; additionally, Zaire is host to about 100,000 Angolan, and about 100,000 Sudanese refugees

Sex ratio: : 0.97 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:

108 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 46.7 years
male: 44.97 female: 48.47

Total fertility rate: 6.64 children born/woman

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes - Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religions: Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%, other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs 10%

Literacy: total population: 77.3%
male: 86.6% female: 67.7%

GOVERNMENT

Type of Government: Republic with a strong Presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Independence: 30 June 1960 (from Belgium)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Regime (Second Republic), 24 November (1965)

Constitution: 24 June 1967, amended August 1974, revised 15 February 1978; amended April 1990; new transitional constitution promulgated in April 1994

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

Chief of State: Current President KABILIA forcibly ousted former President MOBUTU who held office since 1965 in May 1997. Presidential terms (theoretically) are seven years

Cabinet: National Executive Council, appointed by mutual agreement of the President and the Prime Minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: a single body consisting of the High Council of the Republic and the Parliament of the Transition with membership equally divided between Presidential supporters and opponents

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties: sole legal party until January 1991 - Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR); other parties include Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), Democratic Social Christian Party (PDSC), Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans (UFERI), Unified Lumumbast Party (PALU), Union of Independent Democrats (UDI),

International organization participation: AfDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAOILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

ECONOMY

(Numbers are 1995 estimates)

Economic overview: Zaire's economy has continued to disintegrate, although Prime Minister KENGO has had some success in slowing the rate of economic decline. While meaningful economic figures are difficult to come by, Zaire's hyperinflation, chronic large government deficits, and plunging mineral production have made the country one of the world's poorest. Most formal transactions are conducted in hard currency as indigenous bank notes have lost almost all value, and a barter economy now flourishes in all but the largest cities. Most individuals and families hang on grimly through subsistence farming and petty trade. The government has not been able to meet its financial obligations to the IMF nor put in place the financial measures advocated by it. Although short-term prospects for improvement remain doubtful, improved political stability would boost Zaire's long-term potential to effectively exploit its vast mineral and agricultural resources.

GDP real growth rate: -7.4%

GDP per capita: $400

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12% monthly average

Labor force: 14.51 million
by occupation: agriculture 65%, industry 16%, services 19%

Unemployment rate: NA

Industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, cigarettes, processed foods and beverages), cement, diamonds

Industrial production growth rate: 20%
Agriculture: coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava (tapioca), palm oil, bananas, root crops, corn, fruits; wood products
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for domestic consumption
Exports: $419 million
commodities: copper, coffee, diamonds, cobalt, crude oil
partners: US, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, UK, Japan, South Africa
Imports: $382 million
commodities: consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels
partners: South Africa, US, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK
External debt: $11.3 billion
Economic aid:
recipient: ODA
Currency: 1 zaire (Z) = 100 makuta
Exchange rates: new zaires (Z) per US$1 - 10,618
note: on 22 October 1993 the new zaire, equal to 3,000,000 old zaires, was introduced

TRANSPORTATION

Railways: 5,138 km
note - severely reduced trackage in use because of civil strife
Highways: 145,000 km
paved: 290 km
unpaved: 144,710 km
Ports: Banana, Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Goma, Kalemie, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Matadi,Mbandaka
Airports: paved and unpaved: 217 total

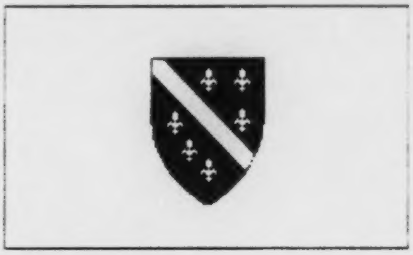
COMMUNICATIONS

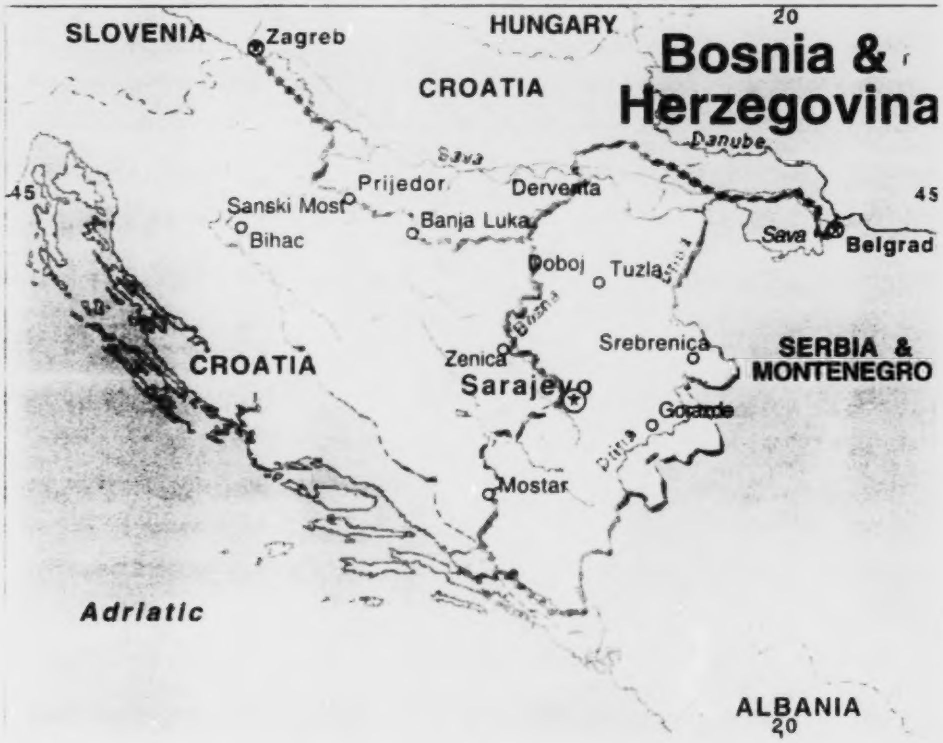
Telephones: 34,000
Radio broadcast stations: AM 10, FM 4,
Radios: 3.87 million
Television broadcast stations: 18
Televisions: 55,000

DEFENSE

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, paramilitary Civil Guard, Special Presidential Division
Manpower availability:
males age 15-49: 10,025,536
males fit for military service: 5,108,385
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $46 million, 1.5% of GDP

Bosnia-Herzegovina

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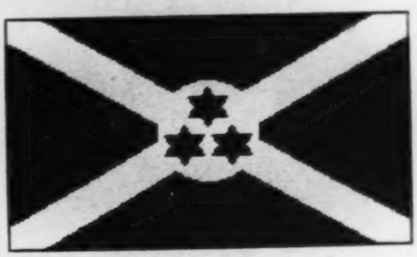
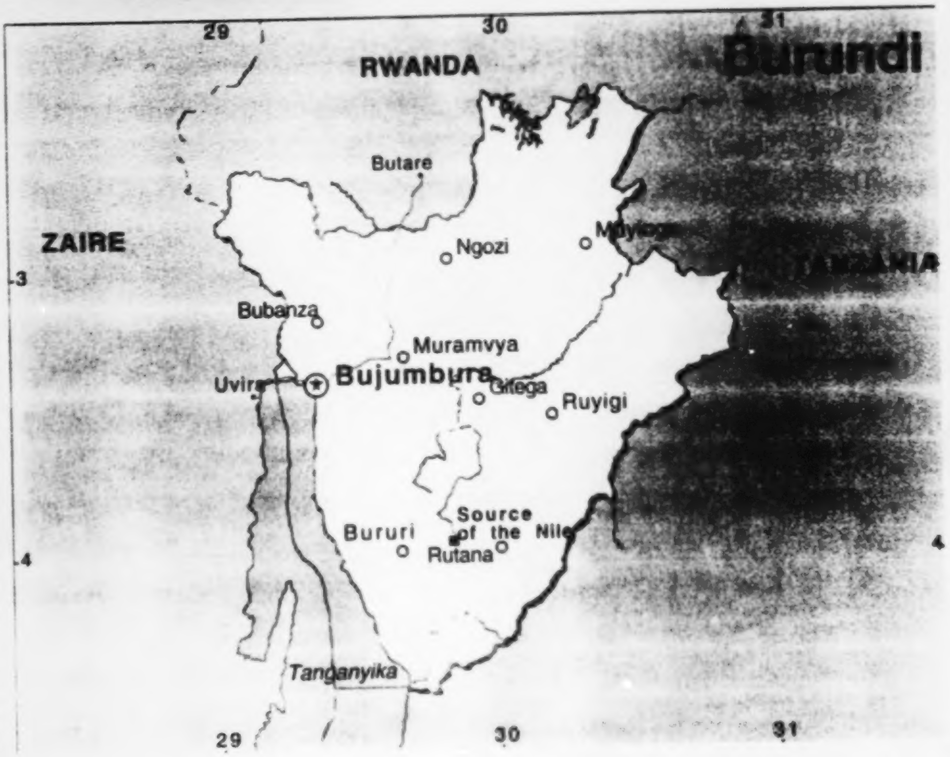
Burundi

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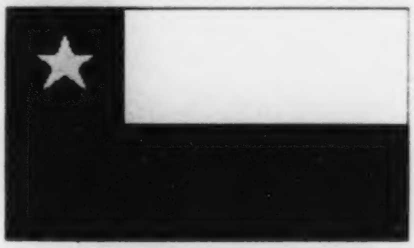

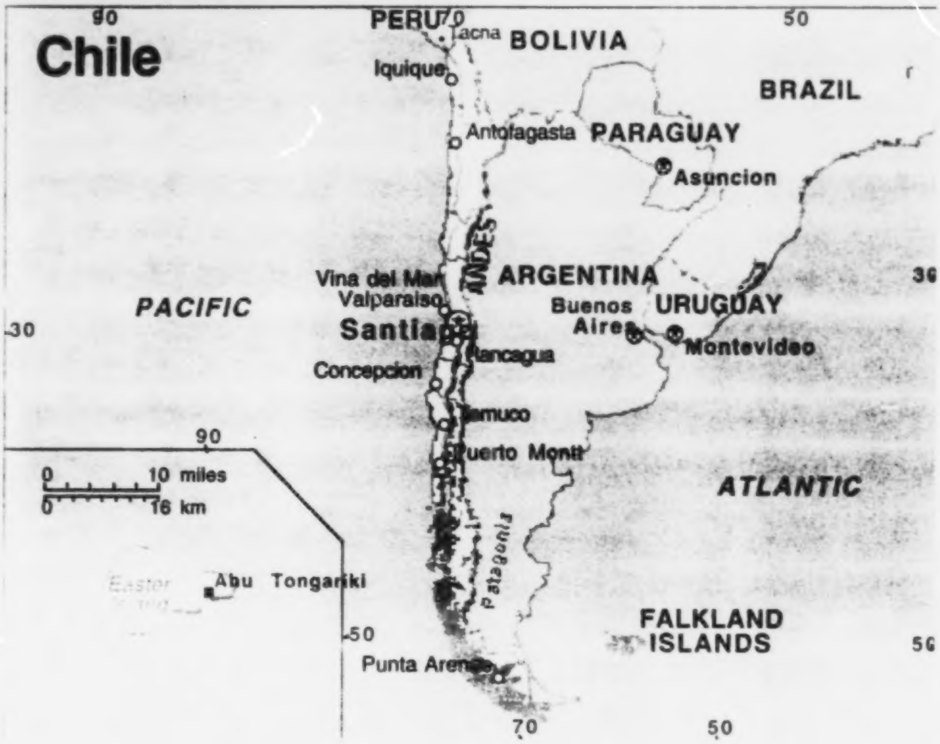
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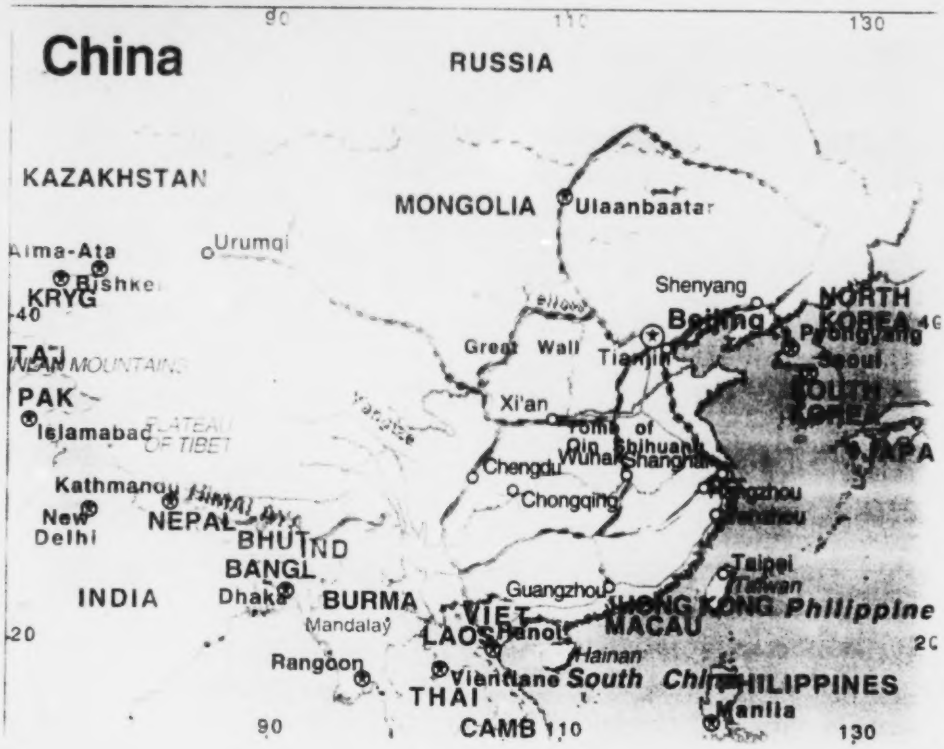
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Islamabad
PLATEAU OF TIBET
Shenyang
NORTH KOREA
Beijing
Pyongyang
Seoul
SOUTH KOREA
JAPA
Great Wall
Tianjin
Xi'an
Tomb of Qin Shihuang
Wuhan
Shanghai
Chengdu
Chongqing
Kathmandu
New Delhi
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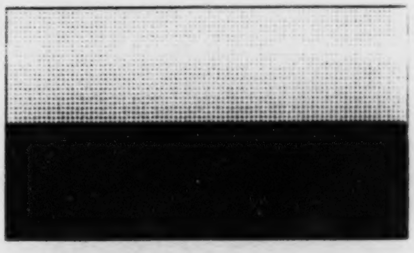
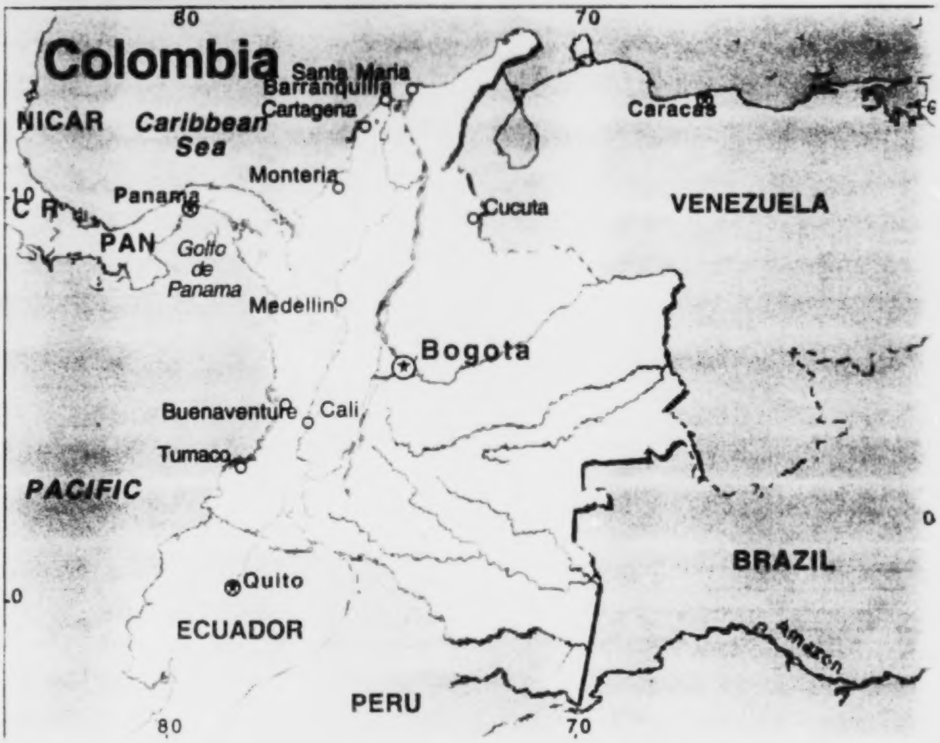
Colombia

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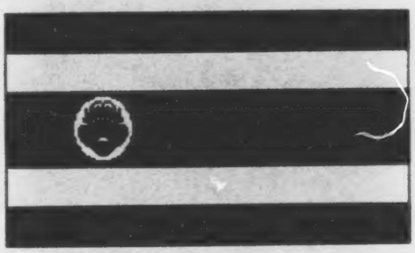
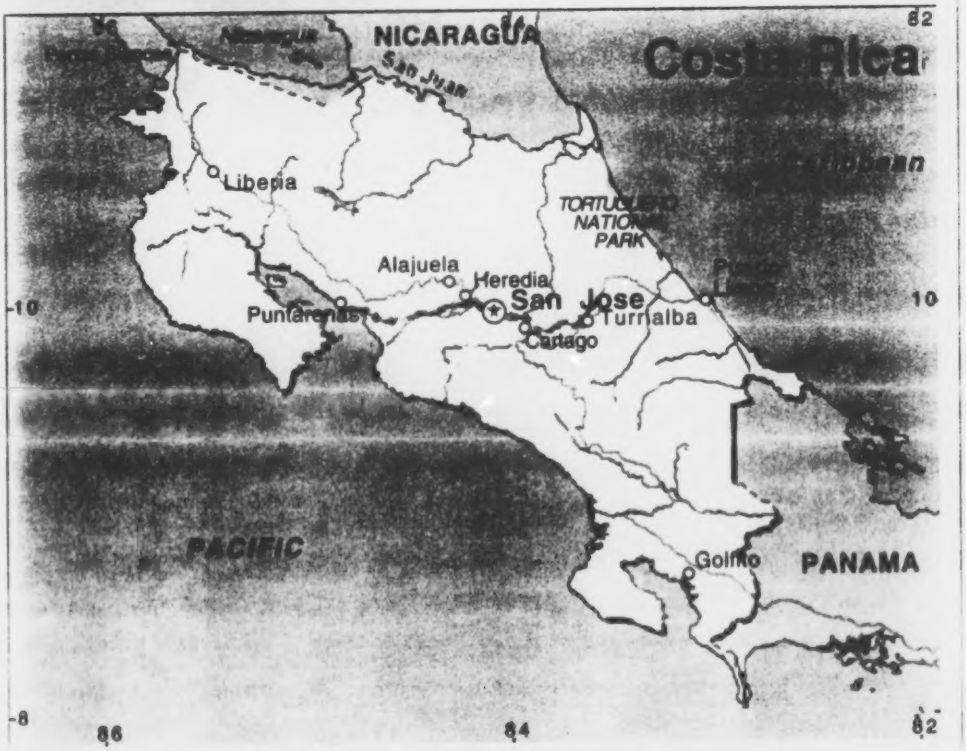
Costa Rica

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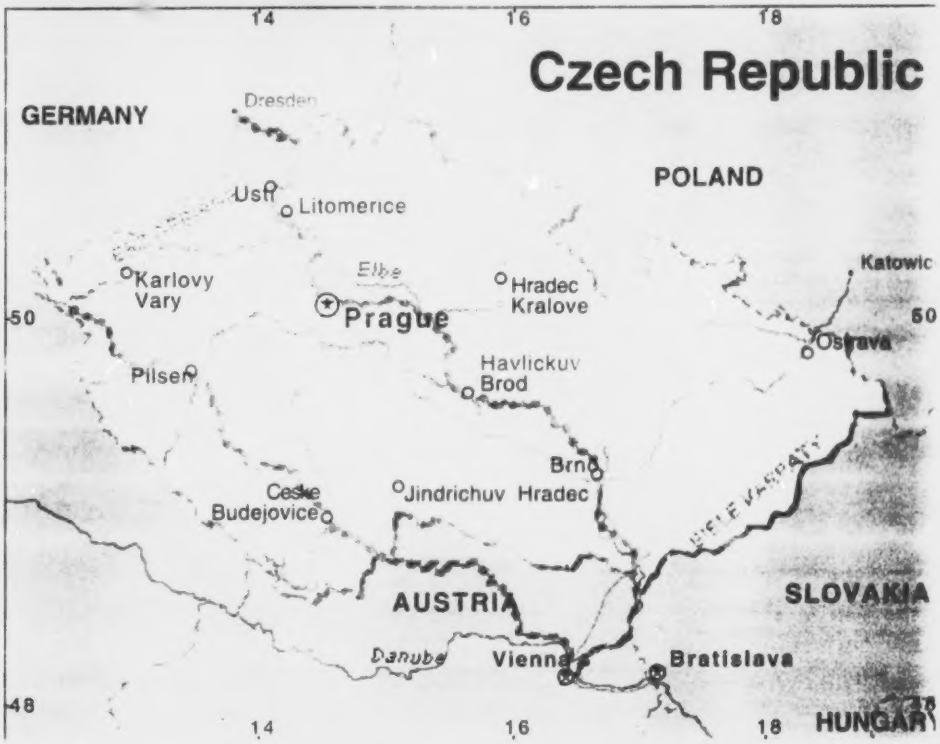
Czech Republic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HUNGARY

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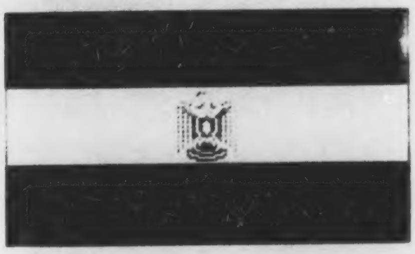
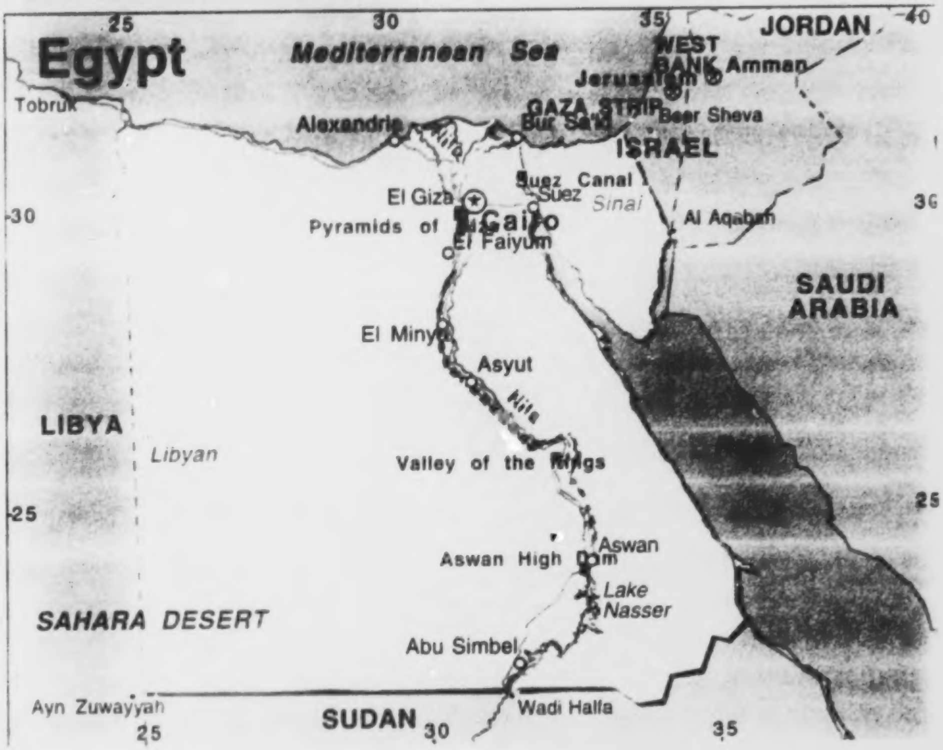
Egypt

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El Giza
Cairo
Pyramids of Giza
El Faiyum
Al Aqabah
SAUDI ARABIA
El Minya
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Lake Nasser
SAHARA DESERT
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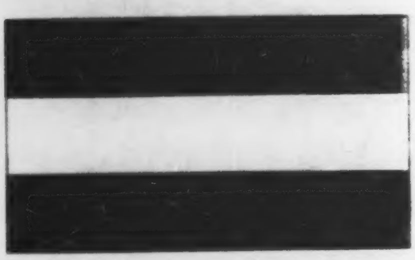
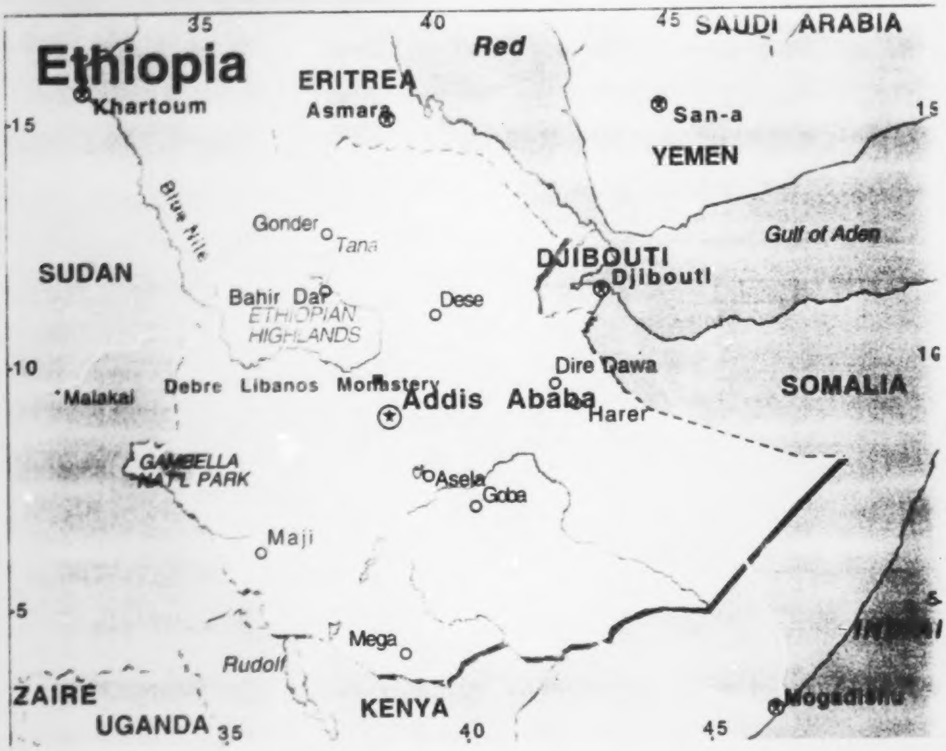
Ethiopia

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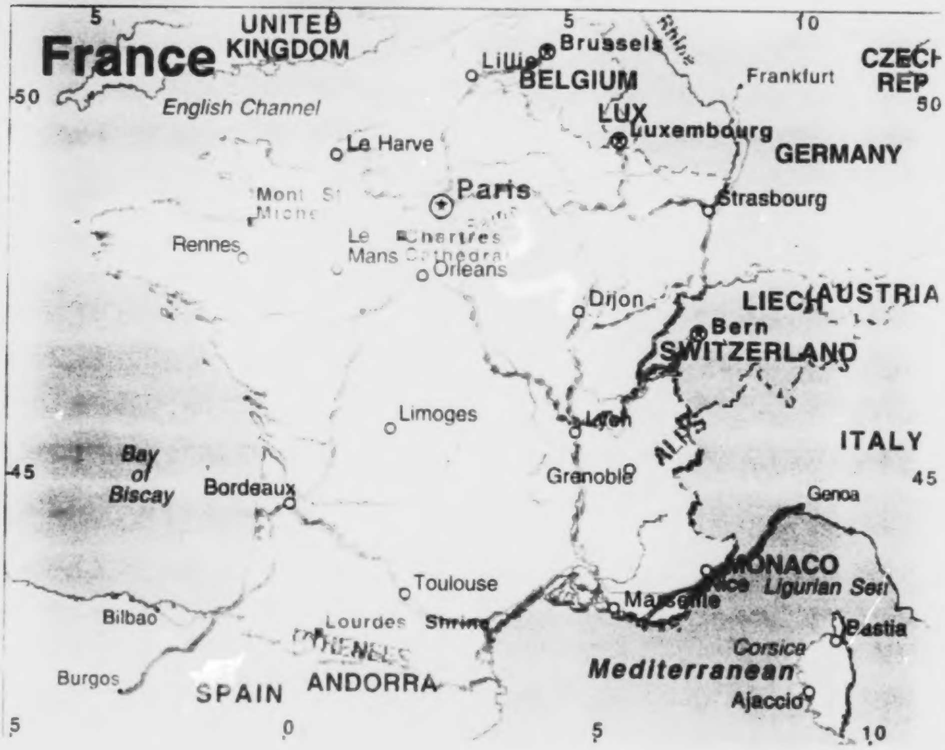
France


France
UNITED KINGDOM
English Channel
Lillie
Brussels
BELGIUM
Rhine
LUX
Luxembourg
Frankfurt
CZECH REP
GERMANY
Le Harve
Paris
Mont St Michel
Strasbourg
Rennes
Le Mans
Chartres Cathedral
Orleans
Dijon
LIECH
AUSTRIA
Bern
SWITZERLAND
Limoges
Lyon
ALPS
ITALY
Bay of Biscay
Bordeaux
Grenoble
Genoa
MONACO
Toulouse
Nice
Ligurian Sea
Marseille
Bilbao
Lourdes Shrine
PYRENEES
Bastia
Corsica
Mediterranean
Burgos
SPAIN
ANDORRA
Ajaccio
5
10
50
45
0

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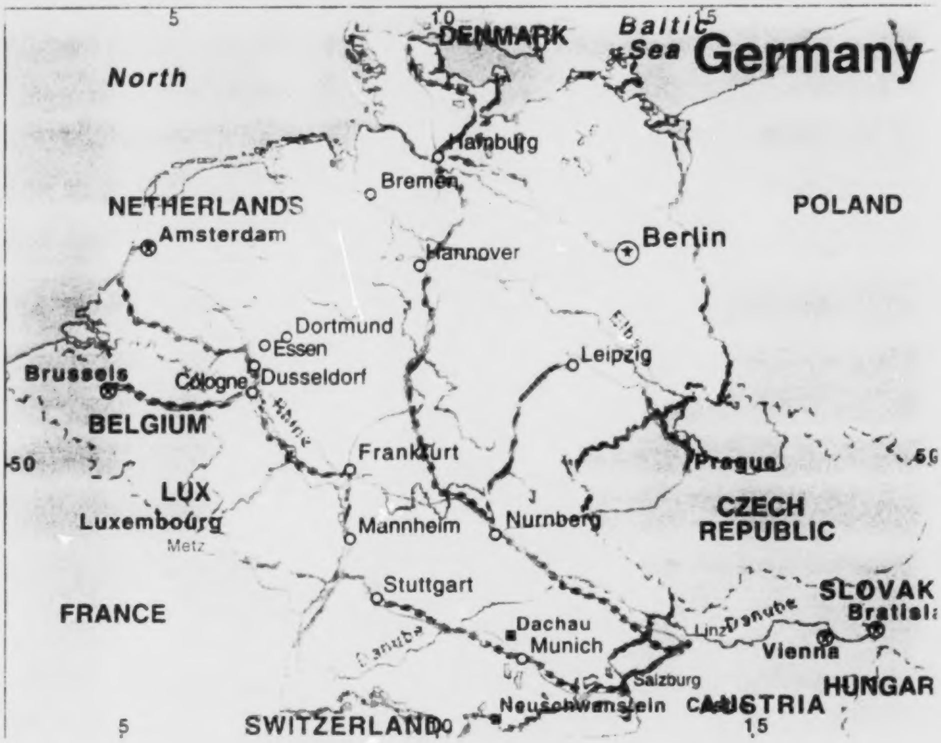
Germany


5
10
15
DENMARK
Baltic Sea
Germany
North
Hamburg
Bremen
NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
POLAND
Hannover
Berlin
Dortmund
Essen
Leipzig
Elbe
Brussels
Cologne
Dusseldorf
BELGIUM
Rhine
Frankfurt
Prague
50
LUX
Luxembourg
Metz
Mannheim
Nurnberg
CZECH REPUBLIC
Stuttgart
SLOVAK
Bratisl
FRANCE
Dachau
Munich
Danube
Linz
Vienna
Salzburg
HUNGAR
Neuschwanstein
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
5
15

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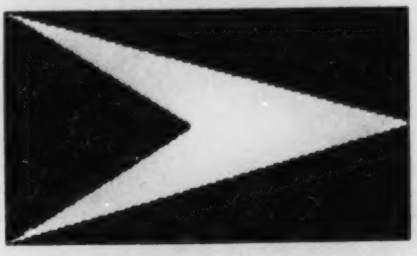
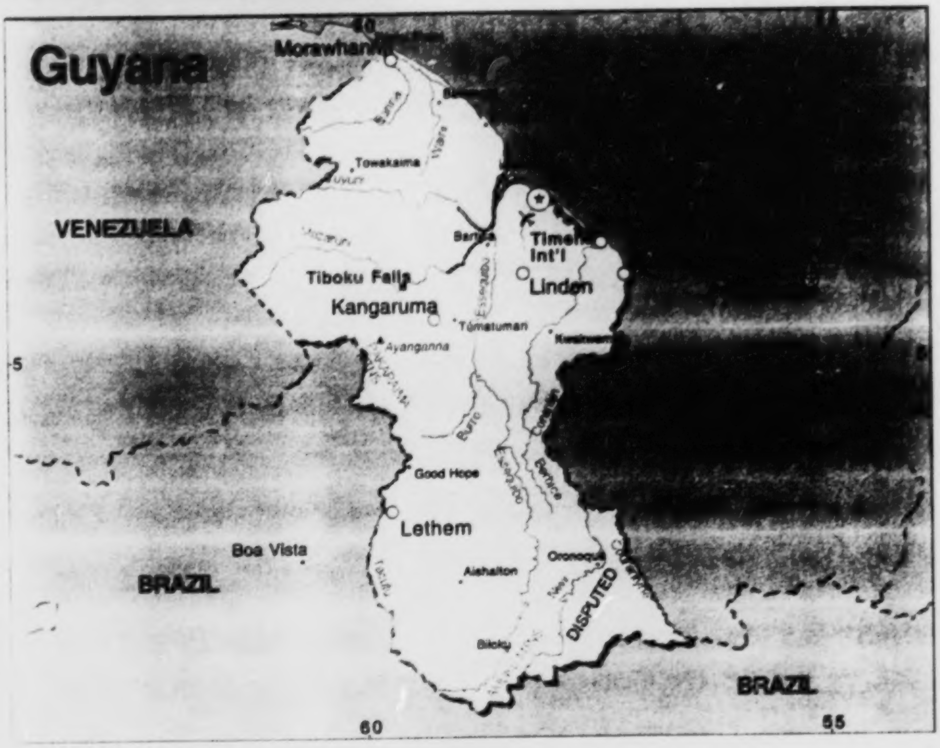
Guyana




Guyana
Morawhanna
Towakaima
VENEZUELA
Bartica
Timehri Int'l
Linden
Tiboku Falls
Kangaruma
Tumatumari
Ayanganna
Kwakwani
Good Hope
Lethem
Boa Vista
BRAZIL
Aishalton
Oronoque
DISPUTED
BRAZIL
5
60
55

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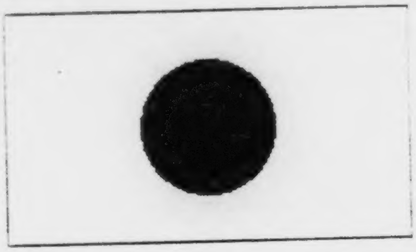
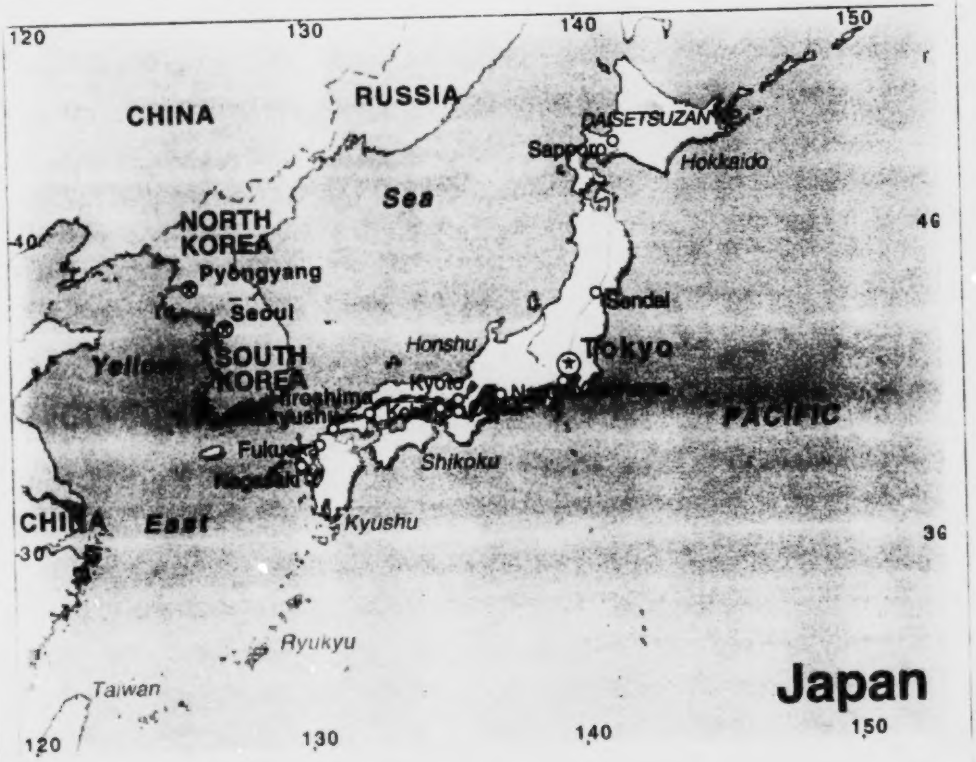
Japan




120
130
140
150
CHINA
RUSSIA
DAISETSUZAN
Sapporo
Hokkaido
Sea
46
NORTH KOREA
40
Pyongyang
Seoul
Sendai
Honshu
Tokyo
Yellow
SOUTH KOREA
Kyoto
Hiroshima
Kyushu
Kobe
PACIFIC
Fukuoka
Shikoku
Nagasaki
CHINA
East
Kyushu
36
30
Ryukyu
Taiwan
Japan
120
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140
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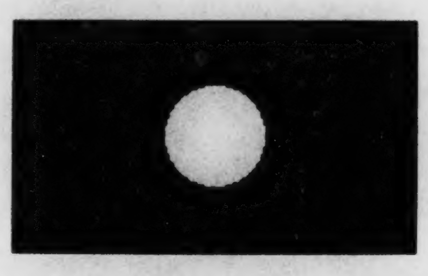
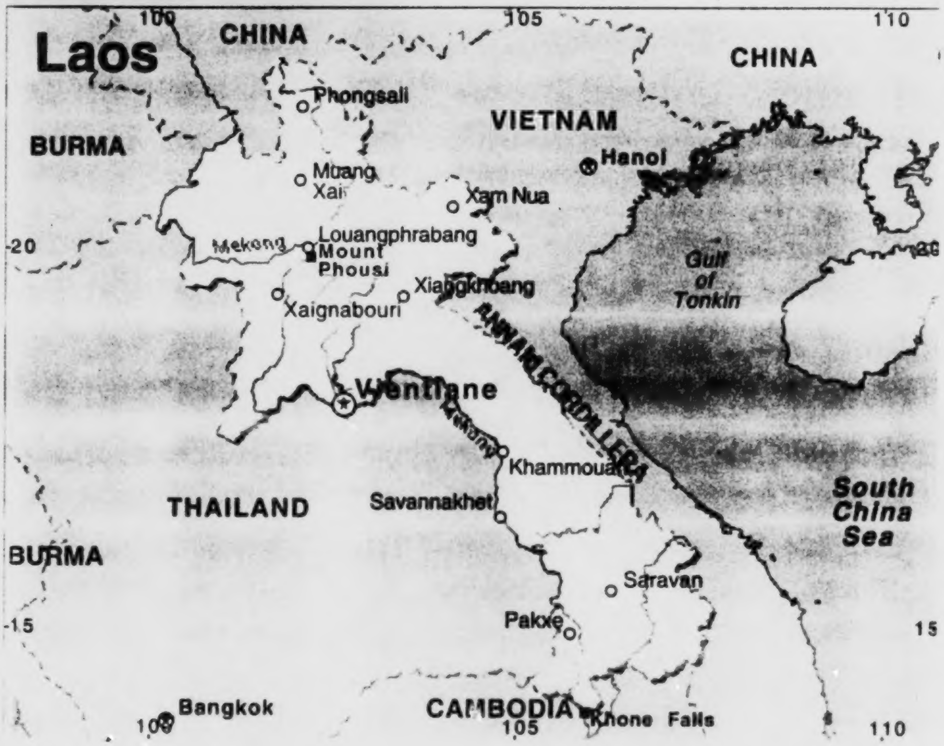
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Laos




Laos
100
105
110
CHINA
CHINA
BURMA
VIETNAM
Phongsali
Muang Xai
Hanoi
Xam Nua
Mekong
Louangphrabang
Mount Phousi
Xaignabouri
Xiangkhoang
Gulf of Tonkin
ANNAM CORDILLERA
Vientiane
Mekong
Khammouan
THAILAND
Savannakhet
South China Sea
BURMA
Saravan
Pakxe
20
15
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Khone Falls

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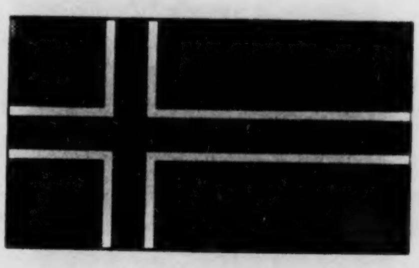
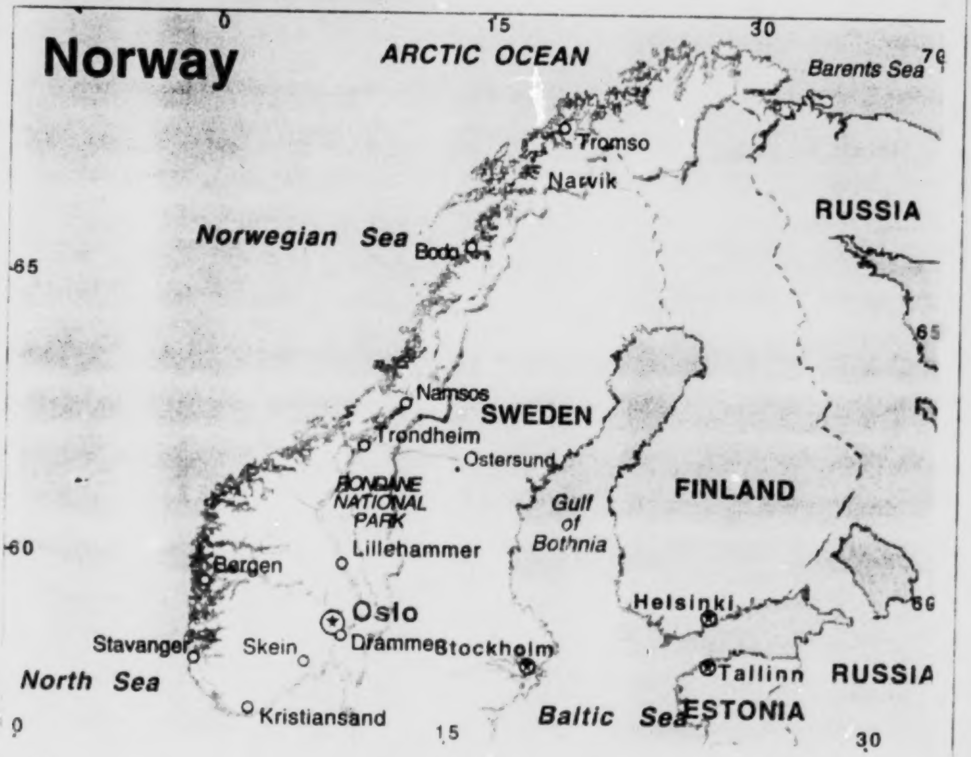
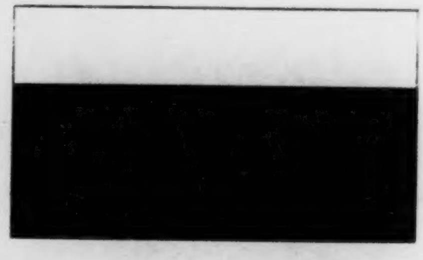
Norway

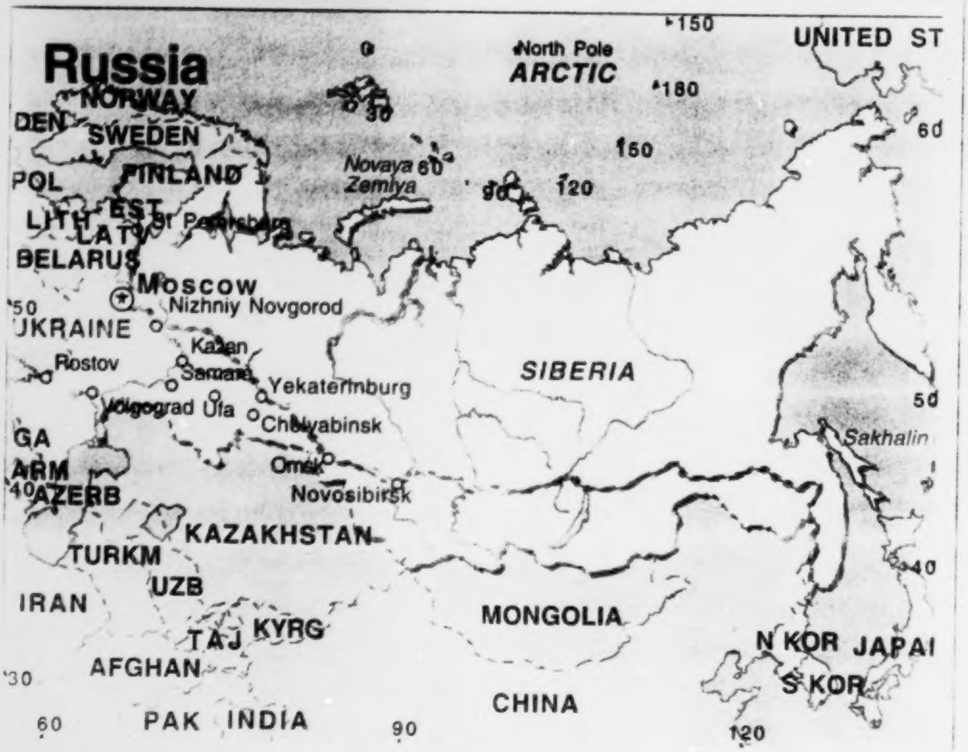



Norway
0
15
30
70
ARCTIC OCEAN
Barents Sea
Tromso
Narvik
RUSSIA
Norwegian Sea
Bodo
65
65
Namsos
SWEDEN
Trondheim
Ostersund
RONDANE NATIONAL PARK
FINLAND
Gulf of Bothnia
60
Lillehammer
Bergen
Helsinki
60
Oslo
Stavanger
Skein
Drammen
Stockholm
North Sea
Tallinn
RUSSIA
ESTONIA
Kristiansand
0
15
Baltic Sea
30

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Russia




Russia
NORWAY
DEN
SWEDEN
POL
FINLAND
LITH
EST
LATV
St Petersburg
BELARUS
Moscow
Nizhniy Novgorod
50
UKRAINE
Kazan
Rostov
Samara
Yekaterinburg
Volgograd
Ufa
Chelyabinsk
GA
ARM
AZERB
40
Omsk
Novosibirsk
KAZAKHSTAN
TURKM
UZB
IRAN
TAJ
KYRG
AFGHAN
30
60
PAK
INDIA
90
North Pole
ARCTIC
150
180
UNITED ST
30
Novaya Zemlya
60
90
120
150
60
SIBERIA
50
Sakhalin
40
MONGOLIA
N KOR
JAPAN
S KOR
CHINA
120

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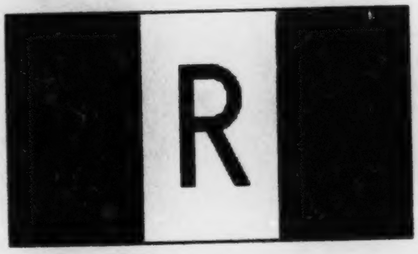
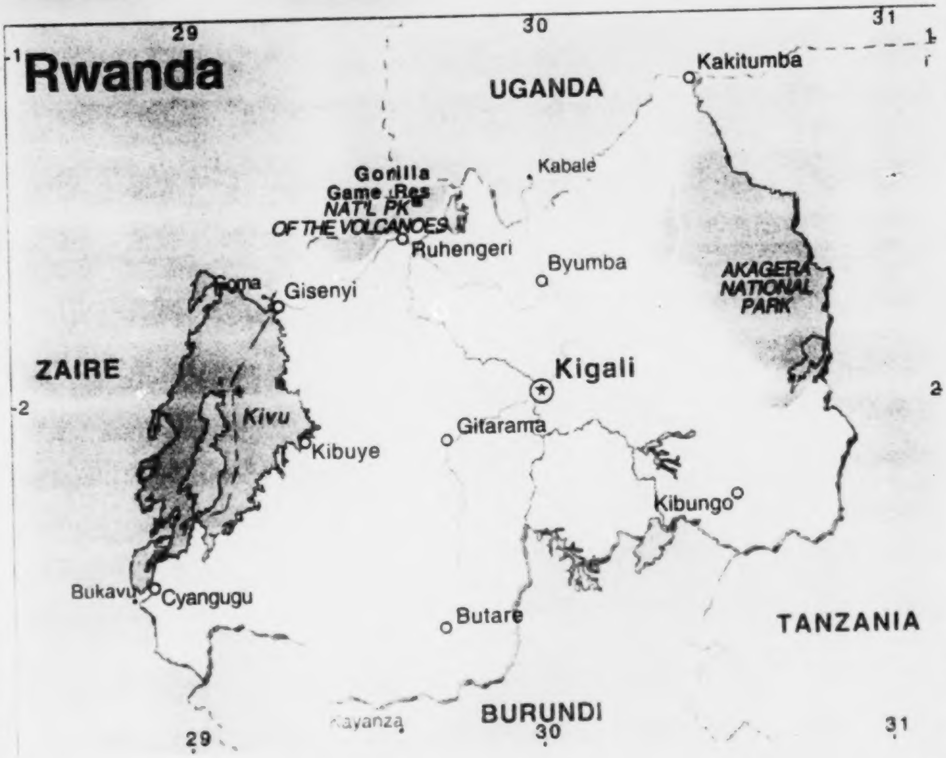
Rwanda




Rwanda
29
30
31
1
1
UGANDA
Kakitumba
Kabale
Gorilla Game Res
NAT'L PK OF THE VOLCANOES
Ruhengeri
Byumba
Goma
Gisenyi
AKAGERA NATIONAL PARK
ZAIRE
Kigali
2
2
Kivu
Gitarama
Kibuye
Kibungo
Bukavu
Cyangugu
Butare
TANZANIA
BURUNDI
Kayanza
29
30
31

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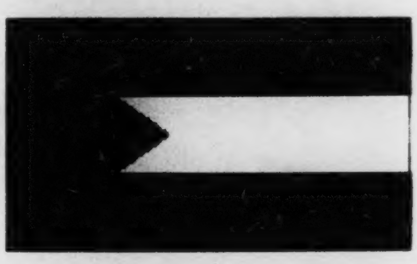
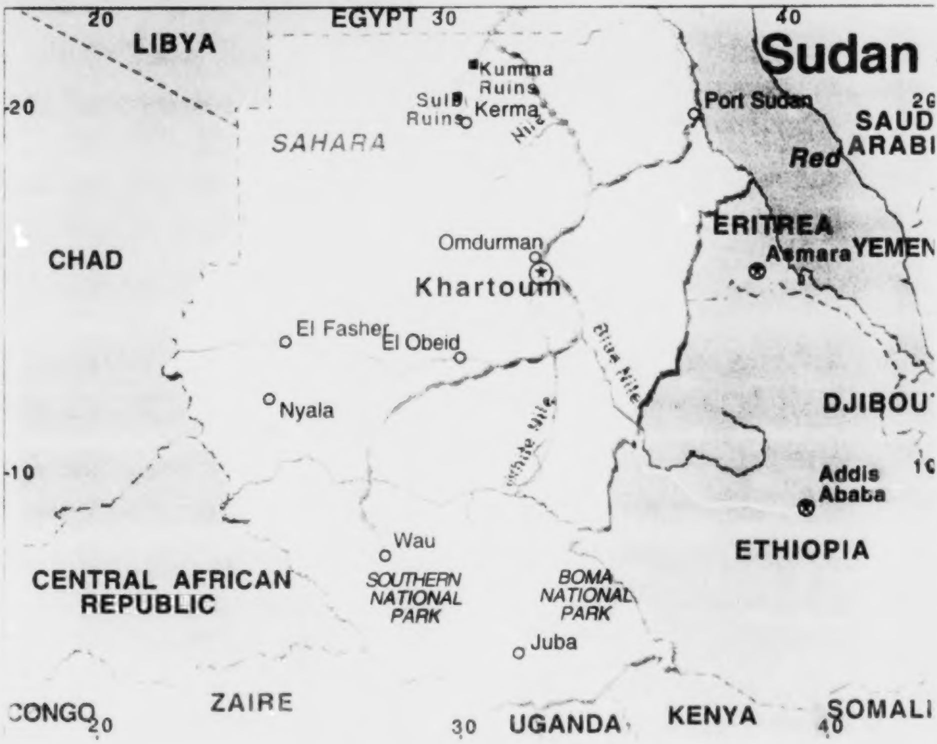
Sudan





20
LIBYA
EGYPT 30
40
Sudan
20
Kumma Ruins
Sulb Ruins
Kerma
Nile
Port Sudan
SAUD ARABI
SAHARA
Red
ERITREA
CHAD
Omdurman
Asmara
YEMEN
Khartoum
Blue Nile
El Fasher
El Obeid
Nyala
White Nile
DJIBOU
10
Addis Ababa
Wau
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTHERN NATIONAL PARK
BOMA NATIONAL PARK
Juba
CONGO
20
ZAIRE
30
UGANDA
KENYA
40
SOMALI

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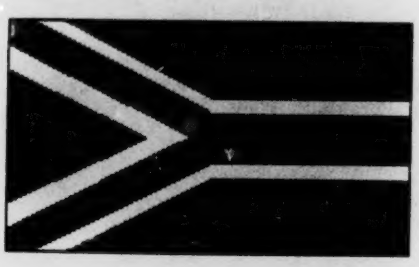
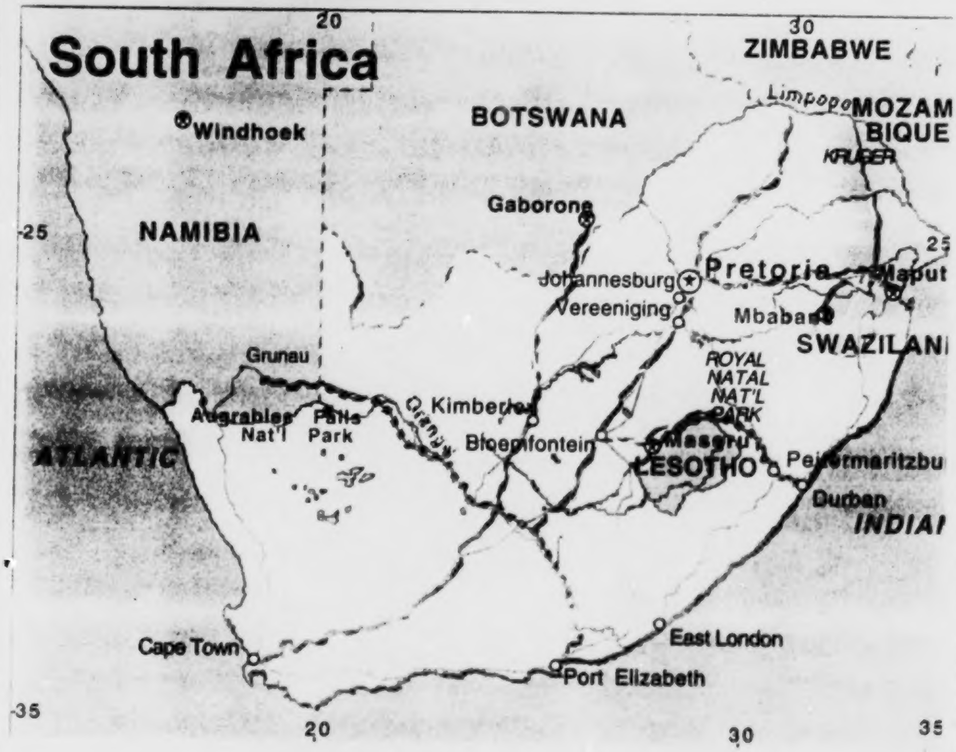
South Africa




South Africa
20
30
ZIMBABWE
Limpopo
MOZAM
BIQUE
KRUGER
BOTSWANA
Windhoek
NAMIBIA
Gaborone
-25
25
Johannesburg
Pretoria
Maput
Vereeniging
Mbabane
SWAZILAN
Grunau
ROYAL
NATAL
NAT'L
PARK
Augrabies
Nat'l
Falls
Park
Kimberley
Orange
Bloemfontein
Maseru
LESOTHO
Pietermaritzbu
Durban
ATLANTIC
INDIA
East London
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
-35
20
30
35

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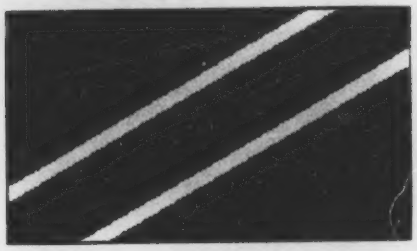
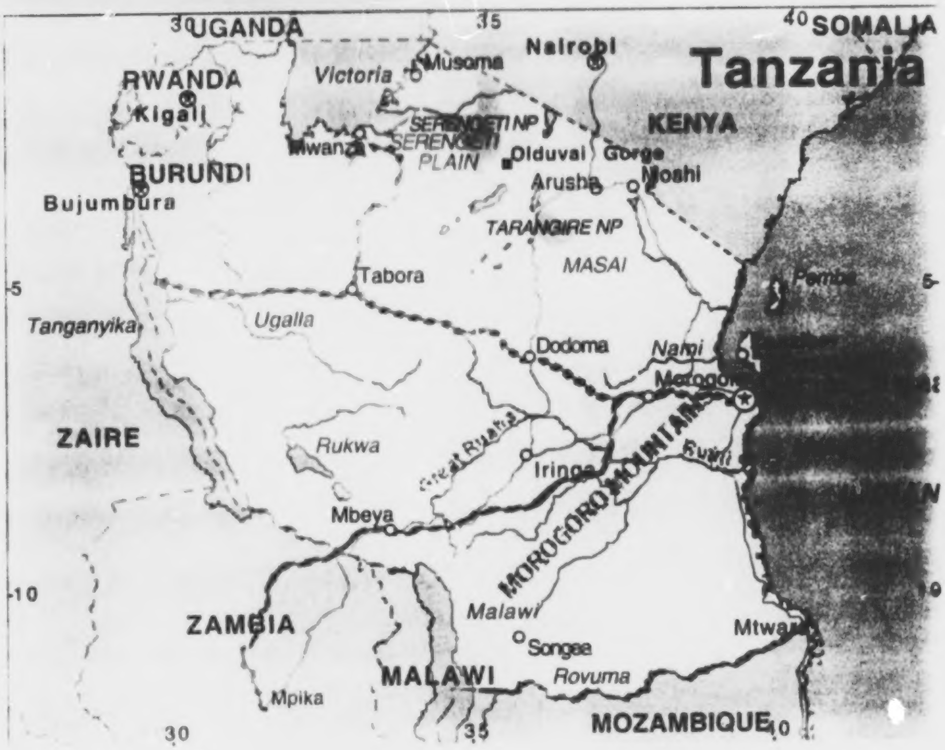
Tanzania




30
UGANDA
35
40
SOMALIA
Tanzania
Nairobi
Musoma
Victoria
RWANDA
Kigali
KENYA
SERENGETI NP
Mwanza
SERENGETI PLAIN
Olduvai Gorge
BURUNDI
Arusha
Moshi
Bujumbura
TARANGIRE NP
MASAI
Tabora
Pemba
5
Tanganyika
Ugalla
Dodoma
Morogoro
ZAIRE
Rukwa
Great Ruaha
Iringa
Rufiji
MOROGORO MOUNTAINS
Mbeya
10
Malawi
Songea
ZAMBIA
Mtwara
Mpika
MALAWI
Rovuma
MOZAMBIQUE
30
35
40

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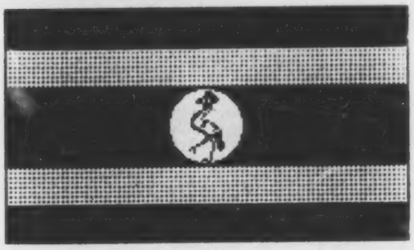
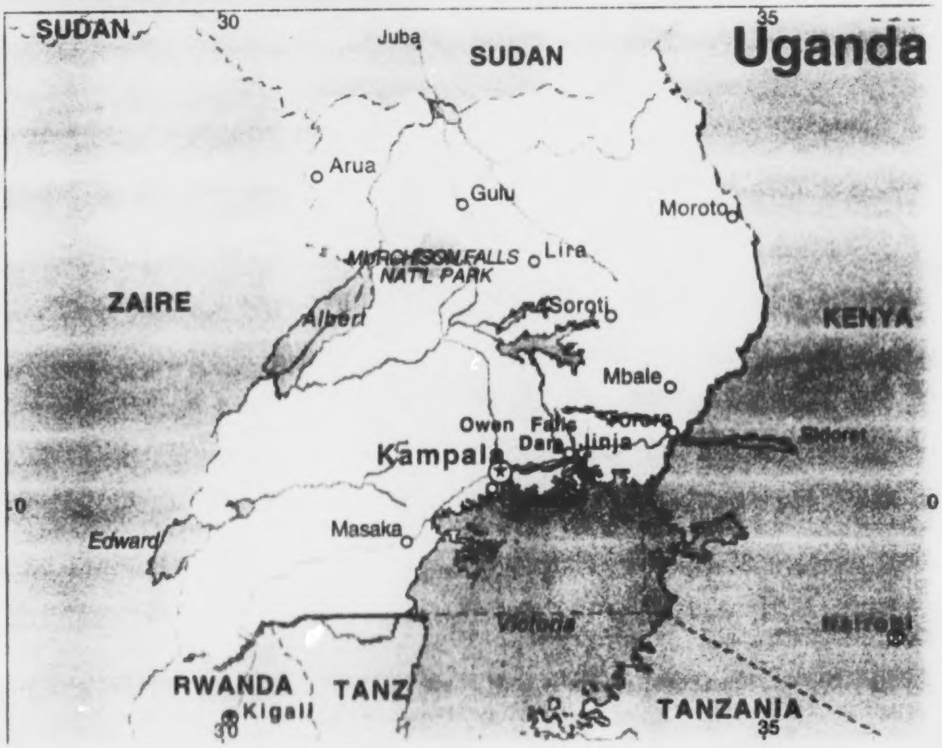
Uganda




SUDAN
30
Juba
SUDAN
35
Uganda
Arua
Gulu
Moroto
MURCHISON FALLS NAT'L PARK
Lira
ZAIRE
Albert
Soroti
KENYA
Mbale
Owen Falls Dam
Tororo
Jinja
Kampala
0
Masaka
Edward
Victoria
Nairobi
RWANDA
TANZ
Kigali
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TANZANIA
35

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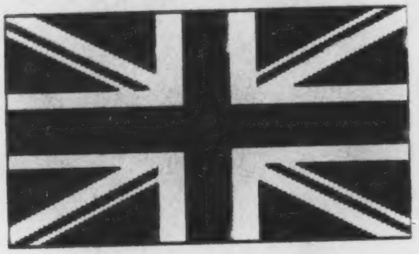
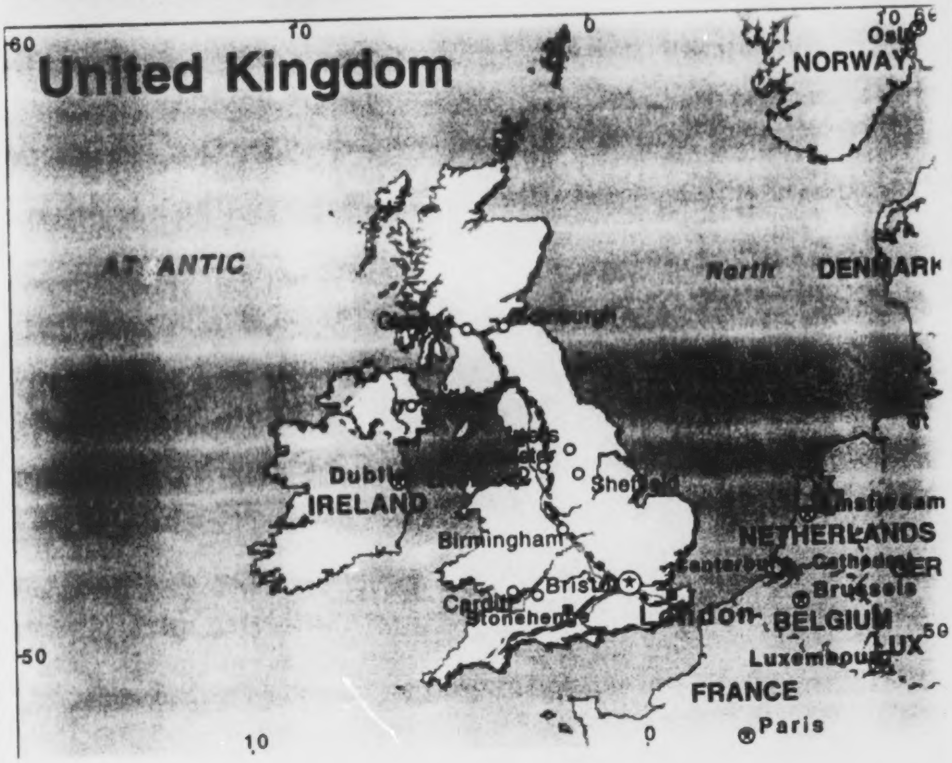
United Kingdom




United Kingdom
60
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6
Oslo
NORWAY
ATLANTIC
North
DENMARK
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dublin
IRELAND
Sheffield
Birmingham
Bristol
Cardiff
Stonehenge
London
Amsterdam
NETHERLANDS
Canterbury Cathedral
GER
Brussels
BELGIUM
LUX
Luxembourg
50
50
FRANCE
Paris
10
0

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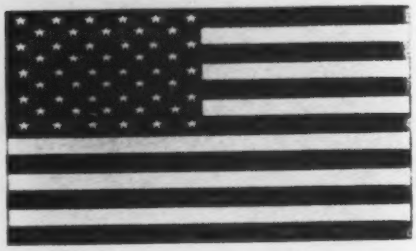
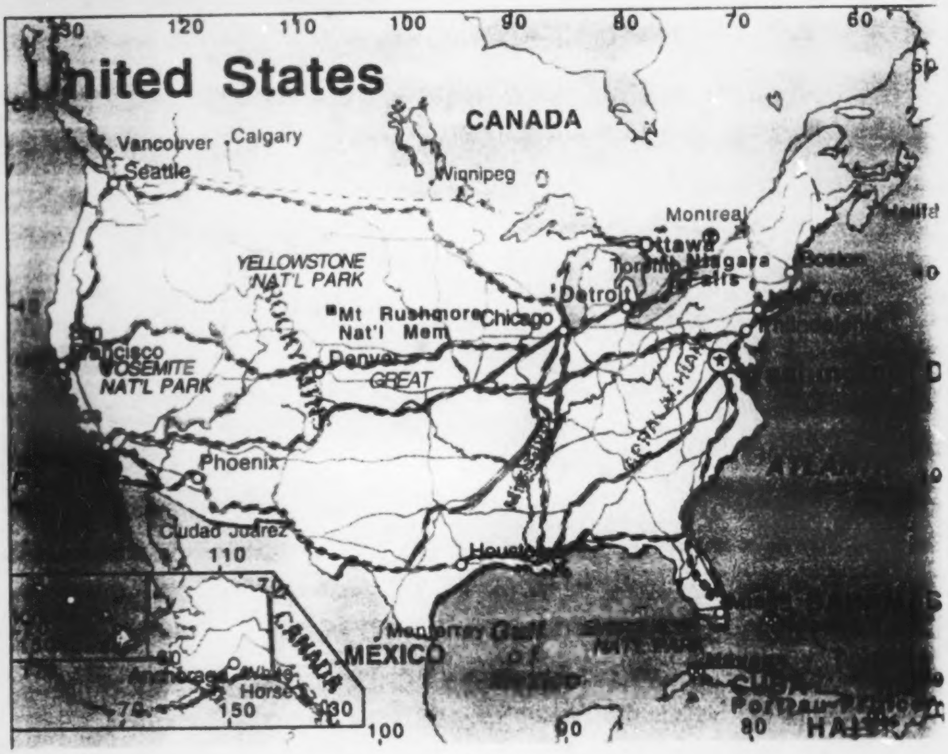
United States




United States
CANADA
Vancouver
Calgary
Seattle
Winnipeg
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Niagara Falls
Boston
Detroit
Chicago
YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK
Mt Rushmore Nat'l Mem
Denver
GREAT
YOSEMITE NAT'L PARK
Phoenix
Ciudad Juarez
Houston
Monterrey
Gulf
MEXICO
CUBA
HAITI
Anchorage
White Horse
CANADA
130
120
110
100
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150

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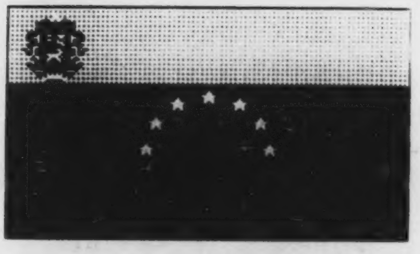
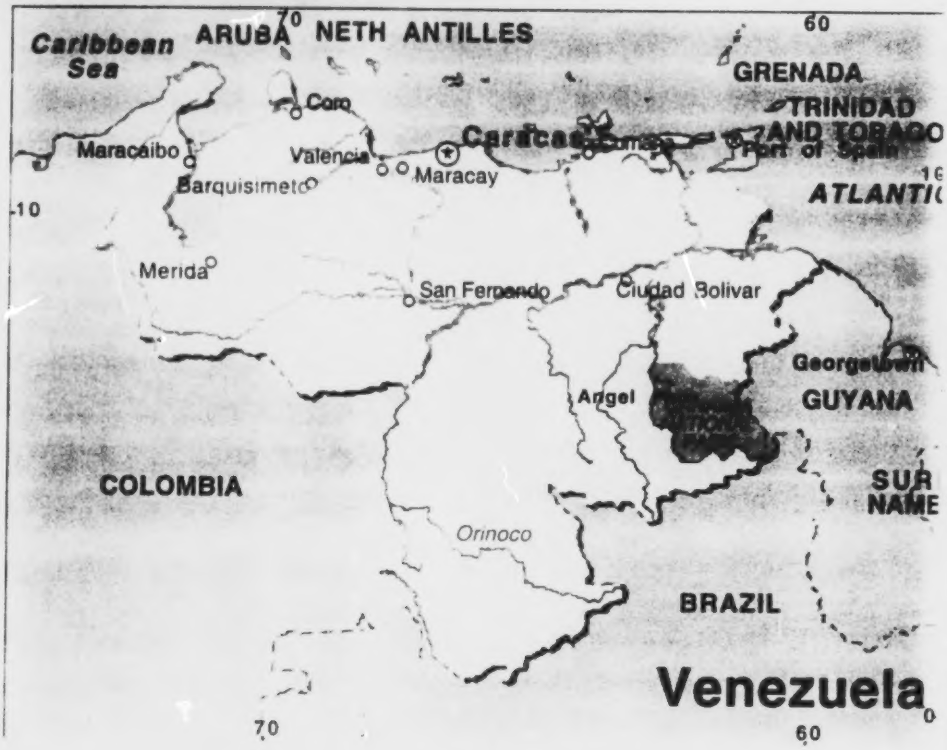
Venezuela




Caribbean Sea
ARUBA
70
NETH ANTILLES
60
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Port of Spain
Coro
Maracaibo
Valencia
Caracas
Cumana
Maracay
Barquisimeto
10
ATLANTIC
Merida
San Fernando
Ciudad Bolivar
Georgetown
Angel
GUYANA
COLOMBIA
SURINAME
Orinoco
BRAZIL
Venezuela
70
60

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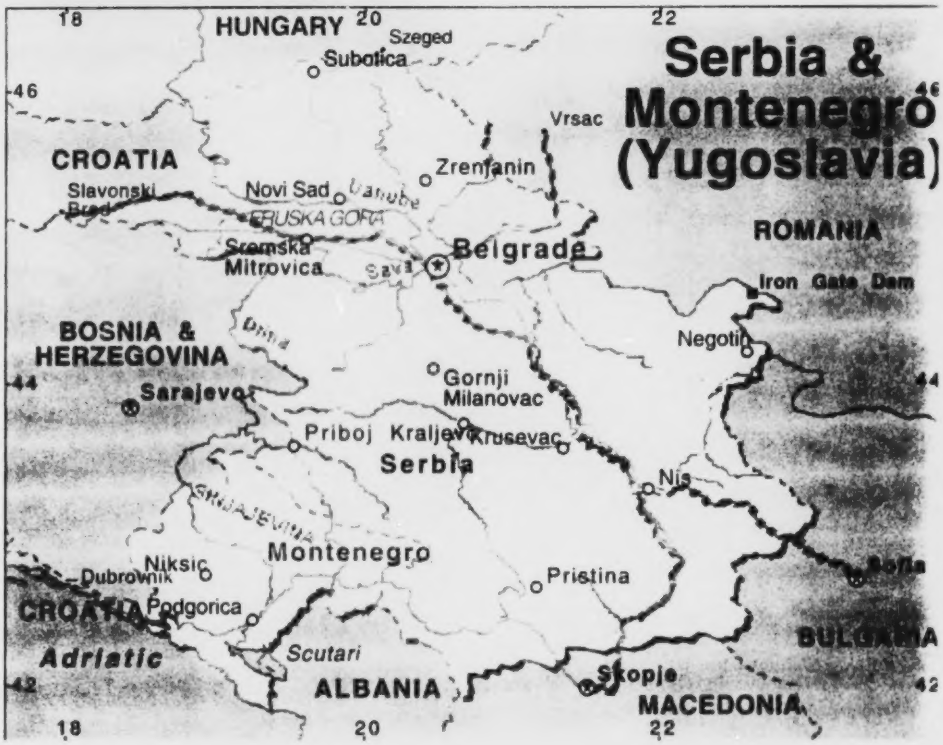
Yugoslavia


Serbia & Montenegro (Yugoslavia)
HUNGARY
Szeged
Subotica
Vrsac
Zrenjanin
CROATIA
Slavonski Brod
Novi Sad
Danube
FRUSKA GORA
Sremska Mitrovica
Sava
Belgrade
ROMANIA
Iron Gate Dam
Negotin
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
Drina
Sarajevo
Gornji Milanovac
Priboj
Kraljevo
Krusevac
Serbia
Nis
Sofia
Montenegro
Niksic
Dubrovnik
Podgorica
Pristina
CROATIA
Adriatic
Scutari
ALBANIA
Skopje
MACEDONIA
BULGARIA
18
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22
46
44
42

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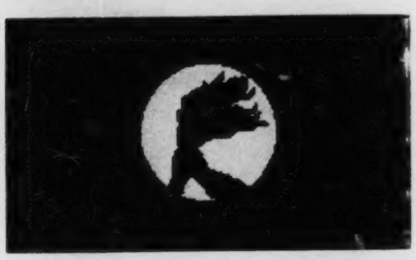
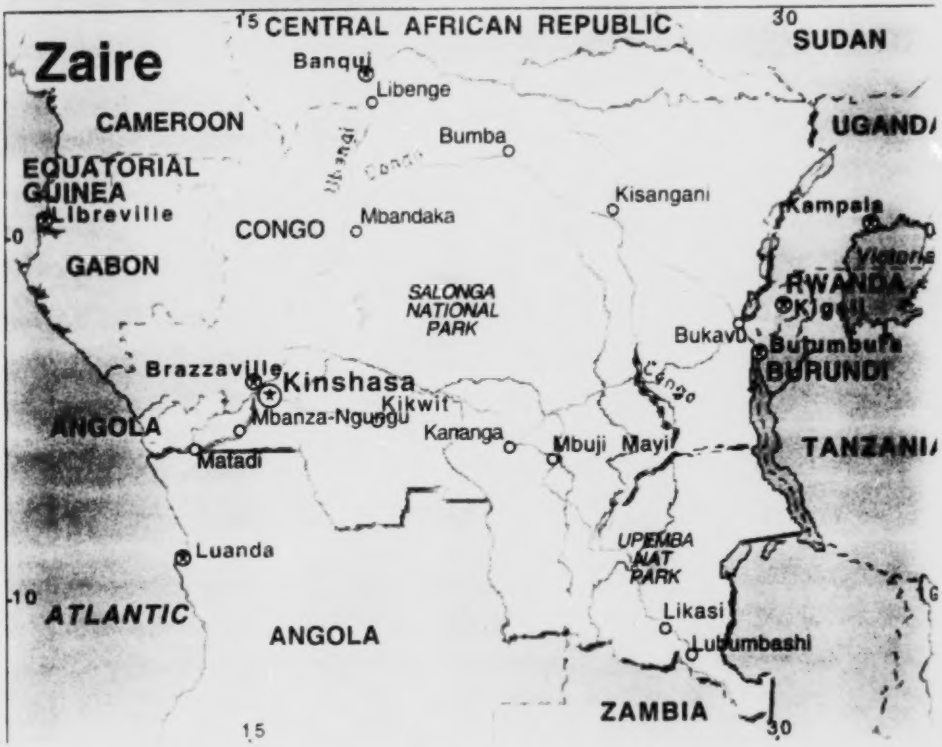
Zaire





Zaire
15
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
30
SUDAN
Banqui
Libenge
CAMEROON
UGAND
Bumba
Ubangi
Congo
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Libreville
Kisangani
Kampala
0
CONGO
Mbandaka
Victoria
GABON
SALONGA NATIONAL PARK
RWANDA
Kigali
Bukavu
Bujumbura
BURUNDI
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Congo
ANGOLA
Mbanza-Ngungu
Kikwit
Kananga
Mbuji Mayi
TANZANI
Matadi
UPEMBA NAT PARK
Luanda
-10
ATLANTIC
Likasi
ANGOLA
Lubumbashi
ZAMBIA
15
30

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ISBN 0-965618[illegible]

418

Bosnia-Herzegovina

419

420

Burundi

421

422

Chile

China

Colombia

Costa Rica

Czech Republic

Egypt

Ethiopia

435

436

France

Germany

Guyana

Japan

443

444

Laos

Norway

447

448

Russia

Rwanda

South Africa

Sudan

Tanzania

Uganda

United Kingdom

United States

Venezuela

Yugoslavia

Zaire